

1990

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SERIES CPH (3)

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Decennial Planning Division, **Susan M. Miskura**, Chief, coordinated and directed all census operations. **Patricia A. Berman**, Assistant Division Chief for Content and Data Products, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Tabulation and Publication Program. Other assistant division chiefs were **Robert R. Bair**, **Rachel F. Brown**, **James L. Dinwiddie**, **Allan A. Stephenson**, and **Edwin B. Wagner, Jr.** The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Cheryl R. Landman**, **Adolfo L. Paez**, **A. Edward Pike**, and **William A. Starr**. Other important contributors were **Linda S. Brudvig**, **Cindy S. Easton**, **Avis L. Foote**, **Carolyn R. Hay**, **Douglas M. Lee**, **Gloria J. Porter**, and **A. Nishea Quash**.

The Decennial Operations Division, **Arnold A. Jackson**, Chief, was responsible for processing and tabulating census data. Assistant division chiefs were: **Donald R. Dalzell**, **Kenneth A. Riccini**, **Billy E. Stark**, and **James E. Steed**. Processing offices were managed by **Alfred Cruz, Jr.**, **Earle B. Knapp, Jr.**, **Judith N. Petty**, **Mark M. Taylor**, **Russell L. Valentine, Jr.**, **Carol A. Van Horn**, and **C. Kemble Worley**. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Jonathan G. Ankers**, **Sharron S. Baucom**, **Catharine W. Burt**, **Vickie L. Cotton**, **Robert J. Hemmig**, **George H. McLaughlin**, **Carol M. Miller**, **Lorraine D. Neece**, **Peggy S. Payne**, **William L. Peil**, **Cotty A. Smith**, **Dennis W. Stoudt**, and **Richard R. Warren**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor I. Banks**, **Miriam R. Barton**, **Danny L. Burkhead**, **J. Kenneth Butler, Jr.**, **Albert A. Csellar**, **Donald H. Danbury**, **Judith A. Dawson**, **Donald R. Dwyer**, **Beverly B. Fransen**, **Katherine H. Gilbert**, **Lynn A. Hollabaugh**, **Ellen B. Katzoff**, **Randy M. Klear**, **Norman W. Larsen**, **Peter J. Long**, **Sue Love**, **Patricia O. Madson**, **Mark J. Matsko**, **John R. Murphy**, **Dan E. Philipp**, **Eugene M. Rashlich**, **Willie T. Robertson**, **Barbara A. Rosen**, **Sharon A. Schoch**, **Imelda B. Severdia**, **Diane J. Simmons**, **Emmett F. Spiers**, **Johanne M. Stovall**, **M. Lisa Sylla**, and **Jess D. Thompson**.

The Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division, **Daniel H. Weinberg**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the economic and housing characteristics. **Gordon W. Green, Jr.**, Assistant Division Chief for Economic Characteristics, and **Leonard J. Norry**, Assistant Division Chief for Housing Characteristics, directed the development of this work. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **William A. Downs**, **Peter J. Fronczek**, **Patricia A. Johnson**, **Enrique J. Lamas**, **Charles T. Nelson**, and **Thomas S. Scopp**. Other important contributors were **Eleanor F. Baugher**, **Jeanne C. Benetti**, **Robert L. Bennefield**, **Robert W. Bonnette**, **William S. Chapin**, **Higinio Feliciano**, **Timothy S. Grall**, **Cynthia J. Harpine**, **Selwyn Jones**, **Mary C. Kirk**, **Richard G. Kreinsen**, **Gordon H. Lester**, **Mark S. Littman**, **Wilfred T. Masumura**, **John M. McNeil**, **Diane C. Murphy**, **George F. Patterson**, **Thomas J. Palumbo**, **Kirby G. Posey**, **John Priebe**, **Anne D. Smoler**, and **Carmina F. Young**.

The Population Division, **Paula J. Schneider**, Chief, developed the questionnaire content, designed the data tabulations, and reviewed the data for the demographic and social characteristics of the population. **Philip N. Fulton**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Programs, directed the development of this work. Other assistant division chiefs were **Nampeo R. McKenney** and **Arthur J. Norton**. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Jorge H. del Pinal**, **Campbell J. Gibson**, **Roderick J. Harrison**, **Donald J. Hernandez**, **Jane H. Ingold**, **Martin T. O'Connell**, **Marie Pees**, **J. Gregory Robinson**, **Phillip A. Salopek**, **Paul M. Siegel**, **Robert C. Speaker**, **Gregory K. Spencer**, and **Cynthia M. Taeuber**. Other important contributors were **Celia G. Boertlein**, **Rosalind R. Bruno**, **Janice A. Costanzo**, **Rosemarie C. Cowan**, **Arthur R. Cresce**, **Larry G. Curran**, **Carmen DeNavas**, **Robert O. Grymes**, **Kristin A. Hansen**, **Mary C. Hawkins**, **Rodger V. Johnson**, **Michael J. Levin**, **Edna L. Paisano**, **Sherry B. Pollock**, **Stanley J. Rolark**, **A. Dianne Schmidley**, **Denise I. Smith**, and **Nancy L. Sweet**.

The Data User Services Division, **Gerard C. Iannelli**, then Chief, directed the development of data product dissemination and information to increase awareness, understanding, and use of census data. **Marie G. Argana**, Assistant Chief for Data User Services, directed preparation of electronic data products and their dissemination. **Alfonso E. Mirabal**, Assistant Chief for Group Information and Advisory Services, directed activities related to the National Services Program, State Data Centers, and preparation of training materials. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Deborah D. Barrett**, **Frederick G. Bohme**, **Larry W.**

Carbaugh, **James P. Curry**, **Samuel H. Johnson**, **John C. Kavalionas**, and **Forrest B. Williams**. Other important contributors were **Molly Abramowitz**, **Celestin J. Aguigui**, **Barbara J. Aldrich**, **Delores A. Baldwin**, **Albert R. Barros**, **Geneva A. Burns**, **Carmen D. Campbell**, **James R. Clark**, **Virginia L. Collins**, **George H. Dailey, Jr.**, **Barbara L. Hatchl**, **Theresa C. Johnson**, **Paul T. Manka**, **John D. McCall**, **Jo Ann Norris**, **David M. Pemberton**, **Sarabeth Rodriguez**, **Charles J. Wade**, **Joyce J. Ware**, and **Gary M. Young**.

The Geography Division, **Robert W. Marx**, Chief, directed and coordinated the census mapping and geographic activities. **Jack R. George**, Assistant Division Chief for Geoprocessing, directed the planning and development of the TIGER System and related software. **Robert A. LaMacchia**, Assistant Division Chief for Planning, directed the planning and implementation of processes for defining 1990 census geographic areas. **Silla G. Tomasi**, Assistant Division Chief for Operations, managed the planning and implementation of 1990 census mapping applications using the TIGER System. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Frederick R. Broome**, **Charles E. Dingman**, **Linda M. Franz**, **David E. Galdi**, **Dan N. Harding**, **Donald I. Hirschfeld**, **David B. Meixler**, **Peter Rosenon**, **Joel Sobel**, **Brian Swanhart**, and **Richard Trois**. Other important contributors were **Gerard Boudriault**, **Desmond J. Carron**, **Anthony W. Costanzo**, **Paul W. Daisey**, **Beverly A. Davis**, **Carl S. Hantman**, **Christine J. Kinnear**, **Terence D. McDowell**, **Linda M. Pike**, **Rose J. A. Quarato**, **Lourdes Ramirez**, **Gavin H. Shaw**, **Daniel L. Sweeney**, **Timothy F. Trainor**, **Phyllis S. Willette**, and **Walter E. Yergen**.

The Statistical Support Division, **John H. Thompson**, Chief, directed the application of mathematical statistical techniques in the design and conduct of the census. **John S. Linebarger**, Assistant Division Chief for Quality Assurance, directed the development and implementation of operational and software quality assurance. **Henry F. Woltman**, Assistant Division Chief for Census Design, directed the development and implementation of sample design, disclosure avoidance, weighting, and variance estimation. **Howard Hogan** and **David V. Bateman** were contributing assistant division chiefs. The following branch chiefs made significant contributions: **Florence H. Abramson**, **Deborah H. Griffin**, **Richard A. Griffin**, **Lawrence I. Iskow**, and **Michael L. Mersch**. Other important contributors were **Linda A. Flores-Baez**, **Larry M. Bates**, **Somonica L. Green**, **James E. Hartman**, **Steven D. Jarvis**, **Alfredo Navarro**, **Eric L. Schindler**, **Carolyn T. Swan**, and **Glenn D. White**.

The 1990 Census Redistricting Data Office, **Marshall L. Turner, Jr.**, Chief, assisted by **Cathy L. Talbert**, directed the development and implementation of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program.

The Administrative and Publications Services Division, **Walter C. Odom**, Chief, provided direction for the census administrative services, publications, printing, and graphics functions. **Michael G. Garland** was a contributing assistant division chief. The following branch and staff chiefs made significant contributions: **Bernard E. Baymler**, **Albert W. Cosner**, **Gary J. Lauffer**, **Gerald A. Mann**, **Clement B. Nettles**, **Russell Price**, and **Barbara J. Stanard**. Other important contributors were **Barbara M. Abbott**, **Robert J. Brown**, **David M. Coontz**, and **John T. Overby**.

The Data Preparation Division, **Joseph S. Harris**, Chief, provided management of a multi-operational facility including kit preparation, procurement, warehousing and supply, and census processing activities. **Plummer Alston, Jr.**, and **Patricia M. Clark** were assistant division chiefs.

The Field Division, **Stanley D. Matchett**, Chief, directed the census data collection and associated field operations. **Richard L. Bitzer**, **Richard F. Blass**, **Karl K. Kindel**, and **John W. Marshall** were assistant division chiefs. Regional office directors were **William F. Adams**, **John E. Bell**, **LaVerne Collins**, **Dwight P. Dean**, **Arthur G. Dukakis**, **Sheila H. Grimm**, **William F. Hill**, **James F. Holmes**, **Stanley D. Moore**, **Marvin L. Postma**, **John E. Reeder**, and **Leo C. Schilling**.

The Personnel Division, **David P. Warner**, Chief, provided management direction and guidance to the staffing, planning pay systems, and employee relations programs for the census. **Colleen A. Woodard** was the assistant chief.

The Technical Services Division, **C. Thomas DiNenna**, Chief, designed, developed, deployed, and produced automated technology for census data processing.

1990 CPH-3-99

**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
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Numbering Areas
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA**

Issued July 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Exilimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacitic Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	16
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title		Headnote			Column head				
Heading		Spanner			Boxhead				
Stubhead		Stub			Data field				
Sidehead		Sidehead			Sidehead				
Page number and State name		Report title			Report title				

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the *boxhead* to the bottom of the table and from the right of the *stub* to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana			112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	78	Austin, TX MSA		
25	Minnesota	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
30	Nevada	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	87	Billings, MT MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	89	Binghamton, NY MSA		
36	North Dakota	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania	94	Boise City, ID MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
47	Vermont	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
				343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA		
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
BRAZOS COUNTY, TX	
2.01 -----	2 (pt.)
2.02 -----	2 (pt.)
6.03 -----	6.02 (pt.)
6.04 -----	6.02 (pt.)
16.01 -----	16 (pt.)
16.02 -----	16 (pt.)
20 -----	20 (pt.)
2005 -----	20 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
BRAZOS COUNTY, TX	
2 -----	2.01
	2.02
6.02 -----	6.03
	6.04
16 -----	16.01
	16.02
20 -----	20
	2005

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Brazos County				
		Total	Bryon city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1 517.3	1 517.3	84.6	76.3	667.2	4.0	235.5	9.2	7.8
Square miles	585.8	585.8	32.7	29.5	257.6	1.6	90.9	3.5	3.0
AGE									
All persons	121 862	121 862	55 002	52 456	7 792	4 168	3 591	5 820	8 226
Under 5 years	8 253	8 253	4 789	2 375	705	264	287	587	647
5 to 9 years	7 704	7 704	4 403	2 090	708	179	302	640	650
10 to 14 years	6 646	6 646	3 776	1 773	563	156	291	547	499
15 to 19 years	14 699	14 699	3 714	9 955	515	248	242	408	601
20 to 24 years	27 824	27 824	7 295	19 389	651	1 469	301	413	2 065
25 to 34 years	21 383	21 383	11 114	7 745	1 498	1 057	707	1 179	1 725
35 to 44 years	13 403	13 403	6 890	4 183	1 286	425	510	892	1 205
45 to 54 years	8 154	8 154	4 303	2 272	755	194	318	469	511
55 to 64 years	5 682	5 682	3 341	1 204	518	105	257	342	176
65 to 74 years	4 497	4 497	2 869	850	374	46	210	224	91
75 to 84 years	2 785	2 785	1 889	489	190	21	130	102	46
85 years and over	832	832	619	131	29	4	36	17	10
3 and 4 years	3 314	3 314	1 938	918	289	95	126	262	251
16 years and over	98 053	98 053	41 371	45 891	5 701	3 541	2 664	3 969	6 340
18 years and over	95 689	95 689	40 083	45 218	5 506	3 503	2 568	3 791	6 187
21 years and over	77 114	77 114	37 023	30 305	5 199	3 069	2 423	3 553	5 433
60 years and over	10 729	10 729	7 002	1 990	805	122	484	496	214
62 years and over	9 630	9 630	6 323	1 767	712	103	436	437	187
Median	23.7	23.7	27.9	21.7	30.1	24.0	30.4	27.7	23.7
Female	59 177	59 177	27 746	24 340	3 890	2 054	1 755	2 975	4 046
Under 5 years	3 993	3 993	2 303	1 150	345	121	134	302	311
5 to 9 years	3 848	3 848	2 209	1 042	357	103	142	319	314
10 to 14 years	3 229	3 229	1 850	836	289	86	130	261	236
15 to 19 years	7 153	7 153	1 858	4 784	242	130	122	212	294
20 to 24 years	12 441	12 441	3 388	8 548	326	750	134	193	1 011
25 to 34 years	9 855	9 855	5 259	3 344	768	483	337	607	853
35 to 44 years	6 628	6 628	3 467	2 037	620	190	254	461	622
45 to 54 years	4 158	4 158	2 246	1 126	371	90	165	240	242
55 to 64 years	2 928	2 928	1 823	578	241	56	126	186	77
65 to 74 years	2 565	2 565	1 666	488	200	29	112	117	55
75 to 84 years	1 778	1 778	1 235	307	111	14	70	65	24
85 years and over	601	601	442	100	20	2	29	12	7
3 and 4 years	1 589	1 589	936	446	128	44	63	138	118
16 years and over	47 489	47 489	21 033	21 150	2 844	1 730	1 327	2 052	3 142
18 years and over	46 307	46 307	20 403	20 805	2 759	1 709	1 277	1 968	3 060
21 years and over	37 313	37 313	18 885	13 610	2 596	1 476	1 210	1 846	2 701
60 years and over	6 323	6 323	4 241	1 150	427	71	265	282	123
62 years and over	5 758	5 758	3 879	1 040	391	61	244	242	106
Median	24.2	24.2	29.1	21.5	30.2	23.5	31.0	28.3	23.9
Male	62 685	62 685	27 256	28 116	3 902	2 114	1 836	2 845	4 180
Median age	23.4	23.4	26.8	21.9	30.1	24.5	30.1	27.0	23.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	121 862	121 862	55 002	52 456	7 792	4 168	3 591	5 820	8 226
In households	109 657	109 657	54 059	41 251	7 747	4 168	3 588	5 816	8 204
Householder	43 725	43 725	20 705	17 878	2 745	2 045	1 332	1 888	3 150
Family householder	24 903	24 903	13 396	7 529	2 189	839	949	1 565	1 870
Nonfamily householder	18 822	18 822	7 309	10 349	556	1 206	383	323	1 280
Living alone	11 012	11 012	5 282	4 770	425	744	333	267	550
Spouse	19 530	19 530	10 183	5 882	1 907	667	783	1 271	1 562
Child	29 382	29 382	16 739	7 982	2 581	727	1 131	2 274	2 213
Other relatives	4 894	4 894	2 949	1 287	280	138	242	244	213
Nonrelatives	12 126	12 126	3 483	8 222	234	591	100	139	1 066
Institutionalized persons	946	946	786	151	9	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	11 259	11 259	157	11 054	36	—	3	4	22
Persons per household	2.51	2.51	2.61	2.31	2.82	2.04	2.69	3.08	2.60
Persons per family	3.16	3.16	3.23	3.01	3.18	2.83	3.27	3.42	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	8 114	8 114	5 377	1 470	593	71	376	343	147
In households	7 647	7 647	5 024	1 357	592	71	376	343	147
Householder	5 235	5 235	3 510	900	383	48	260	231	85
Nonfamily householder	2 330	2 330	1 647	371	135	25	118	90	25
Living alone	2 248	2 248	1 587	356	132	23	115	82	22
Spouse	1 801	1 801	1 108	343	159	13	93	76	44
Other relatives	535	535	355	97	48	9	19	30	17
Nonrelatives	76	76	51	17	2	1	4	6	1
Institutionalized persons	456	456	344	112	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	11	11	9	1	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	24 903	24 903	13 396	7 529	2 189	839	949	1 565	1 870
With own children under 18 years	12 686	12 686	6 881	3 877	1 162	377	473	964	1 139
Number of own children under 18 years	23 899	23 899	13 386	6 837	2 134	624	898	1 888	1 991
Married-couple families	19 530	19 530	10 183	5 882	1 907	667	783	1 271	1 562
With own children under 18 years	9 953	9 953	5 111	3 148	985	296	403	771	972
Number of own children under 18 years	18 925	18 925	10 042	5 607	1 834	502	778	1 514	1 734
Female householder, no husband present	3 998	3 998	2 528	1 119	209	124	115	240	220
With own children under 18 years	2 313	2 313	1 520	623	139	69	49	167	147
Number of own children under 18 years	4 291	4 291	2 926	1 071	236	107	82	328	230
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	51 152	51 152	20 650	24 906	2 917	1 825	1 362	1 953	3 245
Never married	26 716	26 716	7 504	17 747	696	986	389	447	1 493
Now married, except separated	20 848	20 848	10 864	6 355	1 978	703	824	1 305	1 602
Separated	638	638	418	147	38	20	23	41	26
Widowed	620	620	429	102	34	7	35	19	7
Divorced	2 330	2 330	1 435	555	171	109	91	141	117
Females 15 years and over	48 107	48 107	21 384	21 312	2 899	1 744	1 349	2 093	3 185
Never married	19 813	19 813	5 372	13 478	487	856	239	353	1 277
Now married, except separated	20 510	20 510	10 745	6 192	1 959	695	817	1 299	1 609
Separated	966	966	700	190	54	33	30	61	35
Widowed	3 426	3 426	2 418	583	200	41	143	161	63
Divorced	3 392	3 392	2 149	869	199	119	120	219	201

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County—Con.		Bryon city, Brozos County						
	Tract 20	Tract 2005	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	522.9	5.6	10.9	4.0	12.8	9.1	4.6	5.0	.6
Square miles	201.9	2.2	4.2	1.5	4.9	3.5	1.8	1.9	.2
AGE									
All persons	12 530	31	2 592	4 168	120	5 820	3 680	4 420	334
Under 5 years	1 016	—	313	264	5	587	331	413	9
5 to 9 years	998	1	254	179	6	640	309	400	2
10 to 14 years	838	2	175	156	8	547	299	402	7
15 to 19 years	989	8	149	248	6	408	268	375	43
20 to 24 years	1 858	1	331	1 469	15	413	295	360	66
25 to 34 years	2 350	2	660	1 057	27	1 179	773	679	113
35 to 44 years	1 955	3	381	425	19	892	521	480	52
45 to 54 years	1 165	6	131	194	11	469	349	342	21
55 to 64 years	728	1	111	105	4	342	198	361	9
65 to 74 years	416	3	57	46	11	224	182	334	8
75 to 84 years	176	4	25	21	4	102	130	200	4
85 years and over	41	—	5	4	4	17	25	74	—
3 and 4 years	429	—	131	95	2	262	138	169	5
16 years and over	9 526	25	1 815	3 541	101	3 969	2 694	3 143	311
18 years and over	9 228	24	1 763	3 503	98	3 791	2 590	2 979	302
21 years and over	8 218	20	1 660	3 069	92	3 553	2 410	2 770	261
60 years and over	951	8	133	122	22	496	437	789	18
62 years and over	822	7	108	103	21	437	381	713	16
Median	27.8	40.5	26.1	24.0	32.5	27.7	29.2	29.1	28.1
Female									
Under 5 years	6 124	13	1 299	2 054	62	2 975	2 041	2 257	53
5 to 9 years	491	—	158	121	2	302	147	199	4
10 to 14 years	486	—	117	103	5	319	172	199	2
15 to 19 years	417	—	88	86	3	261	151	208	4
20 to 24 years	484	3	65	130	2	212	143	187	7
25 to 34 years	863	—	174	750	9	193	153	184	9
35 to 44 years	1 181	1	333	483	15	607	439	304	14
45 to 54 years	929	2	184	190	8	461	304	234	6
55 to 64 years	587	2	74	90	5	240	200	171	2
65 to 74 years	340	—	55	56	2	186	110	199	2
75 to 84 years	207	2	31	29	4	117	114	209	2
85 years and over	110	3	16	14	3	65	91	116	1
3 and 4 years	29	—	4	2	4	12	17	47	—
16 years and over	4 658	11	924	1 730	52	2 052	1 578	1 613	42
18 years and over	4 494	11	904	1 709	51	1 968	1 490	1 542	38
21 years and over	4 012	10	845	1 476	48	1 846	1 398	1 427	35
60 years and over	500	5	69	71	12	282	279	468	5
62 years and over	435	5	59	61	12	242	251	431	4
Median	28.1	45.5	26.4	23.5	33.0	28.3	30.1	30.4	25.5
Male									
Under 5 years	6 406	18	1 293	2 114	58	2 845	1 639	2 163	281
Median age	27.4	24.0	25.7	24.5	31.5	27.0	26.9	27.8	28.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	12 530	31	2 592	4 168	120	5 820	3 680	4 420	334
In households	12 490	5	2 592	4 168	120	5 816	3 470	4 410	85
Householder	4 706	1	964	2 045	59	1 888	1 249	1 401	30
Family householder	3 134	1	688	839	25	1 565	888	1 032	19
Nonfamily householder	1 572	—	276	1 206	34	323	361	369	11
Living alone	1 024	—	188	744	29	267	301	321	6
Spouse	2 742	1	541	667	21	1 271	569	607	16
Child	3 766	3	866	727	24	2 274	1 194	1 612	16
Other relatives	359	—	83	138	9	244	316	606	5
Nonrelatives	917	—	138	591	7	139	142	184	18
Institutionalized persons	20	26	—	—	—	—	210	—	201
Other persons in group quarters	20	—	—	—	—	4	—	10	48
Persons per household	2.65	5.00	2.69	2.04	2.03	3.08	2.78	3.15	2.83
Persons per family	3.19	5.00	3.17	2.83	3.16	3.42	3.34	3.74	2.95
Persons 65 years and over									
In households	633	7	87	71	19	343	337	608	12
Householder	629	—	87	71	19	343	337	608	8
Nonfamily householder	394	—	65	48	16	231	250	426	6
Living alone	138	—	31	25	11	90	134	186	3
Spouse	135	—	30	23	11	82	126	173	3
Other relatives	179	—	14	13	3	76	46	115	2
Nonrelatives	52	—	8	9	—	30	30	54	—
Institutionalized persons	4	—	—	1	—	6	11	13	—
Other persons in group quarters	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	3 134	1	688	839	25	1 565	888	1 032	19
With own children under 18 years	1 683	1	437	377	10	964	485	480	7
Number of own children under 18 years	3 143	1	778	624	20	1 888	906	1 096	15
Married-couple families	2 742	1	541	667	21	1 271	569	607	16
With own children under 18 years	1 488	1	322	296	10	771	313	301	6
Number of own children under 18 years	2 830	1	586	502	20	1 514	571	726	14
Female householder, no husband present	262	—	118	124	1	240	266	334	1
With own children under 18 years	146	—	95	69	—	167	151	150	1
Number of own children under 18 years	244	—	159	107	—	328	308	308	1
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	4 948	15	914	1 825	49	1 953	1 170	1 554	273
Never married	1 795	6	261	986	18	447	371	569	133
Now married, except separated	2 838	6	555	703	22	1 305	611	690	74
Separated	52	1	20	20	—	41	36	69	15
Widowed	46	1	9	7	3	19	49	66	5
Divorced	217	1	69	109	6	141	103	160	46
Females 15 years and over	4 730	13	936	1 744	52	2 093	1 571	1 651	43
Never married	1 379	4	191	856	13	353	382	423	12
Now married, except separated	2 813	4	558	695	23	1 299	679	661	19
Separated	50	—	33	33	—	61	109	94	5
Widowed	219	5	53	41	8	161	200	281	2
Divorced	269	—	101	119	8	219	201	192	5

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.								
	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	4.6	4.6	1.8	4.2	3.2	2.9	3.9	5.9	6.4
Square miles	1.8	1.8	.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.5
AGE									
All persons	3 710	4 213	2 651	4 270	2 242	4 698	4 868	4 735	2 481
Under 5 years	396	537	228	252	229	340	315	230	340
5 to 9 years	424	479	207	265	167	218	266	295	292
10 to 14 years	367	377	193	257	144	129	209	342	164
15 to 19 years	303	372	184	251	133	310	274	295	95
20 to 24 years	284	627	236	289	314	1 228	810	419	139
25 to 34 years	641	819	508	619	608	1 192	847	652	740
35 to 44 years	410	448	352	537	249	440	515	788	381
45 to 54 years	267	254	205	440	118	236	472	637	157
55 to 64 years	234	153	165	460	109	199	428	388	75
65 to 74 years	196	92	185	506	95	220	311	335	67
75 to 84 years	143	49	147	303	62	164	268	242	25
85 years and over	45	6	41	91	14	22	153	112	6
3 and 4 years	167	208	109	97	82	133	128	82	130
16 years and over	2 461	2 746	1 982	3 448	1 674	3 974	4 040	3 808	1 664
18 years and over	2 351	2 620	1 921	3 344	1 638	3 915	3 953	3 697	1 618
21 years and over	2 171	2 328	1 798	3 195	1 527	3 478	3 654	3 490	1 567
60 years and over	506	209	454	1 148	232	508	950	839	139
62 years and over	450	185	424	1 049	205	468	865	769	129
Median	26.4	22.6	30.6	38.8	26.9	25.7	31.0	36.8	28.6
Female	1 831	2 130	1 387	2 259	1 103	1 983	2 557	2 491	1 264
Under 5 years	196	270	111	111	102	156	159	112	153
5 to 9 years	225	235	96	126	82	107	135	140	146
10 to 14 years	169	170	98	137	73	59	100	156	87
15 to 19 years	146	195	97	117	79	141	138	148	51
20 to 24 years	119	307	107	140	142	427	404	193	77
25 to 34 years	292	395	248	312	269	431	402	315	400
35 to 44 years	202	249	162	287	114	192	270	427	177
45 to 54 years	122	138	125	222	59	123	257	334	84
55 to 64 years	123	85	87	270	70	105	232	198	43
65 to 74 years	112	48	115	280	60	138	172	207	28
75 to 84 years	92	32	111	198	41	89	171	179	16
85 years and over	33	6	30	59	12	15	117	82	2
3 and 4 years	77	109	53	42	36	65	64	34	63
16 years and over	1 208	1 420	1 056	1 860	830	1 639	2 145	2 057	867
18 years and over	1 151	1 356	1 029	1 814	806	1 601	2 104	1 997	843
21 years and over	1 078	1 192	963	1 743	747	1 434	1 944	1 895	814
60 years and over	293	124	302	682	157	298	582	544	73
62 years and over	273	110	289	629	136	272	537	504	69
Median	27.1	23.0	33.0	41.3	27.4	26.9	33.2	39.8	28.1
Male	1 879	2 083	1 264	2 011	1 139	2 715	2 311	2 244	1 217
Median age	25.8	22.3	28.7	35.5	26.5	25.2	29.1	33.5	29.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 710	4 213	2 651	4 270	2 242	4 698	4 868	4 735	2 481
In households	3 693	4 201	2 644	4 165	2 233	4 669	4 619	4 693	2 481
Householder	1 075	1 339	1 056	1 704	898	2 158	2 017	1 992	830
Family householder	813	942	652	1 240	522	959	1 204	1 303	705
Nonfamily householder	262	397	404	464	376	1 199	813	689	125
Living alone	226	249	353	400	275	682	567	579	95
Spouse	590	540	497	1 048	371	744	945	1 129	627
Child	1 520	1 698	807	1 159	646	867	1 116	1 292	921
Other relatives	357	311	162	132	117	173	144	101	51
Nonrelatives	151	313	122	122	201	727	397	179	52
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	93	—	—	240	42	—
Other persons in group quarters	17	12	7	12	9	29	9	—	—
Persons per household	3.44	3.14	2.50	2.44	2.49	2.16	2.29	2.36	2.99
Persons per family	4.03	3.71	3.25	2.89	3.17	2.86	2.83	2.94	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	384	147	373	900	171	406	732	689	98
In households	384	147	373	811	171	406	514	647	98
Householder	266	106	279	548	121	267	340	487	54
Nonfamily householder	130	43	154	210	65	106	148	300	11
Living alone	124	41	151	207	64	100	143	298	11
Spouse	71	26	72	225	30	121	131	134	29
Other relatives	42	15	19	36	18	16	40	24	14
Nonrelatives	5	—	3	2	2	2	3	2	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	85	—	—	217	42	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	813	942	652	1 240	522	959	1 204	1 303	705
With own children under 18 years	464	616	335	473	295	400	497	574	467
Number of own children under 18 years	1 166	1 396	637	876	547	729	865	1 000	843
Married-couple families	590	540	497	1 048	371	744	945	1 129	627
With own children under 18 years	351	320	255	388	206	318	358	484	412
Number of own children under 18 years	909	707	514	743	388	593	640	857	758
Female householder, no husband present	155	346	131	157	114	128	213	138	62
With own children under 18 years	86	271	71	72	77	64	128	72	46
Number of own children under 18 years	202	637	113	114	142	106	208	120	73
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 282	1 365	941	1 611	856	2 350	1 915	1 785	807
Never married	423	609	295	364	344	1 368	695	499	122
Now married, except separated	672	600	525	1 094	402	813	1 004	1 153	641
Separated	45	37	23	10	22	25	29	17	9
Widowed	41	13	17	54	12	18	66	42	8
Divorced	101	106	81	89	76	126	121	74	27
Females 15 years and over	1 241	1 455	1 082	1 885	846	1 661	2 163	2 083	878
Never married	267	482	222	306	198	583	579	368	137
Now married, except separated	641	598	525	1 097	393	772	988	1 160	637
Separated	51	112	32	20	35	23	48	26	18
Widowed	159	101	184	302	109	136	322	328	31
Divorced	123	162	119	160	111	147	226	201	55

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County							
	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	6.0	6.2	1.4	2.9	2.5	4.5	6.2	6.3
Square miles	2.3	2.4	.5	1.1	.9	1.7	2.4	2.4
AGE								
All persons	80	9 709	3 981	10 305	4 158	8 471	3 259	8 195
Under 5 years	1	308	361	—	275	388	135	644
5 to 9 years	2	316	193	1	257	320	107	646
10 to 14 years	1	277	70	3	267	337	70	499
15 to 19 years	4	1 106	366	5 810	352	945	301	600
20 to 24 years	20	4 650	1 019	4 412	1 071	3 231	1 755	2 059
25 to 34 years	21	1 315	1 478	69	694	1 320	538	1 712
35 to 44 years	6	684	371	—	404	692	184	1 204
45 to 54 years	5	401	78	5	279	553	79	511
55 to 64 years	4	266	32	4	217	291	41	175
65 to 74 years	6	255	8	1	197	190	18	89
75 to 84 years	6	107	3	—	116	156	22	46
85 years and over	4	24	2	—	29	48	9	10
3 and 4 years	1	119	128	—	107	142	48	249
16 years and over	76	8 760	3 350	10 300	3 315	7 347	2 934	6 316
18 years and over	75	8 648	3 334	10 280	3 213	7 187	2 910	6 163
21 years and over	70	6 468	2 792	2 249	2 769	5 610	2 229	5 411
60 years and over	17	512	24	5	439	515	64	211
62 years and over	17	461	18	1	399	463	59	184
Median	30.2	22.2	24.9	19.8	24.0	22.6	22.1	23.7
Female	41	4 543	1 634	4 578	1 935	3 951	1 587	4 031
Under 5 years	1	147	175	—	140	199	61	309
5 to 9 years	1	165	92	1	140	157	53	310
10 to 14 years	—	133	32	—	125	162	33	236
15 to 19 years	3	506	163	2 850	170	436	143	293
20 to 24 years	—	2 192	396	1 708	401	1 419	863	1 010
25 to 34 years	9	496	609	14	307	534	244	848
35 to 44 years	4	333	122	—	196	359	93	622
45 to 54 years	2	213	26	3	141	283	42	242
55 to 64 years	3	134	10	2	110	140	25	77
65 to 74 years	3	141	5	—	113	116	11	53
75 to 84 years	2	63	2	—	72	108	15	24
85 years and over	4	20	2	—	20	38	4	7
3 and 4 years	1	55	55	—	61	80	20	117
16 years and over	39	4 075	1 331	4 577	1 502	3 399	1 433	3 133
18 years and over	39	4 008	1 327	4 570	1 456	3 320	1 420	3 051
21 years and over	35	2 917	1 085	720	1 275	2 557	1 052	2 693
60 years and over	11	289	15	2	254	318	38	121
62 years and over	10	262	12	—	233	296	35	104
Median	30.8	21.8	24.2	19.7	24.9	22.4	21.9	23.9
Male	39	5 166	2 347	5 727	2 223	4 520	1 672	4 164
Median age	28.5	22.5	25.2	19.9	23.6	22.7	22.3	23.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	80	9 709	3 981	10 305	4 158	8 471	3 259	8 195
In households	80	9 284	3 671	19	4 158	8 366	3 259	8 173
Householder	54	4 322	1 629	10	1 682	3 797	1 499	3 137
Family householder	17	1 319	711	5	859	1 426	462	1 861
Nonfamily householder	37	3 003	918	5	823	2 371	1 037	1 276
Living alone	35	1 301	439	2	464	1 098	406	547
Spouse	14	981	635	5	598	1 034	288	1 555
Child	8	1 229	651	—	1 048	1 452	380	2 205
Other relatives	2	305	80	—	172	299	138	211
Nonrelatives	2	2 447	676	4	658	1 784	954	1 065
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	425	310	10 286	—	—	—	22
Persons per household	1.48	2.15	2.25	1.90	2.47	2.20	2.17	2.61
Persons per family	2.41	2.91	2.92	2.00	3.12	2.95	2.74	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	16	386	13	1	342	394	49	145
In households	16	386	13	—	342	293	49	145
Householder	11	261	7	—	235	200	35	84
Nonfamily householder	5	97	5	—	99	101	18	25
Living alone	5	95	5	—	94	97	18	22
Spouse	4	103	2	—	80	69	10	43
Other relatives	1	19	4	—	21	19	3	17
Nonrelatives	—	3	—	—	6	5	1	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	101	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	17	1 319	711	5	859	1 426	462	1 861
With own children under 18 years	3	530	419	—	431	693	188	1 135
Number of own children under 18 years	5	981	630	—	859	1 188	329	1 984
Married-couple families	14	981	635	5	598	1 034	288	1 555
With own children under 18 years	1	438	390	—	270	501	138	968
Number of own children under 18 years	2	832	590	—	524	877	247	1 727
Female householder, no husband present	1	217	38	—	208	284	98	219
With own children under 18 years	—	79	18	—	142	172	42	147
Number of own children under 18 years	—	132	24	—	301	281	67	230
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	37	4 710	2 022	5 724	1 829	3 993	1 507	3 230
Never married	18	3 494	1 209	5 653	1 068	2 673	1 137	1 487
Now married, except separated	14	1 058	754	59	655	1 123	305	1 595
Separated	—	28	16	4	23	28	10	25
Widowed	1	17	5	1	22	35	8	7
Divorced	4	113	38	7	61	134	47	116
Females 15 years and over	39	4 098	1 335	4 577	1 530	3 433	1 440	3 176
Never married	12	2 736	610	4 543	636	1 860	1 011	1 276
Now married, except separated	15	1 040	683	27	630	1 096	305	1 602
Separated	1	34	7	3	46	43	15	35
Widowed	5	135	7	—	121	181	26	62
Divorced	6	153	28	4	97	253	83	201

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County—Can.		Remainder of Brazos County						
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	36.8	3.5	656.4	.1	216.7	—	1.5	479.6	2.1
Square miles	14.2	1.3	253.4	—	83.7	—	.6	185.2	.8
AGE									
All persons	4 267	31	5 200	—	3 391	—	31	5 782	—
Under 5 years	263	—	392	—	281	—	3	413	—
5 to 9 years	247	1	454	—	294	—	4	459	—
10 to 14 years	247	2	388	—	282	—	—	427	—
15 to 19 years	463	8	366	—	232	—	1	431	—
20 to 24 years	1 171	1	320	—	266	—	6	548	—
25 to 34 years	596	2	838	—	659	—	13	1 014	—
35 to 44 years	635	3	905	—	485	—	1	939	—
45 to 54 years	355	6	624	—	302	—	—	653	—
55 to 64 years	173	1	407	—	249	—	1	480	—
65 to 74 years	83	3	317	—	193	—	2	266	—
75 to 84 years	29	4	165	—	120	—	—	122	—
85 years and over	5	—	24	—	28	—	—	30	—
3 and 4 years	124	—	158	—	123	—	2	175	—
16 years and over	3 468	25	3 886	—	2 487	—	24	4 394	—
18 years and over	3 384	24	3 743	—	2 395	—	24	4 226	—
21 years and over	2 687	20	3 539	—	2 261	—	22	3 964	—
60 years and over	193	8	672	—	443	—	3	619	—
62 years and over	158	7	604	—	398	—	3	535	—
Median	22.8	40.5	33.1	—	30.4	—	25.8	31.3	—
Female									
Under 5 years	2 027	13	2 591	—	1 652	—	15	2 833	—
5 to 9 years	118	—	187	—	131	—	2	220	—
10 to 14 years	123	—	240	—	136	—	4	217	—
15 to 19 years	115	—	201	—	127	—	—	215	—
20 to 24 years	217	3	177	—	117	—	1	216	—
25 to 34 years	550	—	152	—	116	—	1	236	—
35 to 44 years	282	1	435	—	313	—	5	499	—
45 to 54 years	306	2	436	—	242	—	—	446	—
55 to 64 years	172	2	297	—	158	—	—	331	—
65 to 74 years	77	—	186	—	121	—	—	220	—
75 to 84 years	44	2	169	—	105	—	2	135	—
85 years and over	18	3	95	—	65	—	—	76	—
3 and 4 years	5	—	16	—	21	—	—	22	—
16 years and over	57	—	58	—	61	—	1	87	—
18 years and over	1 650	11	1 920	—	1 236	—	9	2 141	—
21 years and over	1 603	11	1 855	—	1 187	—	9	2 048	—
60 years and over	1 266	10	1 751	—	1 127	—	8	1 932	—
62 years and over	97	5	358	—	242	—	2	330	—
Median	83	5	332	—	222	—	2	283	—
Male	22.6	45.5	32.9	—	31.0	—	23.5	31.3	—
Male									
Median age	2 240	18	2 609	—	1 739	—	16	2 949	—
Median age	23.0	24.0	33.4	—	30.0	—	27.7	31.2	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	4 267	31	5 200	—	3 391	—	31	5 782	—
In households	4 236	5	5 155	—	3 388	—	31	5 773	—
Householder	1 747	1	1 781	—	1 219	—	13	2 129	—
Family householder	868	1	1 501	—	907	—	9	1 561	—
Nonfamily householder	879	—	280	—	312	—	4	568	—
Living alone	478	—	237	—	269	—	3	451	—
Spouse	771	1	1 366	—	748	—	7	1 344	—
Child	1 006	3	1 715	—	1 099	—	8	1 839	—
Other relatives	80	—	197	—	231	—	2	228	—
Nonrelatives	632	—	96	—	91	—	1	233	—
Institutionalized persons	20	26	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	11	—	36	—	3	—	—	9	—
Persons per household	2.42	5.00	2.89	—	2.78	—	2.38	2.71	—
Persons per family	3.14	5.00	3.18	—	3.29	—	2.89	3.19	—
Persons 65 years and over									
In households	117	7	506	—	341	—	2	418	—
Householder	113	—	505	—	341	—	2	418	—
Nonfamily householder	67	—	318	—	233	—	1	273	—
Living alone	21	—	104	—	102	—	—	106	—
Spouse	20	—	102	—	99	—	—	104	—
Other relatives	32	—	145	—	86	—	1	118	—
Nonrelatives	13	—	40	—	18	—	—	25	—
Institutionalized persons	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	868	1	1 501	—	907	—	9	1 561	—
With own children under 18 years	477	1	725	—	460	—	4	739	—
Number of own children under 18 years	860	1	1 356	—	873	—	7	1 440	—
Married-couple families	771	1	1 366	—	748	—	7	1 344	—
With own children under 18 years	441	1	663	—	392	—	4	635	—
Number of own children under 18 years	807	1	1 248	—	756	—	7	1 265	—
Female householder, no husband present	54	—	91	—	113	—	1	146	—
With own children under 18 years	23	—	44	—	49	—	—	77	—
Number of own children under 18 years	36	—	77	—	82	—	—	135	—
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 839	15	2 003	—	1 276	—	15	2 302	—
Never married	1 002	6	435	—	353	—	6	671	—
Now married, except separated	786	6	1 423	—	788	—	7	1 411	—
Separated	12	1	18	—	23	—	1	31	—
Widowed	5	1	25	—	31	—	—	33	—
Divorced	34	1	102	—	81	—	1	156	—
Females 15 years and over	1 671	13	1 963	—	1 258	—	9	2 181	—
Never married	790	4	296	—	214	—	1	452	—
Now married, except separated	790	4	1 401	—	779	—	7	1 386	—
Separated	6	—	21	—	29	—	—	26	—
Widowed	41	5	147	—	130	—	1	147	—
Divorced	44	—	98	—	106	—	—	170	—

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan--College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County					
		Total	Bryon city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
AGE										
All persons -----	94 866	94 866	38 437	43 520	6 921	3 587	2 830	4 438	7 360	11 502
Under 5 years -----	5 590	5 590	2 985	1 640	609	212	227	415	557	931
5 to 9 years -----	5 321	5 321	2 705	1 543	624	133	224	438	566	914
10 to 14 years -----	4 561	4 561	2 216	1 380	487	122	227	368	443	746
15 to 19 years -----	11 658	11 658	2 208	8 555	436	212	183	277	536	878
20 to 24 years -----	23 626	23 626	5 447	17 142	565	1 296	245	326	1 896	1 747
25 to 34 years -----	15 720	15 720	7 843	5 596	1 322	909	595	876	1 512	2 154
35 to 44 years -----	10 550	10 550	4 976	3 417	1 181	379	425	695	1 089	1 813
45 to 54 years -----	6 651	6 651	3 233	1 960	696	167	258	406	462	1 095
55 to 64 years -----	4 583	4 583	2 550	1 037	464	91	178	311	162	662
65 to 74 years -----	3 701	3 701	2 267	743	334	41	160	214	86	387
75 to 84 years -----	2 265	2 265	1 534	397	177	21	93	99	42	144
85 years and over -----	640	640	473	110	26	4	15	13	9	31
3 and 4 years -----	2 228	2 228	1 189	643	246	71	95	182	215	389
16 years and over -----	78 553	78 553	30 146	38 696	5 106	3 097	2 112	3 163	5 716	8 777
18 years and over -----	76 986	76 986	29 446	38 181	4 934	3 072	2 040	3 052	5 581	8 516
21 years and over -----	61 318	61 318	27 372	25 106	4 677	2 693	1 933	2 875	4 900	7 595
60 years and over -----	8 695	8 695	5 503	1 694	729	109	344	462	199	847
62 years and over -----	7 837	7 837	4 993	1 513	643	93	315	409	175	736
Median -----	23.7	23.7	29.3	21.6	30.7	24.1	30.4	29.7	23.7	27.9
Female -----										
Under 5 years -----	45 929	45 929	19 421	20 180	3 454	1 764	1 354	2 276	3 606	5 632
5 to 9 years -----	2 673	2 673	1 419	779	294	97	108	213	266	449
10 to 14 years -----	2 620	2 620	1 344	748	316	76	97	224	267	451
15 to 19 years -----	2 233	2 233	1 107	655	249	71	103	182	205	367
20 to 24 years -----	5 724	5 724	1 135	4 149	210	115	87	151	268	438
25 to 34 years -----	10 543	10 543	2 505	7 576	278	659	111	150	928	812
35 to 44 years -----	7 200	7 200	3 706	2 359	676	414	286	439	743	1 082
45 to 54 years -----	5 212	5 212	2 470	1 700	576	168	205	355	565	867
55 to 64 years -----	3 374	3 374	1 685	962	339	75	133	209	214	552
65 to 74 years -----	2 331	2 331	1 389	493	217	47	78	168	69	307
75 to 84 years -----	2 090	2 090	1 303	424	178	26	84	112	53	195
85 years and over -----	1 456	1 456	1 013	247	104	14	50	64	22	90
3 and 4 years -----	473	473	345	88	17	2	12	9	6	22
16 years and over -----	1 055	1 055	576	300	109	34	49	98	99	188
18 years and over -----	37 984	37 984	15 357	17 868	2 549	1 508	1 030	1 627	2 830	4 299
21 years and over -----	37 177	37 177	14 997	17 600	2 468	1 493	994	1 574	2 754	4 156
60 years and over -----	29 538	29 538	13 951	11 244	2 335	1 287	947	1 480	2 426	3 708
62 years and over -----	5 101	5 101	3 336	974	387	64	179	260	114	443
Median -----	4 666	4 666	3 065	887	353	56	169	224	100	385
Male -----	24.2	24.2	30.6	21.5	30.7	23.5	30.8	30.1	23.9	28.2
Median age -----	48 937	48 937	19 016	23 340	3 467	1 823	1 476	2 162	3 754	5 870
Median age -----	23.5	23.5	28.1	21.8	30.6	24.6	30.2	29.3	23.5	27.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	94 866	94 866	38 437	43 520	6 921	3 587	2 830	4 438	7 360	11 502
In households -----	84 453	84 453	37 796	33 799	6 882	3 587	2 827	4 434	7 339	11 472
Householder -----	35 313	35 313	15 643	15 030	2 459	1 806	1 070	1 534	2 865	4 341
Family householder -----	19 286	19 286	9 685	5 983	1 965	724	775	1 242	1 672	2 899
Nonfamily householder -----	16 027	16 027	5 958	9 047	494	1 082	295	292	1 193	1 442
Living alone -----	9 212	9 212	4 296	4 085	373	662	250	244	504	928
Spouse -----	16 020	16 020	8 019	4 776	1 758	595	672	1 043	1 400	2 572
Child -----	20 452	20 452	10 357	5 983	2 250	563	861	1 590	1 935	3 410
Other relatives -----	2 699	2 699	1 289	913	218	107	138	167	170	293
Nonrelatives -----	9 969	9 969	2 488	7 097	197	516	86	100	969	856
Institutionalized persons -----	644	644	509	126	9	—	—	—	—	16
Other persons in group quarters -----	9 769	9 769	132	9 595	30	—	3	4	21	14
Persons per household -----	2.40	2.40	2.42	2.26	2.80	2.00	2.64	2.89	2.57	2.64
Persons per family -----	3.03	3.03	3.03	2.96	3.15	2.76	3.15	3.25	3.10	3.16
Persons 65 years and over -----	6 606	6 606	4 274	1 250	537	66	268	326	137	562
In households -----	6 218	6 218	3 984	1 153	536	66	268	326	137	559
Householder -----	4 210	4 210	2 771	749	342	44	179	221	78	343
Nonfamily householder -----	1 858	1 858	1 315	295	125	24	75	88	24	109
Living alone -----	1 801	1 801	1 272	286	122	22	74	80	21	106
Spouse -----	1 583	1 583	952	316	148	12	75	74	42	168
Other relatives -----	385	385	235	79	44	9	12	25	16	45
Nonrelatives -----	40	40	26	9	2	1	2	6	1	3
Institutionalized persons -----	378	378	282	96	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other persons in group quarters -----	10	10	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	19 286	19 286	9 685	5 983	1 965	724	775	1 242	1 672	2 899
With own children under 18 years -----	9 269	9 269	4 599	2 914	1 032	301	392	705	998	1 540
Number of own children under 18 years -----	16 860	16 860	8 434	5 120	1 873	492	727	1 291	1 744	2 863
Married-couple families -----	16 017	16 017	8 009	4 795	1 755	596	672	1 041	1 409	2 569
With own children under 18 years -----	7 771	7 771	3 757	2 450	898	251	346	586	857	1 377
Number of own children under 18 years -----	14 445	14 445	7 044	4 412	1 647	421	649	1 088	1 527	2 612
Female householder, no husband present -----	2 283	2 283	1 250	770	150	86	63	158	187	211
With own children under 18 years -----	1 207	1 207	683	389	99	40	29	98	125	119
Number of own children under 18 years -----	1 955	1 955	1 138	598	165	59	44	167	194	188
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	40 991	40 991	14 980	20 959	2 606	1 600	1 106	1 560	2 926	4 546
Never married -----	21 638	21 638	5 116	15 240	583	855	297	326	1 351	1 627
Now married, except separated -----	16 765	16 765	8 343	5 075	1 814	621	703	1 067	1 445	2 649
Separated -----	342	342	194	92	28	15	18	28	16	37
Widowed -----	407	407	279	68	25	6	17	17	7	33
Divorced -----	1 839	1 839	1 048	484	156	103	71	122	107	200
Females 15 years and over -----	38 403	38 403	15 551	17 998	2 595	1 520	1 046	1 657	2 868	4 365
Never married -----	16 107	16 107	3 563	11 723	409	748	164	242	1 163	1 265
Now married, except separated -----	16 664	16 664	8 363	4 982	1 805	617	701	1 062	1 437	2 626
Separated -----	488	488	307	127	34	20	17	34	32	39
Widowed -----	2 561	2 561	1 771	455	173	33	85	137	58	183
Divorced -----	2 583	2 583	1 547	711	174	102	79	182	178	252

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
AGE										
All persons	1 983	3 587	4 438	1 573	718	1 813	1 990	2 043	3 740	1 606
Under 5 years	242	212	415	157	66	171	213	159	196	140
5 to 9 years	191	133	438	115	75	175	164	145	229	104
10 to 14 years	124	122	368	90	71	162	110	130	204	88
15 to 19 years	92	212	277	67	39	128	139	130	200	86
20 to 24 years	264	1 296	326	158	51	133	391	165	233	238
25 to 34 years	536	909	876	437	131	305	426	387	511	418
35 to 44 years	310	379	695	260	67	208	218	267	454	182
45 to 54 years	96	167	406	137	58	125	126	165	400	97
55 to 64 years	74	91	311	57	56	135	92	145	442	91
65 to 74 years	32	41	214	52	52	135	70	167	498	89
75 to 84 years	20	21	99	37	43	101	36	145	292	59
85 years and over	2	4	13	6	9	35	5	38	81	14
3 and 4 years	100	71	182	57	28	80	79	75	79	49
16 years and over	1 407	3 097	3 163	1 203	500	1 277	1 478	1 581	3 073	1 256
18 years and over	1 371	3 072	3 052	1 175	484	1 232	1 451	1 540	2 990	1 235
21 years and over	1 303	2 693	2 875	1 111	459	1 158	1 293	1 452	2 871	1 157
60 years and over	83	109	462	119	131	351	145	423	1 107	215
62 years and over	65	93	409	101	117	313	135	396	1 013	191
Median	26.4	24.1	29.7	29.1	29.9	29.5	24.6	33.0	41.5	27.9
Female	991	1 764	2 276	854	345	929	950	1 064	1 997	795
Under 5 years	121	97	213	72	30	86	93	74	88	60
5 to 9 years	86	76	224	57	34	93	83	68	108	55
10 to 14 years	65	71	182	41	32	82	52	69	114	41
15 to 19 years	45	115	151	31	25	65	72	67	97	52
20 to 24 years	135	659	150	78	23	56	181	65	111	101
25 to 34 years	265	414	439	241	53	147	181	184	258	188
35 to 44 years	154	168	355	152	32	108	101	119	236	80
45 to 54 years	50	75	209	84	29	55	69	97	205	51
55 to 64 years	38	47	168	33	29	65	52	80	262	59
65 to 74 years	18	26	112	32	33	83	35	102	275	56
75 to 84 years	13	14	64	29	19	64	26	110	190	40
85 years and over	1	2	9	4	6	25	5	29	53	12
3 and 4 years	54	34	98	23	10	35	40	33	37	21
16 years and over	714	1 508	1 627	680	244	656	712	835	1 666	628
18 years and over	696	1 493	1 574	665	236	631	699	819	1 628	614
21 years and over	655	1 287	1 480	639	219	595	612	772	1 571	572
60 years and over	44	64	260	77	71	206	85	286	658	146
62 years and over	36	56	224	69	66	194	80	274	607	128
Median	26.6	23.5	30.1	30.2	30.6	30.9	24.8	35.3	44.4	29.4
Male	992	1 823	2 162	719	373	884	1 040	979	1 743	811
Median age	26.2	24.6	29.3	26.9	28.9	28.4	24.5	30.3	38.6	26.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 983	3 587	4 438	1 573	718	1 813	1 990	2 043	3 740	1 606
In households	1 983	3 587	4 434	1 432	710	1 796	1 978	2 038	3 655	1 597
Householder	758	1 806	1 534	557	223	591	770	876	1 542	700
Family householder	533	724	1 242	396	177	405	439	507	1 108	388
Nonfamily householder	225	1 082	292	161	46	186	331	369	434	312
Living alone	145	662	244	129	37	164	200	323	385	233
Spouse	442	595	1 043	316	122	332	322	410	957	279
Child	636	563	1 590	435	267	672	586	555	967	415
Other relatives	37	107	167	73	66	132	82	98	99	59
Nonrelatives	110	516	100	51	32	69	218	99	90	144
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	73	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	4	—	8	17	12	5	12	9
Persons per household	2.62	2.00	2.89	2.59	3.27	2.95	2.56	2.32	2.37	2.32
Persons per family	3.09	2.76	3.25	3.08	3.68	3.69	3.23	3.08	2.83	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	54	66	326	95	104	271	111	350	871	162
In households	54	66	326	95	104	271	111	350	801	162
Householder	39	44	221	65	69	192	81	265	544	115
Nonfamily householder	22	24	88	35	26	104	33	150	209	63
Living alone	21	22	80	35	21	98	31	148	206	62
Spouse	9	12	74	19	24	59	21	67	224	29
Other relatives	6	9	25	10	9	19	9	15	31	16
Nonrelatives	—	1	6	1	2	1	—	3	2	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	533	724	1 242	396	177	405	439	507	1 108	388
With own children under 18 years	340	301	705	228	85	186	241	235	389	207
Number of own children under 18 years	592	492	1 291	371	202	511	498	444	718	344
Married-couple families	447	596	1 041	316	127	319	319	407	957	285
With own children under 18 years	265	251	586	188	63	150	159	192	334	150
Number of own children under 18 years	469	421	1 088	319	156	428	324	386	633	253
Female householder, no husband present	65	86	158	57	26	55	87	81	122	80
With own children under 18 years	57	40	98	30	10	25	68	36	46	50
Number of own children under 18 years	92	59	167	41	23	58	145	51	72	79
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	707	1 600	1 560	527	257	637	781	756	1 424	635
Never married	180	855	326	132	78	185	346	229	301	257
Now married, except separated	457	621	1 067	335	134	349	338	423	983	300
Separated	12	15	28	7	7	18	17	15	7	9
Widowed	2	6	17	9	11	29	5	14	51	8
Divorced	56	103	122	44	27	56	75	75	82	61
Females 15 years and over	719	1 520	1 657	684	249	668	722	853	1 687	639
Never married	137	748	242	107	44	125	210	142	248	133
Now married, except separated	455	617	1 062	380	133	358	350	431	997	296
Separated	16	20	34	38	9	24	27	18	13	21
Widowed	34	33	137	63	34	97	55	165	288	95
Divorced	77	102	182	96	29	64	80	97	141	94

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County— Con.		College Station city, Brazos County						Remainder of Brazos County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	3 715	4 298	8 535	1 684	8 894	3 023	7 098	7 337	2 659	5 289
Under 5 years	257	229	239	81	—	155	256	555	221	375
5 to 9 years	168	223	261	44	1	129	235	563	217	420
10 to 14 years	101	182	228	26	2	142	261	443	221	381
15 to 19 years	233	237	953	275	5 057	235	796	535	175	375
20 to 24 years	954	692	4 234	712	3 768	874	2 909	1 891	213	518
25 to 34 years	840	719	1 095	397	56	481	1 044	1 502	550	935
35 to 44 years	363	459	600	103	—	307	558	1 089	406	880
45 to 54 years	217	457	351	25	5	230	477	462	246	612
55 to 64 years	186	416	236	14	4	181	249	161	171	434
65 to 74 years	212	302	229	3	1	171	148	85	144	244
75 to 84 years	162	252	87	2	—	95	124	42	84	93
85 years and over	22	130	22	2	—	23	41	9	11	22
3 and 4 years	98	90	99	32	—	60	88	213	92	156
16 years and over	3 158	3 629	7 767	1 531	8 890	2 569	6 285	5 698	1 960	4 034
18 years and over	3 113	3 552	7 675	1 526	8 879	2 516	6 162	5 563	1 890	3 888
21 years and over	2 775	3 299	5 733	1 087	1 912	2 161	4 754	4 884	1 794	3 656
60 years and over	492	894	449	10	5	369	415	197	310	540
62 years and over	456	813	403	10	1	336	375	173	284	467
Median	26.2	32.7	22.1	22.3	19.8	24.7	22.5	23.7	30.4	31.4
Female	1 643	2 243	4 036	671	3 905	1 337	3 279	3 595	1 266	2 588
Under 5 years	122	113	118	32	—	77	130	265	105	196
5 to 9 years	78	114	135	16	1	68	108	264	92	203
10 to 14 years	49	88	108	14	—	66	128	205	101	186
15 to 19 years	108	120	449	136	2 477	114	369	267	82	192
20 to 24 years	352	332	2 037	287	1 409	305	1 272	927	94	224
25 to 34 years	320	340	404	131	13	190	413	739	264	456
35 to 44 years	165	235	292	37	—	143	289	565	196	424
45 to 54 years	115	246	182	10	3	109	243	214	128	310
55 to 64 years	99	224	120	3	2	91	118	69	73	197
65 to 74 years	132	167	126	2	—	99	87	52	77	125
75 to 84 years	88	162	47	1	—	59	88	22	46	59
85 years and over	15	102	18	2	—	16	34	6	8	16
3 and 4 years	52	44	45	10	—	36	44	98	47	76
16 years and over	1 376	1 911	3 654	607	3 904	1 108	2 888	2 823	952	1 965
18 years and over	1 348	1 874	3 599	605	3 901	1 083	2 832	2 747	917	1 884
21 years and over	1 212	1 741	2 594	396	576	942	2 147	2 420	877	1 780
60 years and over	286	546	249	7	2	214	255	113	161	286
62 years and over	263	505	223	7	—	198	241	99	152	244
Median	27.9	35.8	21.8	21.7	19.7	26.6	22.3	23.9	30.8	31.5
Male	2 072	2 055	4 499	1 013	4 989	1 686	3 819	3 742	1 393	2 701
Median age	25.4	30.2	22.5	22.8	19.9	24.0	22.7	23.5	30.2	31.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 715	4 298	8 535	1 684	8 894	3 023	7 098	7 337	2 659	5 289
In households	3 694	4 100	8 119	1 406	19	3 023	7 007	7 316	2 656	5 280
Householder	1 760	1 818	3 836	731	10	1 299	3 268	2 855	976	1 953
Family householder	786	1 076	1 139	186	5	615	1 152	1 665	737	1 442
Nonfamily householder	974	742	2 697	545	5	684	2 116	1 190	239	511
Living alone	588	524	1 138	275	2	367	958	502	201	400
Spouse	637	883	880	139	5	487	875	1 394	640	1 263
Child	682	946	1 011	159	—	592	1 069	1 930	835	1 658
Other relatives	114	117	217	32	—	100	209	169	128	187
Nonrelatives	501	336	2 175	345	4	545	1 586	968	77	219
Institutionalized persons	—	190	—	—	—	—	91	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	21	8	416	278	8 875	—	—	21	3	9
Persons per household	2.11	2.25	2.13	1.94	1.90	2.36	2.15	2.57	2.72	2.70
Persons per family	2.82	2.81	2.85	2.75	2.00	2.93	2.87	3.10	3.17	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	396	684	338	7	1	289	313	136	239	359
In households	396	509	338	7	—	289	226	136	239	359
Householder	262	336	221	5	—	199	149	78	158	229
Nonfamily householder	105	146	76	4	—	82	71	24	65	80
Living alone	99	141	75	4	—	78	71	21	64	78
Spouse	118	131	100	1	—	73	59	41	68	107
Other relatives	14	39	17	1	—	14	15	16	11	22
Nonrelatives	2	3	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	1
Institutionalized persons	—	174	—	—	—	—	87	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	786	1 076	1 139	186	5	615	1 152	1 665	737	1 442
With own children under 18 years	312	407	448	82	—	255	538	995	381	680
Number of own children under 18 years	564	712	822	152	—	468	887	1 739	708	1 312
Married-couple families	629	885	879	144	5	493	876	1 403	640	1 259
With own children under 18 years	258	321	387	63	—	207	412	854	337	591
Number of own children under 18 years	490	574	726	126	—	385	704	1 522	633	1 173
Female householder, no husband present	101	155	166	21	—	79	193	187	61	117
With own children under 18 years	46	78	54	12	—	35	112	125	29	64
Number of own children under 18 years	65	124	88	16	—	63	162	194	44	102
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 795	1 736	4 132	924	4 987	1 471	3 433	2 915	1 032	2 110
Never married	996	615	3 069	721	4 927	864	2 342	1 346	266	608
Now married, except separated	660	935	929	164	52	524	944	1 439	670	1 314
Separated	14	19	21	4	3	15	19	16	18	22
Widowed	18	58	11	2	—	16	24	7	14	23
Divorced	107	109	102	33	5	52	104	107	64	143
Females 15 years and over	1 394	1 928	3 675	609	3 904	1 126	2 913	2 861	968	2 003
Never married	469	480	2 493	430	3 874	446	1 633	1 162	141	407
Now married, except separated	652	918	925	146	24	508	918	1 431	666	1 297
Separated	13	37	25	3	2	17	30	32	16	20
Widowed	125	294	100	4	—	92	134	58	77	119
Divorced	135	199	132	26	4	63	198	178	68	160

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split trocts/BNA's in Brozos County				Bryon city, Brozos County	
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 20	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	13 672	13 672	9 452	3 293	542	557	800	500	462	800
Under 5 years	1 369	1 369	1 001	312	60	30	96	41	57	96
5 to 9 years	1 325	1 325	977	282	50	46	123	32	47	123
10 to 14 years	1 240	1 240	951	205	44	51	114	51	39	114
15 to 19 years	1 511	1 511	881	557	52	41	83	38	45	83
20 to 24 years	1 609	1 609	852	700	47	40	36	33	40	36
25 to 34 years	2 347	2 347	1 657	563	102	66	170	96	89	170
35 to 44 years	1 474	1 474	1 097	276	60	66	111	66	53	111
45 to 54 years	850	850	641	130	38	48	38	34	29	38
55 to 64 years	734	734	527	87	45	70	19	45	33	19
65 to 74 years	598	598	443	80	32	45	4	25	22	4
75 to 84 years	440	440	295	81	9	34	2	30	5	2
85 years and over	175	175	130	20	3	20	4	9	3	4
3 and 4 years	569	569	425	118	26	16	45	17	26	45
16 years and over	9 537	9 537	6 366	2 457	376	426	452	371	308	452
18 years and over	9 037	9 037	6 001	2 356	360	408	408	351	295	408
21 years and over	7 856	7 856	5 482	1 732	326	387	376	327	265	376
60 years and over	1 560	1 560	1 126	224	61	126	20	86	45	20
62 years and over	1 389	1 389	1 005	199	54	111	18	73	38	18
Median	24.1	24.1	25.4	21.4	27.2	35.6	18.7	30.8	25.3	18.7
Female	7 259	7 259	5 026	1 736	283	304	414	255	238	414
Under 5 years	669	669	480	159	35	12	48	23	32	48
5 to 9 years	680	680	491	158	22	26	59	12	20	59
10 to 14 years	581	581	448	92	21	21	52	28	18	52
15 to 19 years	768	768	431	296	24	23	32	16	19	32
20 to 24 years	846	846	465	357	29	17	24	17	25	24
25 to 34 years	1 291	1 291	918	307	57	36	103	50	52	103
35 to 44 years	776	776	592	130	23	38	61	30	19	61
45 to 54 years	466	466	348	74	24	27	18	21	20	18
55 to 64 years	411	411	293	50	21	43	11	20	14	11
65 to 74 years	372	372	283	48	18	26	2	11	13	2
75 to 84 years	279	279	187	54	6	19	1	20	3	1
85 years and over	120	120	90	11	3	16	3	7	3	3
3 and 4 years	287	287	208	66	14	7	22	9	14	22
16 years and over	5 210	5 210	3 513	1 307	197	241	248	191	161	248
18 years and over	4 976	4 976	3 358	1 250	193	231	232	179	159	232
21 years and over	4 358	4 358	3 086	922	174	220	218	170	143	218
60 years and over	971	971	707	137	33	79	14	48	23	14
62 years and over	880	880	643	123	31	70	13	44	21	13
Median	25.6	25.6	27.0	21.5	27.3	39.8	23.0	31.9	26.0	23.0
Male	6 413	6 413	4 426	1 557	259	253	386	245	224	386
Medion oge	22.6	22.6	23.0	21.3	27.1	30.7	16.9	29.6	24.0	16.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	13 672	13 672	9 452	3 293	542	557	800	500	462	800
In households	12 813	12 813	9 206	2 680	542	557	800	496	462	800
Householder	4 378	4 378	3 046	983	191	210	211	194	160	211
Family householder	3 036	3 036	2 215	592	144	131	188	123	121	188
Nonfamily householder	1 342	1 342	831	391	47	79	23	71	39	23
Living alone	1 084	1 084	688	282	40	75	18	67	33	18
Spouse	1 464	1 464	1 045	280	82	76	117	76	66	117
Child	5 005	5 005	3 723	972	204	182	416	183	180	416
Other relatives	1 325	1 325	1 003	208	48	82	37	32	43	37
Nonrelatives	641	641	389	237	17	7	19	11	13	19
Institutionolized persons	252	252	230	22	—	—	—	4	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	607	607	16	591	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.92	2.92	3.02	2.70	2.89	2.65	3.77	2.53	2.93	3.77
Persons per family	3.57	3.57	3.60	3.48	3.35	3.59	4.02	3.34	3.40	4.02
Persons 65 years and over	1 213	1 213	868	181	44	99	10	64	30	10
In households	1 147	1 147	818	165	44	99	10	63	30	10
Householder	849	849	602	124	33	75	6	48	23	6
Nonfamily householder	418	418	294	62	10	40	2	29	9	2
Living alone	393	393	277	56	10	38	2	29	9	2
Spouse	165	165	113	22	8	17	1	10	5	1
Other relatives	98	98	79	11	3	5	3	4	2	3
Nonrelatives	35	35	24	8	—	2	—	1	—	—
Institutionolized persons	66	66	50	16	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	3 036	3 036	2 215	592	144	131	188	123	121	188
With own children under 18 years	1 790	1 790	1 315	390	78	48	152	69	72	152
Number of own children under 18 years	3 774	3 774	2 813	785	153	97	364	133	143	364
Morried-couple families	1 483	1 483	1 053	288	85	75	119	77	66	119
With own children under 18 years	829	829	596	178	44	28	93	44	38	93
Number of own children under 18 years	1 746	1 746	1 287	353	96	57	222	83	86	222
Female householder, na husband present	1 375	1 375	1 034	262	50	50	64	43	47	64
With own children under 18 years	899	899	676	194	32	19	56	23	32	56
Number of own children under 18 years	1 924	1 924	1 457	402	55	37	137	46	55	137
MARITAL STATUS										
Moles 15 years and over	4 409	4 409	2 916	1 167	183	185	212	184	151	212
Never married	2 028	2 028	1 197	713	66	74	70	66	57	70
Now married, except seperated	1 677	1 677	1 180	345	89	77	120	87	69	120
Seperated	195	195	155	30	9	4	10	9	8	10
Widowed	172	172	123	26	8	15	1	10	7	1
Divorced	337	337	261	53	11	15	11	12	10	11
Females 15 years and over	5 329	5 329	3 607	1 327	205	245	255	192	168	255
Never married	2 072	2 072	1 227	741	59	62	78	57	47	78
Now married, except seperated	1 590	1 590	1 130	315	84	79	120	81	68	120
Seperated	363	363	294	48	20	13	18	9	17	18
Widowed	700	700	514	103	23	55	18	33	18	18
Divorced	604	604	442	120	19	36	21	12	18	21

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryon city, Brozos County—Con.				College Station city, Brozos County				Remainder of Brozos County
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 2.02 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	1 846	2 525	540	1 389	446	584	747	781	533
Under 5 years	152	207	43	215	42	—	97	93	30
5 to 9 years	164	205	62	226	38	—	109	64	45
10 to 14 years	182	227	54	184	26	1	87	51	48
15 to 19 years	166	231	51	147	44	308	78	76	39
20 to 24 years	118	193	38	121	106	271	90	129	38
25 to 34 years	281	338	88	242	77	4	126	144	64
35 to 44 years	222	272	62	139	40	—	60	82	61
45 to 54 years	189	208	47	55	19	—	30	49	45
55 to 64 years	136	227	38	34	14	—	23	29	69
65 to 74 years	125	217	26	16	22	—	21	31	44
75 to 84 years	92	138	25	9	16	—	20	26	33
85 years and over	19	62	6	1	2	—	6	7	17
3 and 4 years	71	83	15	90	14	—	36	35	16
16 years and over	1 317	1 850	371	738	335	583	443	561	406
18 years and over	1 253	1 743	349	671	325	577	406	528	390
21 years and over	1 159	1 627	316	591	276	150	358	474	369
60 years and over	310	529	70	42	50	—	56	79	120
62 years and over	273	480	61	32	46	—	51	70	105
Median	29.9	30.7	27.3	17.3	23.0	19.9	20.1	23.9	35.4
Female	1 049	1 325	280	786	216	317	442	409	292
Under 5 years	66	95	20	120	19	—	50	47	12
5 to 9 years	99	96	33	108	22	—	60	39	25
10 to 14 years	96	109	20	79	11	—	46	21	20
15 to 19 years	93	111	28	83	19	174	43	42	23
20 to 24 years	66	103	15	75	39	143	59	60	16
25 to 34 years	170	172	49	153	36	—	86	76	35
35 to 44 years	129	140	26	97	21	—	37	42	36
45 to 54 years	101	107	27	34	12	—	18	25	25
55 to 64 years	74	130	23	20	8	—	13	17	43
65 to 74 years	80	138	17	11	14	—	13	19	26
75 to 84 years	62	85	17	5	13	—	13	17	18
85 years and over	13	39	5	1	2	—	4	4	13
3 and 4 years	33	39	4	49	7	—	19	22	7
16 years and over	766	1 004	198	463	163	317	278	294	231
18 years and over	736	961	189	429	155	314	260	272	221
21 years and over	680	898	174	381	139	77	232	243	210
60 years and over	199	325	47	28	34	—	36	48	75
62 years and over	179	301	41	21	33	—	32	42	66
Median	30.5	33.3	28.5	20.2	24.0	19.8	21.7	24.4	39.5
Male	797	1 200	260	603	230	267	305	372	241
Median age	28.3	27.8	24.5	14.3	22.3	20.0	17.6	23.7	30.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	1 846	2 525	540	1 389	446	584	747	781	533
In households	1 797	2 523	540	1 389	445	—	747	767	533
Householder	636	873	165	360	178	—	242	281	195
Family householder	441	604	131	319	78	—	183	168	128
Nonfamily householder	195	269	34	41	100	—	59	113	67
Living alone	168	244	30	33	70	—	49	75	63
Spouse	218	297	66	89	36	—	61	78	73
Child	643	880	223	738	121	—	352	271	176
Other relatives	219	394	65	155	45	—	60	66	82
Nonrelatives	81	79	21	47	65	—	32	71	7
Institutionalized persons	49	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	1	584	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.82	2.89	3.32	3.85	2.46	—	3.09	2.72	2.73
Persons per family	3.45	3.60	3.76	4.08	3.62	—	3.61	3.45	3.58
Persons 65 years and over	236	417	57	26	40	—	47	64	94
In households	236	417	57	26	40	—	47	50	94
Householder	180	303	39	20	34	—	31	39	70
Nonfamily householder	99	141	17	9	18	—	15	22	35
Living alone	91	133	17	9	17	—	14	18	33
Spouse	27	68	7	3	2	—	6	7	17
Other relatives	19	35	8	3	1	—	7	2	5
Nonrelatives	10	11	3	—	3	—	3	2	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	441	604	131	319	78	—	183	168	128
With own children under 18 years	217	256	73	243	42	—	134	106	46
Number of own children under 18 years	450	548	151	603	87	—	298	208	91
Morried-couple families	218	296	69	89	38	—	62	79	72
With own children under 18 years	95	125	45	67	20	—	35	48	26
Number of own children under 18 years	189	280	91	170	48	—	77	95	51
Female householder, no husband present	196	266	54	221	32	—	114	78	50
With own children under 18 years	112	122	25	173	19	—	94	53	19
Number of own children under 18 years	246	248	57	427	36	—	209	105	37
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	560	861	174	285	176	266	168	271	175
Never married	208	325	66	144	113	264	78	138	70
Now married, except separated	231	332	75	101	46	1	73	93	74
Separated	28	50	11	16	4	—	6	7	4
Widowed	39	48	7	5	5	—	4	10	14
Divorced	54	106	15	19	8	1	7	23	13
Females 15 years and over	788	1 025	207	479	164	317	286	302	235
Never married	252	293	63	218	73	314	135	116	61
Now married, except separated	244	324	71	218	44	2	69	91	76
Separated	63	71	9	71	5	1	26	11	13
Widowed	135	206	38	34	29	—	27	36	51
Divorced	94	131	26	57	13	—	29	48	34

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brazos County			Bryan city, Brazos County	College Station city, Brazos County
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 10	Tract 14
AGE						
All persons	4 313	4 313	851	3 428	466	1 891
Under 5 years	376	376	46	323	19	230
5 to 9 years	215	215	36	178	10	110
10 to 14 years	130	130	25	104	3	32
15 to 19 years	351	351	44	307	13	60
20 to 24 years	902	902	226	672	153	235
25 to 34 years	1 586	1 586	319	1 261	216	942
35 to 44 years	468	468	89	378	36	214
45 to 54 years	181	181	39	134	8	49
55 to 64 years	78	78	16	57	4	17
65 to 74 years	19	19	8	10	4	2
75 to 84 years	6	6	3	3	—	—
85 years and over	1	1	—	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	123	123	11	107	6	72
16 years and over	3 570	3 570	737	2 808	434	1 515
18 years and over	3 526	3 526	720	2 781	432	1 508
21 years and over	3 066	3 066	667	2 374	404	1 447
60 years and over	59	59	19	37	6	9
62 years and over	44	44	16	26	5	4
Median	26.0	26.0	26.3	25.9	26.3	27.7
Female						
Under 5 years	1 789	1 789	331	1 438	140	790
5 to 9 years	181	181	20	158	7	119
10 to 14 years	104	104	11	92	4	58
15 to 19 years	63	63	14	48	1	13
20 to 24 years	127	127	16	111	6	13
25 to 34 years	304	304	73	229	36	72
35 to 44 years	664	664	111	549	62	416
45 to 54 years	204	204	48	156	17	75
55 to 64 years	94	94	26	64	3	16
65 to 74 years	35	35	6	24	1	6
75 to 84 years	10	10	5	5	3	2
85 years and over	2	2	1	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	51	51	1	49	1	33
16 years and over	1 432	1 432	283	1 134	128	599
18 years and over	1 416	1 416	277	1 124	126	598
21 years and over	1 241	1 241	255	971	119	584
60 years and over	31	31	11	18	4	5
62 years and over	22	22	9	12	4	3
Median	26.4	26.4	27.3	26.2	27.0	27.3
Male						
Under 5 years	2 524	2 524	520	1 990	326	1 101
Median age	25.7	25.7	25.7	25.6	25.9	28.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	4 313	4 313	851	3 428	466	1 891
In households	4 022	4 022	847	3 141	464	1 876
Householder	1 569	1 569	330	1 226	202	745
Family householder	847	847	143	695	67	448
Nonfamily householder	722	722	187	531	135	297
Living alone	326	326	80	242	44	120
Spouse	812	812	148	654	56	431
Child	858	858	151	697	40	388
Other relatives	111	111	25	86	13	36
Nonrelatives	672	672	193	478	153	276
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	289	289	2	287	2	15
Persons per household	2.46	2.46	2.38	2.48	2.25	2.49
Persons per family	2.99	2.99	2.95	3.00	2.58	2.89
Persons 65 years and over						
In households	26	26	11	14	4	2
Householder	25	25	10	14	4	2
Nonfamily householder	16	16	6	9	2	—
Living alone	5	5	1	4	1	—
Spouse	5	5	1	4	1	—
Other relatives	2	2	2	—	1	—
Nonrelatives	7	7	2	5	1	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	1	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	847	847	143	695	67	448
With own children under 18 years	499	499	68	427	25	280
Number of own children under 18 years	765	765	121	635	33	378
Married-couple families	754	754	119	626	55	424
With own children under 18 years	466	466	58	404	23	274
Number of own children under 18 years	718	718	108	601	31	371
Female householder, no husband present	50	50	14	36	6	10
With own children under 18 years	26	26	9	17	2	3
Number of own children under 18 years	34	34	9	25	2	3
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	2 151	2 151	458	1 683	306	919
Never married	1 224	1 224	299	923	217	403
Now married, except separated	895	895	151	737	84	504
Separated	17	17	5	12	3	7
Widowed	6	6	—	6	—	3
Divorced	9	9	3	5	2	2
Females 15 years and over	1 441	1 441	286	1 140	128	600
Never married	497	497	99	396	52	125
Now married, except separated	888	888	167	709	65	468
Separated	13	13	6	7	3	4
Widowed	20	20	7	12	4	2
Divorced	23	23	7	16	4	1

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County					
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
AGE										
All persons	16 713	16 713	10 892	4 679	517	466	426	924	623	881
Under 5 years	1 709	1 709	1 356	241	60	38	53	129	56	74
5 to 9 years	1 599	1 599	1 237	199	62	30	61	131	40	111
10 to 14 years	1 338	1 338	1 039	187	42	33	35	109	41	80
15 to 19 years	2 093	2 093	945	1 037	32	33	41	68	70	101
20 to 24 years	3 134	3 134	1 261	1 786	57	145	31	73	177	150
25 to 34 years	3 129	3 129	2 180	718	115	103	93	198	129	164
35 to 44 years	1 690	1 690	1 281	270	64	46	49	133	62	104
45 to 54 years	906	906	679	125	48	25	29	42	31	56
55 to 64 years	537	537	443	49	18	9	21	21	6	20
65 to 74 years	370	370	311	35	12	4	9	17	5	8
75 to 84 years	170	170	128	28	7	—	2	2	6	10
85 years and over	38	38	32	4	—	—	2	1	—	3
3 and 4 years	739	739	584	99	26	19	28	60	22	32
16 years and over	11 814	11 814	7 064	4 015	346	362	272	540	478	601
18 years and over	11 366	11 366	6 732	3 942	333	351	256	513	461	572
21 years and over	9 089	9 089	6 052	2 416	311	300	225	464	379	480
60 years and over	843	843	695	90	26	9	22	32	15	32
62 years and over	733	733	604	81	22	5	18	27	13	28
Median	22.0	22.0	23.4	21.2	25.5	22.9	23.6	21.2	22.4	22.1
Female	7 887	7 887	5 276	2 070	253	230	202	453	305	422
Under 5 years	847	847	661	122	33	15	24	68	30	41
5 to 9 years	818	818	645	96	36	14	30	59	21	53
10 to 14 years	668	668	519	90	26	15	17	51	17	39
15 to 19 years	976	976	469	446	14	18	27	38	35	48
20 to 24 years	1 377	1 377	586	757	26	84	15	26	85	60
25 to 34 years	1 328	1 328	925	297	52	40	38	98	61	83
35 to 44 years	838	838	648	128	33	25	22	72	32	48
45 to 54 years	435	435	335	62	19	11	12	20	14	26
55 to 64 years	285	285	240	27	4	7	11	10	3	12
65 to 74 years	199	199	160	25	6	1	3	10	5	5
75 to 84 years	96	96	71	19	4	—	1	1	2	6
85 years and over	20	20	17	1	—	—	2	—	—	1
3 and 4 years	355	355	273	50	10	6	15	31	13	20
16 years and over	5 426	5 426	3 348	1 746	156	185	129	268	235	281
18 years and over	5 196	5 196	3 174	1 713	151	179	117	252	226	266
21 years and over	4 162	4 162	2 852	1 041	137	154	99	229	185	227
60 years and over	450	450	365	56	12	5	9	16	10	20
62 years and over	401	401	324	52	12	2	8	14	8	17
Median	21.7	21.7	22.9	21.0	23.9	22.8	20.6	21.6	22.0	21.8
Male	8 826	8 826	5 616	2 609	264	236	224	471	318	459
Median age	22.3	22.3	23.9	21.3	26.5	23.2	25.8	21.0	22.7	22.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	16 713	16 713	10 892	4 679	517	466	426	924	623	881
In households	15 444	15 444	10 774	3 558	487	466	426	924	621	874
Householder	4 562	4 562	2 925	1 345	145	173	113	224	212	247
Family householder	3 117	3 117	2 311	565	118	86	92	210	128	157
Nonfamily householder	1 445	1 445	614	780	27	87	21	14	84	90
Living alone	777	777	411	332	15	54	15	10	31	47
Spouse	2 377	2 377	1 749	428	99	69	74	171	101	150
Child	5 718	5 718	4 466	782	194	126	172	444	184	324
Other relatives	1 274	1 274	985	188	29	35	49	61	28	57
Nonrelatives	1 513	1 513	649	815	20	63	18	24	96	96
Institutionalized persons	118	118	111	7	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other persons in group quarters	1 151	1 151	7	1 114	30	—	—	—	2	6
Persons per household	3.29	3.29	3.61	2.49	3.32	2.48	3.84	3.99	2.86	3.19
Persons per family	3.91	3.91	4.04	3.28	3.68	3.43	4.32	4.10	3.38	3.92
Persons 65 years and over	578	578	471	67	19	4	13	20	11	21
In households	558	558	455	64	18	4	13	20	11	21
Householder	346	346	284	40	11	3	9	11	4	9
Nonfamily householder	123	123	91	26	2	1	4	1	1	4
Living alone	118	118	87	25	2	1	4	1	—	4
Spouse	121	121	97	14	4	1	2	6	2	5
Other relatives	90	90	73	10	3	—	2	3	5	7
Nonrelatives	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	18	18	15	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	3 117	3 117	2 311	565	118	86	92	210	128	157
With own children under 18 years	1 991	1 991	1 519	313	77	48	66	161	84	99
Number of own children under 18 years	4 732	4 732	3 647	696	168	100	144	377	161	277
Married-couple families	2 329	2 329	1 725	400	98	62	79	171	101	130
With own children under 18 years	1 581	1 581	1 181	260	63	36	59	136	73	88
Number of own children under 18 years	3 812	3 812	2 882	579	140	80	132	317	141	248
Female householder, no husband present	497	497	384	97	15	18	3	30	15	14
With own children under 18 years	310	310	261	39	13	9	2	22	8	7
Number of own children under 18 years	701	701	594	84	27	14	3	54	14	20
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	6 513	6 513	3 809	2 290	195	179	146	280	249	327
Never married	3 324	3 324	1 428	1 771	67	96	38	82	131	152
Now married, except separated	2 714	2 714	2 001	461	118	69	93	180	106	151
Separated	134	134	107	17	1	5	3	4	5	7
Widowed	64	64	53	5	3	—	2	1	—	4
Divorced	277	277	220	36	6	9	10	13	7	13
Females 15 years and over	5 554	5 554	3 451	1 762	158	186	131	275	237	289
Never married	2 161	2 161	868	1 207	31	95	36	50	112	97
Now married, except separated	2 596	2 596	1 920	458	106	72	81	180	109	165
Separated	185	185	161	21	4	8	—	10	3	4
Widowed	272	272	220	35	7	2	5	13	5	11
Divorced	340	340	282	41	10	9	9	22	8	12

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryon city, Brozos County							
	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
AGE								
All persons	466	924	541	1 699	2 385	1 380	714	468
Under 5 years.....	38	129	51	197	318	210	82	57
5 to 9 years.....	30	131	53	182	314	168	82	49
10 to 14 years.....	33	109	52	159	259	135	82	47
15 to 19 years.....	33	68	50	140	217	130	72	41
20 to 24 years.....	145	73	50	155	198	169	69	38
25 to 34 years.....	103	198	116	293	431	243	129	94
35 to 44 years.....	46	133	87	191	252	150	88	68
45 to 54 years.....	25	42	44	109	156	96	46	41
55 to 64 years.....	9	21	19	117	118	50	32	15
65 to 74 years.....	4	17	15	103	79	21	21	9
75 to 84 years.....	—	2	4	45	31	7	9	8
85 years and over	—	1	—	8	12	1	2	1
3 and 4 years	19	60	22	86	136	80	42	25
16 years and over	362	540	374	1 133	1 449	835	447	310
18 years and over	351	513	359	1 078	1 371	793	420	290
21 years and over	300	464	322	991	1 244	702	381	262
60 years and over	9	32	27	218	181	50	48	28
62 years and over	5	27	24	195	157	42	39	24
Median	22.9	21.2	26.1	25.6	22.3	21.4	23.1	25.2
Female								
Under 5 years.....	230	453	305	835	1 126	652	360	229
5 to 9 years.....	15	68	22	97	155	98	41	31
10 to 14 years.....	14	59	32	96	169	84	35	23
15 to 19 years.....	15	51	29	91	128	63	41	23
20 to 24 years.....	18	38	28	74	95	62	42	21
25 to 34 years.....	84	26	27	76	90	73	40	18
35 to 44 years.....	40	98	66	117	174	101	59	40
45 to 54 years.....	25	72	55	88	125	82	40	34
55 to 64 years.....	11	20	28	51	64	49	28	20
65 to 74 years.....	7	10	12	59	63	28	13	7
75 to 84 years.....	1	10	5	60	36	7	14	6
85 years and over	—	1	1	20	18	4	7	6
3 and 4 years	6	31	6	41	65	41	19	10
16 years and over	185	268	213	532	656	396	229	149
18 years and over	179	252	209	505	615	373	216	138
21 years and over	154	229	189	457	565	323	192	126
60 years and over	5	16	9	116	89	27	27	16
62 years and over	2	14	9	105	83	22	24	15
Median	22.8	21.6	26.5	24.0	21.1	20.9	22.4	24.6
Male								
Under 5 years.....	236	471	236	864	1 259	728	354	239
Median age	23.2	21.0	25.0	27.1	23.3	21.6	23.6	25.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	466	924	541	1 699	2 385	1 380	714	468
In households	466	924	476	1 699	2 385	1 380	713	463
Householder	173	224	124	453	561	346	190	130
Family householder	86	210	107	374	481	299	148	105
Nonfamily householder	87	14	17	79	80	47	42	25
Living alone	54	10	13	61	64	27	39	16
Spouse	69	171	79	280	357	202	122	89
Child	126	444	205	682	1 093	639	301	196
Other relatives	35	61	50	193	270	112	69	25
Nonrelatives	63	24	18	91	104	81	31	23
Institutionalized persons	—	—	65	—	—	—	—	5
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Persons per household	2.48	3.99	3.69	3.74	4.25	3.97	3.70	3.46
Persons per family	3.43	4.10	4.00	4.08	4.57	4.16	4.28	3.80
Persons 65 years and over								
In households	4	20	19	156	122	29	32	18
Householder	3	11	15	100	75	17	22	13
Nonfamily householder	1	1	1	34	24	3	12	3
Living alone	1	1	1	33	22	2	12	3
Spouse	1	6	2	40	21	6	6	3
Other relatives	—	3	2	16	25	6	4	3
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	86	210	107	374	481	299	148	105
With own children under 18 years.....	48	161	69	207	325	217	109	69
Number of own children under 18 years	100	377	151	518	875	531	252	159
Married-couple families	62	171	73	278	369	208	121	82
With own children under 18 years.....	36	136	52	165	259	147	92	55
Number of own children under 18 years	80	317	114	422	707	353	223	140
Female householder, no husband present	18	30	24	54	65	70	21	17
With own children under 18 years.....	9	22	14	25	45	60	15	10
Number of own children under 18 years	14	54	34	54	120	152	26	13
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	179	280	163	610	820	460	225	163
Never married	96	82	60	215	287	171	70	48
Now married, except separated	69	180	84	324	440	249	136	98
Separated	5	4	—	17	34	12	9	3
Widowed	—	1	6	14	11	4	1	4
Divorced	9	13	13	40	48	24	9	10
Females 15 years and over	186	275	222	551	674	407	243	152
Never married	95	50	50	122	151	87	72	37
Now married, except separated	72	180	106	303	398	225	129	92
Separated	8	10	22	22	29	28	6	4
Widowed	2	13	12	61	43	22	18	9
Divorced	9	22	32	43	53	45	18	10

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County— Con.		College Station city, Brazos County						Remainder of Brazos County	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	635	531	864	429	1 064	427	752	619	405	430
Under 5 years	99	50	42	44	—	34	39	55	49	30
5 to 9 years	53	45	39	29	—	26	42	39	60	70
10 to 14 years	57	25	25	14	1	48	35	41	35	52
15 to 19 years	58	63	136	47	572	51	98	70	39	49
20 to 24 years	74	124	375	127	480	121	274	177	27	40
25 to 34 years	161	140	139	130	11	74	141	127	90	70
35 to 44 years	65	46	52	30	—	41	59	62	46	53
45 to 54 years	38	17	30	4	—	18	20	31	26	40
55 to 64 years	17	10	14	2	—	8	11	6	21	12
65 to 74 years	9	6	7	2	—	4	16	5	9	7
75 to 84 years	4	5	4	—	—	2	14	6	2	6
85 years and over	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	1	1
3 and 4 years	38	21	15	22	—	14	17	22	26	16
16 years and over	409	405	751	339	1 063	313	627	476	256	267
18 years and over	389	391	740	332	1 061	297	617	459	240	251
21 years and over	360	319	502	261	236	242	467	377	212	222
60 years and over	20	15	18	3	—	9	38	15	21	19
62 years and over	17	12	18	2	—	7	35	13	17	16
Median	23.4	23.0	21.8	22.5	19.9	22.0	22.3	22.4	23.1	22.6
Female	294	216	379	174	464	178	342	302	190	206
Under 5 years	46	22	21	18	—	18	23	29	23	21
5 to 9 years	25	29	18	12	—	15	20	20	29	30
10 to 14 years	29	6	12	7	—	21	18	17	17	25
15 to 19 years	37	23	56	18	262	17	33	35	26	22
20 to 24 years	32	47	161	49	201	39	130	85	12	14
25 to 34 years	59	47	55	56	1	31	50	60	36	38
35 to 44 years	29	19	24	11	—	16	34	32	20	26
45 to 54 years	19	8	14	1	—	13	8	14	11	16
55 to 64 years	11	7	9	1	—	4	4	3	11	6
65 to 74 years	4	5	5	1	—	2	12	5	3	5
75 to 84 years	3	3	3	—	—	2	10	2	1	2
85 years and over	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3 and 4 years	16	12	5	10	—	8	11	13	14	12
16 years and over	183	155	325	134	464	121	278	234	119	125
18 years and over	169	147	317	132	464	117	275	225	107	119
21 years and over	153	125	214	107	89	99	212	184	91	106
60 years and over	12	12	12	2	—	5	23	10	8	12
62 years and over	9	9	12	1	—	4	23	8	7	9
Median	21.9	22.7	21.5	22.7	19.8	22.0	22.1	22.1	20.0	22.5
Male	341	315	485	255	600	249	410	317	215	224
Median age	24.7	23.3	22.0	22.4	19.9	22.0	22.5	22.7	25.9	22.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	635	531	864	429	1 064	427	752	619	405	430
In households	634	528	854	397	—	427	749	617	405	430
Householder	186	193	340	161	—	140	299	211	106	107
Family householder	146	103	118	79	—	66	110	127	87	83
Nonfamily householder	40	90	222	82	—	74	189	84	19	24
Living alone	25	47	88	44	—	35	83	31	13	17
Spouse	103	62	86	61	—	47	80	100	70	75
Child	237	151	137	97	—	132	145	182	166	193
Other relatives	59	40	53	16	—	26	32	28	46	33
Nonrelatives	49	82	238	62	—	82	193	96	17	22
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	1	3	10	32	1 064	—	—	2	—	—
Persons per household	3.42	2.61	2.33	2.49	—	2.78	2.33	2.85	3.91	3.71
Persons per family	3.75	3.36	3.06	3.32	—	3.79	3.11	3.38	4.36	4.25
Persons 65 years and over	13	11	12	2	—	6	33	11	12	14
In households	13	11	12	2	—	6	30	11	12	14
Householder	8	5	8	1	—	3	21	4	8	7
Nonfamily householder	2	2	6	1	—	1	15	1	3	2
Living alone	2	2	6	1	—	1	15	—	3	2
Spouse	2	4	3	—	—	2	7	2	2	4
Other relatives	3	2	1	1	—	1	2	5	2	3
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	146	103	118	79	—	66	110	127	87	83
With own children under 18 years	103	60	47	49	—	47	58	83	64	52
Number of own children under 18 years	210	133	112	95	—	121	131	159	140	156
Married-couple families	108	65	74	67	—	45	70	100	75	67
With own children under 18 years	81	40	39	46	—	35	42	72	57	43
Number of own children under 18 years	170	87	97	86	—	89	101	139	128	135
Female householder, no husband present	23	18	25	6	—	14	24	15	3	9
With own children under 18 years	17	13	5	1	—	10	14	8	2	6
Number of own children under 18 years	32	30	10	3	—	29	25	14	3	16
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	232	252	430	205	599	195	355	248	140	148
Never married	83	153	333	132	588	139	248	131	37	48
Now married, except separated	128	76	87	71	7	49	90	105	89	82
Separated	5	7	3	—	1	3	3	5	3	6
Widowed	3	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	2	2
Divorced	13	16	6	2	2	3	12	7	9	10
Females 15 years and over	194	159	328	137	464	124	281	236	121	130
Never married	50	65	217	67	461	63	167	112	34	31
Now married, except separated	110	69	89	68	3	50	82	108	76	83
Separated	11	9	7	1	—	2	5	3	—	1
Widowed	13	7	8	—	—	4	14	5	4	7
Divorced	10	9	7	1	—	5	13	8	7	8

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan--College Station, TX MSA	Brazos County			Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Brazos County			
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3
AGE								
All persons	87 139	87 139	33 891	40 979	6 693	3 367	2 597	4 063
Under 5 years	4 829	4 829	2 421	1 496	581	196	202	363
5 to 9 years	4 576	4 576	2 171	1 427	593	118	194	384
10 to 14 years	3 933	3 933	1 764	1 272	473	103	204	324
15 to 19 years	10 743	10 743	1 852	8 047	426	193	160	252
20 to 24 years	22 165	22 165	4 970	16 204	546	1 242	228	300
25 to 34 years	14 306	14 306	6 964	5 187	1 275	858	544	803
35 to 44 years	9 751	9 751	4 422	3 250	1 151	350	395	645
45 to 54 years	6 207	6 207	2 940	1 880	666	155	241	381
55 to 64 years	4 330	4 330	2 354	1 008	455	88	166	299
65 to 74 years	3 507	3 507	2 109	723	328	39	155	200
75 to 84 years	2 171	2 171	1 465	379	173	21	93	99
85 years and aver	621	621	459	106	26	4	15	13
3 and 4 years	1 897	1 897	935	592	235	64	81	158
16 years and aver	73 069	73 069	27 228	36 546	4 953	2 929	1 959	2 945
18 years and aver	71 696	71 696	26 653	36 074	4 789	2 910	1 897	2 842
21 years and aver	57 053	57 053	24 836	23 740	4 537	2 553	1 805	2 686
60 years and aver	8 269	8 269	5 169	1 638	715	105	334	441
62 years and aver	7 469	7 469	4 707	1 461	633	90	306	391
Median	23.8	23.8	30.0	21.7	30.8	24.1	30.8	30.2
Female								
Under 5 years	42 247	42 247	17 151	19 073	3 343	1 644	1 244	2 088
5 to 9 years	2 312	2 312	1 159	711	276	90	97	188
10 to 14 years	2 254	2 254	1 073	695	299	69	85	200
15 to 19 years	1 918	1 918	873	604	241	61	92	158
20 to 24 years	5 283	5 283	946	3 929	203	103	72	139
25 to 34 years	9 918	9 918	2 277	7 196	272	622	102	141
35 to 44 years	6 560	6 560	3 302	2 186	656	390	259	401
45 to 54 years	4 800	4 800	2 175	1 619	560	151	194	326
55 to 64 years	3 158	3 158	1 532	926	327	72	126	196
65 to 74 years	2 197	2 197	1 283	477	216	44	72	163
75 to 84 years	1 982	1 982	1 218	409	175	26	83	103
85 years and aver	1 403	1 403	977	234	101	14	50	64
3 and 4 years	906	906	465	280	104	31	41	86
16 years and aver	35 399	35 399	13 892	16 943	2 483	1 413	954	1 514
18 years and aver	34 697	34 697	13 597	16 698	2 407	1 401	926	1 465
21 years and aver	27 529	27 529	12 689	10 661	2 276	1 209	888	1 381
60 years and aver	4 871	4 871	3 158	939	381	62	177	249
62 years and aver	4 457	4 457	2 905	853	347	55	167	214
Median	24.4	24.4	31.4	21.5	30.9	23.6	31.4	30.5
Male								
Under 5 years	44 892	44 892	16 740	21 906	3 350	1 723	1 353	1 975
Median age	23.6	23.6	28.8	21.8	30.7	24.6	30.5	30.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	87 139	87 139	33 891	40 979	6 693	3 367	2 597	4 063
In households	77 369	77 369	33 323	31 804	6 678	3 367	2 594	4 059
Householder	33 172	33 172	14 413	14 284	2 394	1 728	1 007	1 442
Family householder	17 891	17 891	8 745	5 660	1 914	684	725	1 158
Nonfamily householder	15 281	15 281	5 668	8 624	1 480	1 044	282	284
Living alone	8 806	8 806	4 094	3 904	368	637	242	237
Spouse	14 877	14 877	7 250	4 518	1 720	558	629	973
Child	17 832	17 832	8 456	5 516	2 172	497	772	1 403
Other relatives	2 198	2 198	952	803	203	96	111	146
Nonrelatives	9 290	9 290	2 252	6 683	189	488	75	95
Institutionalized persons	568	568	437	122	9	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	9 202	9 202	131	9 053	6	—	3	4
Persons per household	2.35	2.35	2.33	2.25	2.79	1.98	2.58	2.84
Persons per family	2.97	2.97	2.93	2.94	3.14	2.72	3.08	3.20
Persons 65 years and over	6 299	6 299	4 033	1 208	527	64	263	312
In households	5 918	5 918	3 746	1 114	527	64	263	312
Householder	4 026	4 026	2 624	726	337	42	175	214
Nonfamily householder	1 787	1 787	1 264	279	123	23	74	87
Living alone	1 735	1 735	1 225	271	120	21	73	79
Spouse	1 514	1 514	897	308	146	12	74	69
Other relatives	338	338	199	71	42	9	12	23
Nonrelatives	40	40	26	9	2	1	2	6
Institutionalized persons	372	372	279	93	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	9	9	8	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	17 891	17 891	8 745	5 660	1 914	684	725	1 158
With own children under 18 years	8 407	8 407	3 996	2 738	1 000	278	358	645
Number of own children under 18 years	14 661	14 661	6 858	4 711	1 802	438	653	1 141
Married-couple families	14 945	14 945	7 287	4 559	1 711	568	629	972
With own children under 18 years	7 074	7 074	3 283	2 301	871	236	316	536
Number of own children under 18 years	12 657	12 657	5 792	4 065	1 588	382	585	970
Female householder, no husband present	2 083	2 083	1 107	720	144	76	62	146
With own children under 18 years	1 083	1 083	583	369	94	34	28	89
Number of own children under 18 years	1 649	1 649	887	556	153	48	42	136
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	38 038	38 038	13 489	19 721	2 519	1 526	1 027	1 450
Never married	20 106	20 106	4 584	14 305	556	819	275	293
Now married, except separated	15 543	15 543	7 535	4 801	1 759	591	654	996
Separated	292	292	154	87	27	13	15	27
Widowed	383	383	259	65	23	6	17	17
Divorced	1 714	1 714	957	463	154	97	66	117
Females 15 years and over	35 763	35 763	14 046	17 063	2 527	1 424	970	1 542
Never married	15 071	15 071	3 181	11 120	396	701	140	219
Now married, except separated	15 433	15 433	7 533	4 709	1 762	580	653	989
Separated	406	406	241	113	30	16	17	33
Widowed	2 433	2 433	1 675	432	170	33	85	128
Divarced	2 420	2 420	1 416	689	169	94	75	173

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County—Con.		Bryan city, Brozos County						
	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
AGE									
All persons	6 989	10 948	3 367	4 063	1 316	805	1 459	1 683	3 524
Under 5 years	521	884	196	363	134	41	121	114	169
5 to 9 years	543	840	118	384	97	49	88	97	198
10 to 14 years	414	689	103	324	66	54	57	85	181
15 to 19 years	488	832	193	252	52	36	95	94	187
20 to 24 years	1 812	1 652	1 242	300	131	55	337	139	217
25 to 34 years	1 440	2 059	858	803	376	125	337	327	473
35 to 44 years	1 044	1 746	350	645	213	94	158	230	419
45 to 54 years	441	1 051	155	381	112	65	104	142	383
55 to 64 years	158	649	88	299	47	81	70	124	437
65 to 74 years	81	381	39	200	47	91	56	157	492
75 to 84 years	38	136	21	99	35	87	32	136	287
85 years and over	9	29	4	13	6	27	4	38	81
3 and 4 years	201	369	64	158	49	19	39	49	67
16 years and over	5 440	8 406	2 929	2 945	1 014	654	1 177	1 371	2 940
18 years and over	5 318	8 162	2 910	2 842	990	644	1 160	1 344	2 866
21 years and over	4 684	7 286	2 553	2 686	941	620	1 039	1 271	2 757
60 years and over	187	825	105	441	110	256	118	395	1 092
62 years and over	164	717	90	391	94	233	111	374	1 002
Median	23.8	28.2	24.1	30.2	29.4	39.6	25.6	34.6	43.0
Female	3 432	5 362	1 644	2 088	694	432	698	882	1 888
Under 5 years	250	423	90	188	62	22	56	54	73
5 to 9 years	256	416	69	200	45	25	45	47	95
10 to 14 years	195	341	61	158	27	21	28	45	101
15 to 19 years	242	415	103	139	23	23	50	46	89
20 to 24 years	891	776	622	141	63	17	159	49	105
25 to 34 years	707	1 033	390	401	201	70	141	156	240
35 to 44 years	543	832	151	326	119	50	68	104	219
45 to 54 years	206	531	72	196	65	31	56	83	195
55 to 64 years	67	299	44	163	26	38	38	70	260
65 to 74 years	48	191	26	103	30	59	30	96	271
75 to 84 years	21	84	14	64	29	57	23	103	187
85 years and over	6	21	2	9	4	19	4	29	53
3 and 4 years	91	176	31	86	21	9	20	24	30
16 years and over	2 694	4 120	1 413	1 514	558	358	561	726	1 600
18 years and over	2 627	3 985	1 401	1 465	544	351	554	716	1 567
21 years and over	2 323	3 556	1 209	1 381	527	341	488	679	1 513
60 years and over	106	428	62	249	75	157	70	268	650
62 years and over	93	372	55	214	67	149	67	258	600
Median	24.0	28.4	23.6	30.5	30.6	42.4	25.5	38.3	46.4
Male	3 557	5 586	1 723	1 975	622	373	761	801	1 636
Median age	23.6	28.0	24.6	30.0	27.2	35.8	25.7	32.1	39.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	6 989	10 948	3 367	4 063	1 316	805	1 459	1 683	3 524
In households	6 969	10 919	3 367	4 059	1 226	788	1 447	1 678	3 442
Householder	2 743	4 194	1 728	1 442	501	353	632	783	1 484
Family householder	1 591	2 803	684	1 158	348	206	327	438	1 064
Nonfamily householder	1 152	1 391	1 044	284	153	147	305	345	420
Living alone	490	895	637	237	123	131	187	300	373
Spouse	1 336	2 467	558	973	271	168	250	350	716
Child	1 810	3 196	497	1 403	361	210	332	395	862
Other relatives	151	264	96	146	50	29	47	68	93
Nonrelatives	929	798	488	95	43	28	186	82	87
Institutionalized persons	—	15	—	—	90	—	—	—	70
Other persons in group quarters	20	14	—	4	—	17	12	5	12
Persons per household	2.55	2.63	1.98	2.84	2.50	2.22	2.31	2.16	2.33
Persons per family	3.08	3.14	2.72	3.20	3.01	2.96	2.94	2.88	2.77
Persons 65 years and over	128	546	64	312	88	205	92	331	860
In households	128	543	64	312	88	205	92	331	793
Householder	75	335	42	214	60	152	69	250	539
Nonfamily householder	23	105	23	87	35	89	31	140	206
Living alone	21	102	21	79	35	85	30	138	203
Spouse	41	164	12	69	18	43	17	65	222
Other relatives	11	41	9	23	9	9	6	13	30
Nonrelatives	1	3	1	6	1	1	—	3	2
Institutionalized persons	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	63
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 591	2 803	684	1 158	348	206	327	438	1 064
With own children under 18 years	948	1 481	278	645	201	68	157	183	356
Number of own children under 18 years	1 636	2 676	438	1 141	315	145	270	303	630
Morried-couple families	1 343	2 489	568	972	281	156	246	348	922
With own children under 18 years	811	1 325	236	536	166	50	108	146	307
Number of own children under 18 years	1 430	2 447	382	970	269	115	190	256	554
Female householder, no husband present	180	203	76	146	51	36	55	73	116
With own children under 18 years	122	115	34	89	27	15	38	30	42
Number of own children under 18 years	188	174	48	136	37	26	63	40	66
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 780	4 353	1 526	1 450	459	297	624	651	1 357
Never married	1 280	1 541	819	293	108	73	293	197	282
Now married, except separated	1 374	2 555	591	996	298	163	252	358	945
Separated	15	35	13	27	7	1	10	13	6
Widowed	7	32	6	17	7	23	5	14	48
Divorced	104	190	97	117	39	37	64	69	76
Females 15 years and over	2 731	4 182	1 424	1 542	560	364	569	736	1 619
Never married	1 102	1 211	701	219	84	54	178	111	233
Now married, except separated	1 368	2 516	580	989	323	175	274	368	955
Separated	30	37	16	33	23	13	13	18	12
Widowed	55	174	33	128	54	78	45	153	284
Divorced	176	244	94	173	76	44	59	86	135

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County— Can.		College Station city, Brazos County						Remainder of Brazos County	
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
AGE										
All persons	1 339	3 511	8 079	1 452	8 378	2 822	6 633	6 966	2 444	5 010
Under 5 years.....	102	240	211	56	—	138	237	519	200	358
5 to 9 years.....	85	154	233	30	1	119	208	540	188	370
10 to 14 years.....	59	94	215	19	1	124	236	414	198	343
15 to 19 years.....	62	215	895	251	4 785	215	742	487	154	354
20 to 24 years.....	208	903	4 046	635	3 532	809	2 746	1 807	200	493
25 to 34 years.....	361	783	1 015	332	49	441	948	1 430	502	891
35 to 44 years.....	151	342	572	86	—	285	520	1 044	378	848
45 to 54 years.....	74	209	334	22	5	225	462	441	231	580
55 to 64 years.....	84	181	228	14	4	179	241	157	159	425
65 to 74 years.....	82	209	223	3	1	170	141	80	139	238
75 to 84 years.....	57	159	86	2	—	94	114	38	84	89
85 years and over	14	22	21	2	—	23	38	9	11	21
3 and 4 years.....	34	92	88	20	—	56	81	199	80	147
16 years and over	1 083	2 996	7 384	1 347	8 375	2 415	5 896	5 422	1 820	3 864
18 years and over	1 070	2 956	7 298	1 345	8 366	2 368	5 780	5 300	1 760	3 727
21 years and over	1 003	2 639	5 461	945	1 787	2 042	4 454	4 668	1 676	3 507
60 years and over	204	484	437	10	5	367	185	300	525	525
62 years and over	181	449	391	10	1	334	354	162	275	454
Median	28.5	26.4	22.1	22.3	19.8	25.1	22.5	23.8	30.8	31.9
Female	672	1 557	3 824	588	3 685	1 259	3 071	3 421	1 166	2 453
Under 5 years.....	43	115	103	21	—	69	120	249	95	184
5 to 9 years.....	46	69	121	11	1	63	96	253	81	182
10 to 14 years.....	27	48	104	10	—	56	117	195	90	171
15 to 19 years.....	35	101	424	128	2 352	108	349	241	68	181
20 to 24 years.....	91	330	1 950	265	1 315	287	1 197	890	88	216
25 to 34 years.....	169	303	370	105	12	173	377	703	239	432
35 to 44 years.....	66	154	279	31	—	135	265	543	186	405
45 to 54 years.....	39	112	174	9	3	106	238	206	122	297
55 to 64 years.....	53	95	115	3	2	90	115	67	67	192
65 to 74 years.....	53	129	121	2	—	98	83	47	76	121
75 to 84 years.....	38	86	46	1	—	58	80	21	46	57
85 years and over	12	15	17	2	—	16	34	6	8	15
3 and 4 years.....	14	48	42	5	—	34	42	90	40	69
16 years and over	551	1 310	3 477	546	3 684	1 054	2 716	2 687	884	1 881
18 years and over	543	1 285	3 427	545	3 681	1 031	2 663	2 620	857	1 804
21 years and over	508	1 155	2 473	346	531	898	2 012	2 317	824	1 705
60 years and over	139	279	241	7	2	212	242	105	159	276
62 years and over	122	257	215	7	—	196	228	92	150	236
Median	30.0	28.2	21.8	21.6	19.7	27.1	22.3	24.0	31.4	31.8
Male	667	1 954	4 255	864	4 693	1 563	3 562	3 545	1 278	2 557
Median age	27.3	25.4	22.5	22.9	19.9	24.3	22.7	23.6	30.4	32.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 339	3 511	8 079	1 452	8 378	2 822	6 633	6 966	2 444	5 010
In households	1 331	3 490	7 667	1 195	19	2 822	6 545	6 946	2 441	5 001
Householder	616	1 678	3 655	636	10	1 235	3 086	2 733	918	1 885
Family householder	323	752	1 069	144	5	587	1 088	1 584	691	1 390
Nonfamily householder	293	926	2 586	492	5	648	1 998	1 149	227	495
Living alone	220	560	1 093	244	2	353	909	488	194	386
Spouse	238	610	827	110	5	465	823	1 330	601	1 210
Child	310	628	920	109	—	542	978	1 805	752	1 531
Other relatives	38	104	190	26	—	83	190	150	103	169
Nonrelatives	129	470	2 075	314	4	497	1 468	928	67	206
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	88	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	8	21	412	257	8 359	—	—	20	3	9
Persons per household	2.19	2.10	2.12	1.89	1.90	2.34	2.14	2.56	2.66	2.67
Persons per family	2.87	2.80	2.84	2.65	2.00	2.90	2.86	3.08	3.11	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	153	390	330	7	1	287	293	127	234	348
In households	153	390	330	7	—	287	209	127	234	348
Householder	110	259	216	5	—	199	137	75	154	223
Nonfamily householder	62	103	72	4	—	82	62	23	64	78
Living alone	61	97	71	4	—	78	62	21	63	76
Spouse	28	116	98	1	—	72	55	40	67	104
Other relatives	13	13	16	1	—	13	14	11	11	20
Nonrelatives	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	1	2	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	323	752	1 069	144	5	587	1 088	1 584	691	1 390
With own children under 18 years.....	159	291	418	59	—	238	500	945	349	649
Number of own children under 18 years	252	519	750	102	—	421	806	1 631	638	1 204
Married-couple families	237	605	834	108	5	473	836	1 337	601	1 216
With own children under 18 years.....	110	243	361	43	—	192	386	808	309	565
Number of own children under 18 years	179	455	662	84	—	345	641	1 425	573	1 080
Female householder, no husband present	69	94	151	19	—	76	176	180	60	112
With own children under 18 years.....	43	41	51	11	—	34	101	122	28	61
Number of own children under 18 years	65	56	81	13	—	57	145	188	42	91
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	537	1 698	3 924	801	4 692	1 370	3 214	2 769	958	2 023
Never married	223	933	2 914	639	4 637	788	2 190	1 275	245	581
Now married, except separated	245	630	881	125	48	503	886	1 368	625	1 262
Separated	7	13	20	4	3	13	18	15	15	21
Widowed	7	18	10	2	—	16	22	7	14	23
Divorced	55	104	99	31	4	50	98	104	59	136
Females 15 years and over	556	1 325	3 496	546	3 684	1 071	2 738	2 724	900	1 916
Never married	111	439	2 380	402	3 656	419	1 533	1 101	119	388
Now married, except separated	253	623	871	113	22	485	1 362	1 362	623	1 240
Separated	17	9	22	2	2	16	26	30	16	20
Widowed	87	124	94	4	—	90	126	55	77	113
Divorced	88	130	129	25	4	61	188	176	65	155

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		Brazos County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Brazos County						
	Total	Bryan city	College Station city		Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 2005
RACE											
All persons	121 862	55 002	52 456		7 792	4 168	3 591	5 820	8 226	12 530	31
White	94 866	38 437	43 520		6 921	3 587	2 830	4 438	7 360	11 502	24
Black	13 672	9 452	3 293		542	252	557	800	272	500	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	274	135	108		22	10	7	15	18	17	
American Indian	264	130	103		21	9	7	15	16	16	
Eskimo	7	4	3		1				1		
Asian or Pacific Islander	3	1	2								
Asian	4 313	851	3 428		26	78	3	26	336	183	
Chinese	4 263	835	3 399		26	77	3	25	334	172	
Filipino	1 494	299	1 189		4	18		5	109	63	
Japanese	194	46	146		1	17	1	1	35	18	
Korean	120	26	88		7	3	1	4	20	12	
Asian Indian	864	202	659		2	11			95	58	
Korean	825	64	758		6	11			39	15	
Vietnamese	267	63	202			7		14	4	3	
Combodian	3		3								
Hmong											
Lootian	4	1	3								
Thai	68	14	53			1	1		3		
Other Asian	424	120	298		6	9		1	29	3	
Pacific Islander	50	16	29			1		1	2	11	
Hawaiian	22	6	11			1			1	6	
Samoan	9	5	5							4	
Guamanian	14	5	9					1	1	1	
Other Pacific Islander	5	1	4								
Other race	8 737	6 127	2 107		281	241	194	541	240	328	3
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	121 862	55 002	52 456		7 792	4 168	3 591	5 820	8 226	12 530	31
Hispanic origin (of any race)	16 713	10 892	4 679		517	466	426	924	623	881	3
Mexican	14 256	9 889	3 338		455	389	389	841	420	725	3
Puerto Rican	251	97	144		6	11	2		35	29	
Cuban	142	63	75		2	11	1	5	12	12	
Other Hispanic	2 064	843	1 122		54	55	34	78	156	115	
Not of Hispanic origin	105 149	44 110	47 777		7 275	3 702	3 165	4 896	7 603	11 649	28
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	121 862	55 002	52 456		7 792	4 168	3 591	5 820	8 226	12 530	31
White	94 866	38 437	43 520		6 921	3 587	2 830	4 438	7 360	11 502	24
Hispanic origin	7 727	4 546	2 541		228	220	233	375	371	554	
Not of Hispanic origin	87 139	33 891	40 979		6 693	3 367	2 597	4 063	6 989	10 948	24
Black	13 672	9 452	3 293		542	252	557	800	272	500	4
Hispanic origin	263	225	36		7		2	10	11		
Not of Hispanic origin	13 409	9 227	3 257		535	250	555	790	261	500	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	274	135	108		22	10	7	15	18	17	
Hispanic origin	51	39	11		2	5	1	14	18	16	
Not of Hispanic origin	223	96	97		20	5	6	26	336	183	
Asian or Pacific Islander	4 313	851	3 428		26	78	3	26	336	183	
Hispanic origin	65	26	39			4		26	334	182	
Not of Hispanic origin	4 248	825	3 389			74	3	26	334	182	
Other race	8 737	6 127	2 107		281	241	194	541	240	328	3
Hispanic origin	8 607	6 056	2 052		280	235	190	538	239	325	3
Not of Hispanic origin	130	71	55		1	6	4	3	1	3	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Bryan city, Brazos County											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
RACE											
All persons	2 592	4 168	120	5 820	3 680	4 420	334	3 710	4 213	2 651	4 270
White	1 983	3 587	94	4 438	1 573	718	135	1 813	1 990	2 043	3 740
Black	462	252	22	800	1 846	2 525	138	540	1 389	259	243
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	10	—	15	11	9	3	9	5	10	15
American Indian	6	9	—	15	10	9	3	8	5	10	15
Eskimo	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	78	—	26	10	12	—	2	13	—	24
Asian	17	77	—	25	9	12	—	2	13	—	20
Chinese	2	18	—	5	1	6	—	—	2	—	10
Filipino	7	17	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Japanese	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	4	11	—	—	2	1	—	—	5	—	—
Vietnamese	—	7	—	14	1	4	—	2	1	—	7
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	9	—	1	2	1	—	—	4	—	1
Pacific Islander	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hawaiian	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other race	123	241	4	541	240	1 156	58	1 346	816	339	248
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 592	4 168	120	5 820	3 680	4 420	334	3 710	4 213	2 651	4 270
Hispanic origin (of any race)	214	466	15	924	541	1 699	95	2 385	1 380	714	468
Mexican	185	389	15	841	446	1 566	93	2 291	1 317	658	422
Puerto Rican	6	11	—	—	5	3	—	3	—	9	3
Cuban	—	11	—	5	1	3	—	1	—	3	3
Other Hispanic	23	55	—	78	89	127	2	90	63	44	40
Not of Hispanic origin	2 378	3 702	105	4 896	3 139	2 721	239	1 325	2 833	1 937	3 802
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 592	4 168	120	5 820	3 680	4 420	334	3 710	4 213	2 651	4 270
White	1 983	3 587	94	4 438	1 573	718	135	1 813	1 990	2 043	3 740
Hispanic origin	82	220	12	375	257	501	35	1 008	531	360	216
Not of Hispanic origin	1 901	3 367	82	4 063	1 316	217	100	805	1 459	1 683	3 524
Black	462	252	22	800	1 846	2 525	138	540	1 389	259	243
Hispanic origin	7	2	—	10	44	46	—	28	37	18	4
Not of Hispanic origin	455	250	22	790	1 802	2 479	138	512	1 352	241	239
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	10	—	15	11	9	3	9	5	10	15
Hispanic origin	2	5	—	14	1	7	2	6	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5	5	—	1	10	2	1	3	5	10	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	17	78	—	26	10	12	—	2	13	—	24
Hispanic origin	—	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	17	74	—	26	10	8	—	2	12	—	24
Other race	123	241	4	541	240	1 156	58	1 346	816	339	248
Hispanic origin	123	235	3	538	239	1 141	58	1 341	811	336	243
Not of Hispanic origin	—	6	1	3	1	15	—	5	5	3	5

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.					College Station city, Brazos County					
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02
RACE											
All persons	2 242	4 698	4 868	4 735	2 481	80	9 709	3 981	10 305	4 158	8 471
White	1 606	3 715	4 298	4 455	2 249	77	8 535	1 684	8 894	3 023	7 098
Black	249	185	312	111	119	2	446	206	584	747	781
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	13	11	6	8	3	—	26	9	12	11	20
American Indian	12	11	6	8	3	—	26	8	11	11	20
Eskimo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	466	80	84	28	1	296	1 891	271	150	290
Asian	10	465	78	83	24	1	290	1 884	264	149	287
Chinese	3	194	22	29	7	—	119	690	65	50	93
Filipino	2	5	7	5	8	1	12	29	39	1	16
Japanese	2	8	—	2	—	—	16	9	11	7	13
Asian Indian	—	127	27	24	5	—	53	321	39	21	67
Korean	—	16	10	9	4	—	34	557	30	34	38
Vietnamese	1	23	4	6	4	—	33	62	47	17	30
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	7	—	3	—	—	1	30	12	1	4
Other Asian	2	85	8	5	—	—	19	185	19	18	24
Pacific Islander	1	1	2	1	4	—	6	7	7	1	3
Hawaiian	1	—	2	—	—	—	2	3	2	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	3	—	2
Guamanian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	—	1
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Other race	363	321	172	77	82	—	406	191	544	227	282
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 242	4 698	4 868	4 735	2 481	80	9 709	3 981	10 305	4 158	8 471
Hispanic origin (of any race)	635	531	338	254	233	6	864	429	1 064	427	752
Mexican	576	450	252	190	198	6	607	278	849	337	507
Puerto Rican	2	13	24	11	7	—	22	14	27	11	14
Cuban	3	7	12	6	8	—	6	6	24	4	11
Other Hispanic	54	61	50	47	20	—	229	131	164	75	220
Not of Hispanic origin	1 607	4 167	4 530	4 481	2 248	74	8 845	3 552	9 241	3 731	7 719
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 242	4 698	4 868	4 735	2 481	80	9 709	3 981	10 305	4 158	8 471
White	1 606	3 715	4 298	4 455	2 249	77	8 535	1 684	8 894	3 023	7 098
Hispanic origin	267	204	156	172	150	6	456	232	516	201	465
Not of Hispanic origin	1 339	3 511	4 142	4 283	2 099	71	8 079	1 452	8 378	2 822	6 633
Black	249	185	312	111	119	2	446	206	584	747	781
Hispanic origin	9	13	5	2	—	—	3	6	7	1	5
Not of Hispanic origin	240	172	307	109	119	2	443	200	577	746	776
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	13	11	6	8	3	—	26	9	12	11	20
Hispanic origin	5	2	2	4	1	—	4	1	3	1	2
Not of Hispanic origin	8	9	4	8	2	—	22	8	9	10	18
Asian or Pacific Islander	11	466	80	84	28	1	296	1 891	271	150	290
Hispanic origin	3	3	6	3	—	—	2	17	10	1	3
Not of Hispanic origin	8	463	74	81	—	—	294	1 874	261	149	287
Other race	363	321	172	77	82	—	406	191	544	227	282
Hispanic origin	351	309	169	77	82	—	399	173	528	223	277
Not of Hispanic origin	12	12	3	—	—	—	7	18	16	4	5

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 — Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		College Station city, Brazos County—Con.				Remainder of Brazos County					
	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons	3 259	8 195	4 267	31	5 200	—	3 391	—	31	5 782	—
White	2 884	7 337	3 964	24	4 938	—	2 659	—	23	5 289	—
Black	184	268	71	4	80	—	533	—	4	310	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	18	5	—	15	—	7	—	—	9	—
American Indian	7	16	4	—	15	—	7	—	—	9	—
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	61	336	132	—	9	—	2	—	—	23	—
Asian	60	334	130	—	9	—	2	—	—	18	—
Chinese	11	109	52	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	—
Filipino	4	35	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Japanese	5	20	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Asian Indian	13	95	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Korean	16	39	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Vietnamese	8	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	3	29	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
Pacific Islander	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Hawaiian	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	123	236	95	3	158	—	190	—	4	151	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 259	8 195	4 267	31	5 200	—	3 391	—	31	5 782	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	297	619	218	3	303	—	405	—	4	430	—
Mexican	195	416	140	3	270	—	368	—	4	387	—
Puerto Rican	7	35	14	—	—	—	2	—	—	8	—
Cuban	9	12	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Hispanic	86	156	61	—	31	—	34	—	—	34	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 962	7 576	4 049	28	4 897	—	2 986	—	27	5 352	—
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 259	8 195	4 267	31	5 200	—	3 391	—	31	5 782	—
White	2 884	7 337	3 964	24	4 938	—	2 659	—	23	5 289	—
Hispanic origin	169	371	125	—	146	—	215	—	—	279	—
Not of Hispanic origin	2 715	6 966	3 839	24	4 792	—	2 444	—	23	5 010	—
Black	184	268	71	4	80	—	533	—	4	310	—
Hispanic origin	3	11	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	181	257	71	4	80	—	531	—	4	310	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7	18	5	—	15	—	7	—	—	9	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	7	18	5	—	15	—	6	—	—	9	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	61	336	132	—	9	—	2	—	—	23	—
Hispanic origin	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	58	334	131	—	9	—	2	—	—	23	—
Other race	123	236	95	3	158	—	190	—	4	151	—
Hispanic origin	122	235	92	3	157	—	187	—	4	151	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1	1	3	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brazos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County				
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18
All housing units	48 799	48 799	23 007	19 845	3 129	2 179	1 555	2 032	3 360
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	43 725	43 725	20 705	17 878	2 745	2 045	1 332	1 888	3 150
Owner-occupied housing units	18 308	18 308	9 993	4 286	1 953	401	1 000	1 343	1 148
Percent of occupied housing units	41.9	41.9	48.3	24.0	71.1	19.6	75.1	71.1	36.4
White	15 475	15 475	7 947	3 866	1 794	369	796	1 152	1 054
Black	1 826	1 826	1 313	236	117	14	170	102	25
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	48	48	30	7	5	—	2	5	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	166	166	43	113	4	4	—	4	47
Other race	793	793	660	64	33	14	32	80	20
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 616	1 616	1 271	162	71	31	79	151	59
White, not of Hispanic origin	14 683	14 683	7 361	3 773	1 756	352	750	1 084	1 019
Renter-occupied housing units	25 417	25 417	10 712	13 592	792	1 644	332	545	2 002
White	19 838	19 838	7 696	11 164	665	1 437	274	382	1 811
Black	2 552	2 552	1 733	747	74	94	40	109	70
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	73	73	27	41	4	6	1	3	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 403	1 403	287	1 113	4	31	1	1	50
Other race	1 551	1 551	969	527	45	76	16	50	65
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 946	2 946	1 654	1 183	74	142	34	73	153
White, not of Hispanic origin	18 489	18 489	7 052	10 511	638	1 376	257	358	1 724
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	5 074	5 074	2 302	1 967	384	134	223	144	210
For sale only	483	483	264	141	39	14	27	42	48
For rent	2 609	2 609	1 137	1 320	107	90	52	55	131
Rented or sold, not occupied	405	405	263	94	25	9	13	23	12
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	364	364	93	89	98	10	34	5	9
For migrant workers	59	59	1	2	7	—	4	—	—
Other vacant	1 154	1 154	544	321	108	11	93	19	10
Boarded up	85	85	57	8	4	—	13	2	—
ROOMS									
1 room	1 304	1 304	367	854	23	102	25	8	15
2 rooms	3 921	3 921	1 410	2 282	59	212	99	48	198
3 rooms	6 813	6 813	2 702	3 643	184	347	131	101	342
4 rooms	12 805	12 805	5 590	5 983	827	839	373	397	1 103
5 rooms	10 023	10 023	5 452	3 047	774	349	473	718	717
6 rooms	6 995	6 995	4 128	1 790	592	198	261	552	510
7 rooms	3 581	3 581	1 843	1 083	350	78	110	154	247
8 or more rooms	3 357	3 357	1 515	1 163	320	54	83	54	228
Median, all housing units	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.0	5.1	4.0	4.8	5.1	4.5
Median, all housing units	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.2	5.3	4.1	4.9	5.1	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.0	5.2	4.0	4.9	5.2	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.8	5.7	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.1	5.3	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.7	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	21 947	21 947	12 584	5 606	1 913	524	833	1 472	1 435
1, attached	2 055	2 055	907	1 086	60	122	9	14	392
2	2 919	2 919	1 488	1 321	331	210	9	59	472
3 or 4	5 154	5 154	2 145	2 925	128	683	82	51	507
5 to 9	3 602	3 602	1 090	2 508	3	108	2	1	140
10 to 19	4 557	4 557	1 316	3 237	1	268	2	3	180
20 to 49	2 133	2 133	778	1 355	—	182	—	—	221
50 or more	2 015	2 015	627	1 388	—	75	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	3 956	3 956	1 779	293	667	1	609	414	2
Other	461	461	293	126	26	6	9	18	11
Occupied housing units	43 725	43 725	20 705	17 878	2 745	2 045	1 332	1 888	3 150
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	11 012	11 012	5 282	4 770	425	744	333	267	550
2 persons	15 509	15 509	6 791	7 018	929	814	404	510	1 189
3 persons	7 634	7 634	3 467	3 218	562	249	223	394	661
4 persons	5 725	5 725	2 845	1 976	525	165	202	410	528
5 persons	2 379	2 379	1 361	633	199	56	101	200	172
6 or more persons	1 466	1 466	959	263	105	17	69	107	50
Median, occupied housing units	2.20	2.20	2.25	2.09	2.53	1.84	2.32	2.92	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.47	2.47	2.42	2.60	2.71	2.68	2.43	2.80	3.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.02	2.02	2.07	1.97	2.27	1.71	1.92	3.21	2.13
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	40 926	40 926	19 226	16 804	2 639	1 990	1 240	1 751	3 048
1.01 to 1.50	1 590	1 590	867	554	76	29	60	97	67
1.51 or more	1 209	1 209	612	520	30	26	32	40	35
Mean .....	.53	.53	.53	.54	.52	.50	.54	.60	.54
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 560	13 560	8 059	3 736	915	354	403	958	1 065
Less than \$20,000	750	750	580	45	48	—	65	28	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 741	1 741	1 370	175	112	3	81	190	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3 102	3 102	2 267	583	113	94	77	533	174
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 423	3 423	1 934	1 154	198	147	66	162	415
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 894	1 894	864	727	178	66	59	31	214
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 737	1 737	716	658	187	37	41	13	141
\$150,000 to \$199,999	563	563	194	231	53	5	7	—	44
\$200,000 to \$249,999	201	201	66	100	11	2	4	1	28
\$250,000 to \$299,999	75	75	33	32	8	—	2	—	14
\$300,000 or more	74	74	35	31	7	—	1	—	16
Median (dollars)	66 500	66 500	58 300	78 300	78 600	69 500	54 000	49 800	75 800
Mean (dollars)	76 000	76 000	66 000	92 600	86 300	75 600	61 600	50 500	93 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	25 048	25 048	10 601	13 519	709	1 634	297	539	1 985
Median contract rent (dollars)	335	335	311	355	337	313	263	333	372
Mean contract rent (dollars)	350	350	328	368	348	334	270	353	407
With meals included in rent	161	161	144	16	1	2	1	—	3
Mean contract rent (dollars)	650	650	671	484	337	375	163	—	483
No meals included in rent	24 131	24 131	10 083	13 289	640	1 619	247	513	1 962
No cash rent	756	756	374	214	68	13	49	26	20

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County—Con.		Bryan city, Brozos County						
	Tract 20	Tract 2005	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
All housing units	5 230	1	1 063	2 179	73	2 032	1 413	1 649	35
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	4 706	1	964	2 045	59	1 888	1 249	1 401	30
Owner-occupied housing units	2 911	—	462	401	33	1 343	667	854	7
Percent of occupied housing units	61.9	—	47.9	19.6	55.9	71.1	53.4	61.0	23.3
White	2 713	—	358	369	22	1 152	300	154	4
Black	117	—	91	14	9	102	338	540	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	—	—	—	—	5	1	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	40	—	2	4	—	4	—	3	—
Other race	35	—	11	14	2	80	28	155	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	106	—	21	31	3	151	63	262	4
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 642	—	348	352	21	1 084	269	54	3
Renter-occupied housing units	1 795	1	502	1 644	26	545	582	547	23
White	1 628	1	400	1 437	4	382	257	69	7
Black	77	—	69	94	4	109	298	333	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	—	2	6	—	3	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	20	—	3	31	—	1	1	2	—
Other race	66	—	28	76	1	50	25	143	15
Hispanic origin (of any race)	141	—	46	142	1	73	61	191	17
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 552	1	384	1 376	20	358	232	28	5
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	524	—	99	134	14	144	164	248	5
For sale only	72	—	13	14	3	42	17	6	—
For rent	202	—	58	90	3	55	77	78	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	18	—	3	9	—	23	22	28	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	61	—	2	10	1	5	2	11	—
For migrant workers	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	126	—	23	11	7	19	46	125	5
Boarded up	6	—	2	—	—	2	8	13	1
ROOMS									
1 room	161	—	—	102	1	8	12	18	4
2 rooms	379	—	22	212	12	48	45	112	8
3 rooms	663	—	45	347	6	101	141	199	4
4 rooms	853	—	442	839	19	397	328	409	9
5 rooms	1 032	—	235	349	16	718	429	438	5
6 rooms	958	1	156	198	16	552	302	299	4
7 rooms	565	—	85	78	1	154	102	104	1
8 or more rooms	619	—	78	54	2	54	54	70	—
Median, all housing units	5.0	6.0	4.6	4.0	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	3.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	6.0	5.0	4.1	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.7	3.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.2	6.0	4.7	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	3.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	—	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.6	6.0	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.8	4.3	4.3	2.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	3 085	1	468	524	37	1 472	980	1 308	20
1, attached	100	—	41	122	—	14	28	27	2
2	101	—	315	210	—	59	134	63	2
3 or 4	274	—	126	683	16	51	25	22	7
5 to 9	200	—	1	108	—	1	31	15	—
10 to 19	567	—	1	268	—	3	73	3	—
20 to 49	138	—	—	182	—	—	29	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	740	—	103	1	18	414	91	184	3
Other	25	—	8	6	2	18	22	27	1
Occupied housing units	4 706	1	964	2 045	59	1 888	1 249	1 401	30
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	1 024	—	188	744	29	267	301	321	6
2 persons	1 531	—	331	814	14	510	336	337	12
3 persons	849	—	180	249	6	394	247	246	3
4 persons	862	—	178	165	6	410	201	193	1
5 persons	292	1	51	56	3	200	95	137	7
6 or more persons	148	—	36	17	1	107	69	167	1
Median, occupied housing units	2.37	5.00	2.39	1.84	1.54	2.92	2.46	2.67	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.73	—	2.89	2.68	1.85	2.80	2.77	2.42	1.88
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.93	5.00	2.16	1.71	1.50	3.21	2.21	3.13	2.44
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	4 507	1	921	1 990	56	1 751	1 152	1 172	21
1.01 to 1.50	145	—	30	29	2	97	61	124	3
1.51 or more	54	—	13	26	1	40	36	105	6
Median .....	.51	.83	.53	.50	.47	.60	.56	.65	.83
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 043	—	339	354	14	958	559	675	6
Less than \$20,000	36	—	24	—	2	28	100	251	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	76	—	58	3	4	190	111	230	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	283	—	36	94	2	533	226	129	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999	596	—	43	147	2	162	98	47	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	317	—	63	66	1	31	11	11	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	440	—	72	37	1	13	10	5	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	199	—	25	5	—	—	—	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	61	—	6	2	—	1	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	18	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	17	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—
Median (dollars)	B1 700	—	82 300	69 500	55 000	49 800	47 700	27 300	40 000
Mean (dollars)	9B 500	—	91 600	75 600	B7 300	50 500	46 000	32 000	45 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 709	1	495	1 634	24	539	573	532	22
Median contract rent (dollars)	393	—	343	313	291	333	283	174	200
Mean contract rent (dollars)	423	—	354	334	284	353	273	189	206
With meals included in rent	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	3	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	575	—	337	375	—	—	487	171	—
No meals included in rent	1 621	—	476	1 619	23	513	540	484	22
No cash rent	B7	1	18	13	1	26	32	45	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.								
	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)
All housing units	1 227	1 522	1 240	1 812	1 072	2 460	2 193	2 157	880
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 075	1 339	1 056	1 704	898	2 158	2 017	1 992	830
Owner-occupied housing units	621	440	500	1 187	279	673	842	1 091	593
Percent of occupied housing units	57.8	32.9	47.3	69.7	31.1	31.2	41.7	54.8	71.4
White	378	302	439	1 140	249	639	831	1 050	560
Black	101	44	23	12	5	4	4	9	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	1	1	5	3	2	1	5	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	—	2	2	6	1	15	2
Other race	139	92	37	28	20	22	5	12	12
Hispanic origin (of any race)	290	147	76	59	42	37	13	34	38
White, not of Hispanic origin	231	249	401	1 109	229	624	823	1 029	535
Renter-occupied housing units	454	899	556	517	619	1 485	1 175	901	237
White	213	468	437	402	451	1 121	987	840	204
Black	64	316	62	64	87	73	100	35	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	1	2	1	6	3	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	4	—	5	2	196	31	9	2
Other race	176	110	56	44	78	89	54	17	7
Hispanic origin (of any race)	271	199	114	71	144	156	93	56	19
White, not of Hispanic origin	122	383	382	375	387	1 054	952	802	192
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	152	183	184	108	174	302	176	165	50
For sale only	28	14	28	24	5	18	6	27	19
For rent	47	108	85	31	103	157	116	105	24
Rented or sold, not occupied	24	7	34	34	31	10	18	18	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	7	8	1	6	10	12	8	9	1
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	46	46	36	13	24	105	28	6	4
Boarded up	8	4	—	1	1	—	16	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room	23	21	18	5	25	69	55	5	1
2 rooms	75	141	63	25	136	338	113	52	8
3 rooms	142	268	133	107	160	487	258	264	40
4 rooms	290	420	324	242	310	693	407	346	115
5 rooms	346	396	296	424	235	360	478	414	313
6 rooms	215	195	195	513	135	272	391	379	306
7 rooms	84	57	107	274	50	136	239	297	74
8 or more rooms	52	24	104	222	21	105	252	400	23
Median, all housing units	4.7	4.3	4.8	5.7	4.2	4.0	5.1	5.5	5.4
Mean, all housing units	4.8	4.3	5.0	5.7	4.2	4.2	5.2	5.7	5.4
Median, occupied housing units	4.8	4.3	4.9	5.7	4.3	4.0	5.2	5.6	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.2	4.7	5.7	6.0	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.7	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.7	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	839	356	814	1 449	533	890	1 018	1 156	720
1, attached	31	85	37	102	34	40	46	258	40
2	101	137	123	35	82	116	27	80	4
3 or 4	55	66	80	33	93	359	296	127	106
5 to 9	12	203	17	44	75	229	268	85	1
10 to 19	8	167	25	34	28	291	312	98	5
20 to 49	—	58	74	33	42	127	161	72	—
50 or more	—	—	—	55	102	74	58	263	—
Mobile home or trailer	146	437	49	19	67	244	1	2	—
Other	35	13	21	8	16	90	6	16	4
Occupied housing units	1 075	1 339	1 056	1 704	898	2 158	2 017	1 992	830
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	226	249	353	400	275	682	567	579	95
2 persons	232	341	309	693	266	891	779	691	235
3 persons	154	253	146	263	163	287	349	327	200
4 persons	161	221	117	217	100	195	200	271	209
5 persons	132	135	74	92	51	71	90	94	73
6 or more persons	170	140	57	39	43	32	32	30	18
Median, occupied housing units	3.02	2.81	2.07	2.15	2.15	1.95	2.07	2.10	2.92
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.75	2.85	2.17	2.12	2.11	2.10	2.26	2.42	3.09
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.31	2.80	1.95	2.26	2.18	1.88	1.89	1.63	2.42
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	844	1 114	986	1 655	810	2 045	1 948	1 962	799
1.01 to 1.50	112	134	47	34	51	63	39	20	21
1.51 or more	119	91	23	15	37	50	30	10	10
Mean .....	.72	.73	.49	.42	.58	.51	.44	.41	.56
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	475	165	423	1 076	209	495	770	979	562
Less than \$20,000	90	10	35	19	13	6	—	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	222	72	147	124	90	50	34	25	8
\$40,000 to \$59,999	115	61	119	297	75	152	206	63	158
\$60,000 to \$79,999	33	17	66	314	25	162	236	257	323
\$80,000 to \$99,999	7	4	21	138	1	61	128	260	61
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5	—	21	131	2	44	105	261	9
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	—	11	33	1	9	35	71	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	—	2	11	2	6	7	24	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	1	5	—	1	10	11	1
\$300,000 or more	—	1	—	4	—	4	—	6	—
Median (dollars)	33 300	40 100	44 000	65 500	40 300	64 200	71 700	89 400	66 600
Mean (dollars)	36 900	44 800	53 200	74 600	44 800	73 100	86 000	101 800	67 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	450	891	551	503	618	1 475	1 168	891	235
Median contract rent (dollars)	201	257	280	343	278	296	381	407	464
Mean contract rent (dollars)	214	246	292	381	278	314	374	490	469
With meals included in rent	5	—	—	2	1	—	1	128	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	203	—	—	325	363	—	287	721	—
No meals included in rent	407	860	522	471	600	1 430	1 135	752	229
No cash rent	38	31	29	30	17	45	32	11	6

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County							
	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)
All housing units.....	56	4 782	1 728	10	2 202	4 203	1 608	3 346
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	54	4 322	1 629	10	1 682	3 797	1 499	3 137
Owner-occupied housing units.....	11	787	23	—	559	771	251	1 144
Percent of occupied housing units.....	20.4	18.2	1.4	—	33.2	20.3	16.7	36.5
White.....	11	703	19	—	502	668	219	1 052
Black.....	—	58	—	—	42	80	21	23
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	13	3	—	3	15	2	47
Other race.....	—	10	1	—	11	8	8	20
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	25	2	—	22	26	17	59
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	11	689	19	—	491	650	210	1 017
Renter-occupied housing units.....	43	3 535	1 606	10	1 123	3 026	1 248	1 993
White.....	40	3 133	712	10	797	2 600	1 136	1 803
Black.....	2	120	84	—	200	201	50	70
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	8	8	—	3	12	2	6
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	123	742	—	60	102	19	50
Other race.....	—	151	60	—	63	111	41	64
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	315	159	—	118	273	91	152
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	37	2 966	617	10	744	2 436	1 088	1 716
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	2	460	99	—	520	406	109	209
For sale only.....	1	16	3	—	15	13	21	48
For rent.....	1	360	75	—	220	347	63	131
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	38	1	—	17	14	9	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	26	11	—	5	23	8	9
For migrant workers.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	18	9	—	263	9	8	10
Boarded up.....	—	5	—	—	1	2	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	182	315	—	49	154	15	15
2 rooms.....	17	509	518	—	165	500	126	196
3 rooms.....	17	932	378	4	416	873	279	340
4 rooms.....	6	1 607	353	2	628	1 421	624	1 098
5 rooms.....	8	716	130	—	352	483	458	714
6 rooms.....	2	369	20	—	263	291	80	508
7 rooms.....	4	227	5	—	160	222	12	247
8 or more rooms.....	2	240	9	4	169	259	14	228
Median, all housing units.....	3.1	4.0	2.6	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.5
Mean, all housing units.....	3.7	4.2	2.8	6.0	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.8
Median, occupied housing units.....	3.1	4.0	2.5	4.0	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	6.4	5.6	—	6.4	6.6	4.4	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.8	3.7	2.5	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	17	1 178	61	4	890	987	201	1 429
1, attached.....	—	160	88	—	68	124	228	390
2.....	—	166	130	—	82	298	161	468
3 or 4.....	36	708	355	1	68	938	196	507
5 to 9.....	—	772	299	2	431	448	217	140
10 to 19.....	—	715	488	3	473	600	218	180
20 to 49.....	—	323	250	—	174	206	43	221
50 or more.....	—	732	50	—	—	513	93	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3	2	—	—	3	73	202	—
Other.....	—	26	7	—	13	16	49	11
Occupied housing units.....	54	4 322	1 629	10	1 682	3 797	1 499	3 137
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	35	1 301	439	2	464	1 098	406	547
2 persons.....	14	1 840	624	7	546	1 579	649	1 184
3 persons.....	3	668	357	1	319	624	289	659
4 persons.....	2	350	160	—	212	323	111	525
5 persons.....	—	114	32	—	86	118	30	172
6 or more persons.....	—	49	17	—	55	55	14	50
Median, occupied housing units.....	1.50—	1.97	2.10	1.93	2.19	2.01	2.03	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.92	2.32	1.92	—	2.33	2.46	1.99	3.07
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50—	1.90	2.10	1.93	2.09	1.91	2.04	2.13
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	54	4 177	1 179	10	1 581	3 641	1 453	3 036
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	77	151	—	65	104	31	67
1.51 or more.....	—	68	299	—	36	52	15	34
Mean.....	.40	.51	.82	.32	.52	.52	.53	.54
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	6	700	15	—	516	665	94	1 063
Less than \$20,000.....	—	19	—	—	13	12	—	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	56	4	—	45	34	17	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	2	119	6	—	137	88	34	174
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	1	219	1	—	137	201	24	415
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	118	—	—	96	169	4	214
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	111	4	—	54	113	12	141
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	1	40	—	—	21	31	1	44
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	15	—	—	9	11	2	28
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	—	—	3	4	—	14
\$300,000 or more.....	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	16
Median (dollars).....	47 500	73 100	55 800	—	69 200	79 700	57 500	75 900
Mean (dollars).....	68 300	84 200	68 200	—	77 300	87 100	66 800	93 400
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	42	3 518	1 598	8	1 118	3 012	1 246	1 979
Median contract rent (dollars).....	300	377	260	392	332	340	391	372
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	297	387	268	391	331	349	399	407
With meals included in rent.....	—	5	1	—	1	3	2	3
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	530	313	—	575	254	706	483
No meals included in rent.....	36	3 439	1 591	6	1 087	2 968	1 215	1 956
No cash rent.....	6	74	6	2	30	41	29	20

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County—Con.		Remainder of Brazos County						
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 909	1	2 066	—	1 426	—	14	2 441	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 747	1	1 781	—	1 219	—	13	2 129	—
Percent of occupied housing units.....	740	—	1 491	—	956	—	4	1 578	—
White.....	42.4	—	83.7	—	78.4	—	30.8	74.1	—
Black.....	692	—	1 436	—	763	—	2	1 461	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	12	—	26	—	161	—	2	88	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	5	—	2	—	—	4	—
Other race.....	30	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	—	22	—	30	—	—	17	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	11	—	50	—	76	—	—	57	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	686	—	1 408	—	718	—	2	1 421	—
White.....	1 007	1	290	—	263	—	9	551	—
Black.....	932	1	265	—	213	—	8	492	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	20	—	5	—	34	—	—	33	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—
Other race.....	16	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	37	—	17	—	15	—	1	22	—
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	72	—	28	—	30	—	1	50	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	896	1	254	—	200	—	8	464	—
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	162	—	285	—	207	—	1	312	—
For sale only.....	24	—	26	—	23	—	—	29	—
For rent.....	123	—	49	—	48	—	—	55	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	—	22	—	13	—	1	12	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	7	—	96	—	33	—	—	53	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	7	—	4	—	—	45	—
Other vacant.....	4	—	85	—	86	—	—	118	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	2	—	13	—	—	5	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	124	—	23	—	24	—	—	36	—
2 rooms.....	251	—	37	—	70	—	2	120	—
3 rooms.....	404	—	139	—	108	—	2	219	—
4 rooms.....	244	—	385	—	348	—	5	494	—
5 rooms.....	186	—	539	—	449	—	3	533	—
6 rooms.....	256	1	436	—	243	—	2	396	—
7 rooms.....	206	—	265	—	105	—	—	285	—
8 or more rooms.....	238	—	242	—	79	—	—	358	—
Median, all housing units.....	4.2	6.0	5.3	—	4.9	—	4.1	5.2	—
Mean, all housing units.....	4.6	6.0	5.5	—	4.9	—	4.1	5.4	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.4	6.0	5.5	—	5.0	—	4.0	5.3	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.6	—	5.7	—	5.1	—	4.5	5.7	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.0	6.0	4.6	—	4.4	—	3.7	4.2	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	838	1	1 445	—	779	—	6	1 527	—
1, attached.....	28	—	19	—	9	—	2	32	—
2.....	16	—	16	—	9	—	4	81	—
3 or 4.....	116	—	2	—	30	—	—	52	—
5 to 9.....	199	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
10 to 19.....	560	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—
20 to 49.....	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	10	—	564	—	588	—	2	730	—
Other.....	4	—	18	—	7	—	—	17	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 747	1	1 781	—	1 219	—	13	2 129	—
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	478	—	237	—	269	—	3	451	—
2 persons.....	575	—	598	—	376	—	5	721	—
3 persons.....	298	—	382	—	214	—	2	351	—
4 persons.....	293	—	347	—	194	—	3	360	—
5 persons.....	80	1	148	—	98	—	—	139	—
6 or more persons.....	23	—	69	—	68	—	—	107	—
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.19	5.00	2.65	—	2.41	—	2.20	2.35	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.03	—	2.66	—	2.46	—	2.50	2.42	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.73	5.00	2.55	—	2.18	—	2.13	2.11	—
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 672	1	1 718	—	1 130	—	12	2 036	—
1.01 to 1.50.....	59	—	46	—	58	—	—	65	—
1.51 or more.....	16	—	17	—	31	—	1	28	—
Mean.....	.51	.83	.51	—	.55	—	.61	.49	—
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	677	—	576	—	383	—	2	804	—
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	24	—	63	—	2	36	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	—	54	—	75	—	—	67	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	23	—	77	—	73	—	—	102	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	156	—	155	—	63	—	—	117	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	126	—	115	—	58	—	—	130	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	223	—	115	—	40	—	—	208	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	93	—	28	—	6	—	—	104	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	35	—	5	—	4	—	—	26	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	10	—	2	—	1	—	—	7	—
\$300,000 or more.....	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median (dollars).....	105 700	—	76 800	—	54 100	—	12 500	92 400	—
Mean (dollars).....	121 600	—	83 200	—	60 500	—	13 300	100 400	—
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	997	1	214	—	231	—	6	477	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	412	—	305	—	256	—	300	269	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	451	—	330	—	264	—	296	330	—
With meals included in rent.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	575	—	—	—	163	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	991	—	164	—	188	—	6	401	—
No cash rent.....	5	1	50	—	42	—	—	76	—

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		Brozos County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County				
	Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
Occupied housing units -----	35 313	15 643	15 030	2 459	1 806	1 070	1 534	2 865	4 341
TENURE -----									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	15 475	7 947	3 866	1 794	369	796	1 152	1 054	2 713
Percent of occupied housing units -----	43.8	50.8	25.7	73.0	20.4	74.4	75.1	36.8	62.5
Renter-occupied housing units -----	19 838	7 696	11 164	665	1 437	274	382	1 811	1 628
Percent of occupied housing units -----	56.2	49.2	74.3	27.0	79.6	25.6	24.9	63.2	37.5
ROOMS -----									
1 room -----	704	217	450	11	75	13	6	9	110
2 rooms -----	2 466	817	1 524	30	174	61	28	158	273
3 rooms -----	4 586	1 620	2 671	113	288	88	70	269	493
4 rooms -----	8 716	3 438	4 382	583	682	241	272	911	678
5 rooms -----	7 339	3 739	2 403	590	302	340	561	630	870
6 rooms -----	5 489	3 031	1 560	514	163	180	427	463	837
7 rooms -----	3 048	1 501	765	171	88	59	124	215	507
8 or more rooms -----	2 965	1 280	1 075	299	51	49	46	210	573
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.7	5.0	4.2	5.3	4.0	4.9	5.2	4.6	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	5.8	6.3	5.8	5.1	5.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.1	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----									
1, detached -----	16 596	8 900	4 764	1 556	455	526	1 145	1 270	2 619
1, attached -----	1 579	665	868	46	112	9	12	323	86
2 -----	2 063	939	1 035	248	180	7	27	407	77
3 or 4 -----	3 665	1 364	2 232	80	532	67	21	419	221
5 to 9 -----	2 402	663	1 736	2	92	1	—	123	176
10 to 19 -----	2 937	922	2 011	—	218	—	2	139	436
20 to 49 -----	1 566	578	988	—	150	—	—	178	113
50 or more -----	1 497	420	1 077	—	60	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 801	1 076	248	513	1	456	317	—	598
Other -----	207	116	71	14	6	2	10	6	15
PERSONS IN UNIT -----									
1 person -----	9 212	4 296	4 085	373	662	250	244	504	928
2 persons -----	13 267	5 578	6 107	849	740	351	455	1 118	1 438
3 persons -----	5 997	2 538	2 585	506	217	186	322	590	794
4 persons -----	4 470	2 038	1 403	475	132	173	329	464	796
5 persons -----	1 623	812	479	177	42	67	133	149	261
6 or more persons -----	744	381	171	79	13	43	51	40	124
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.14	2.13	2.06	2.51	1.83	2.31	2.71	2.33	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.43	2.34	2.56	2.71	2.56	2.74	3.03	2.72	2.72
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.93	1.91	1.93	2.22	1.70	1.84	3.00	2.11	1.92
PERSONS PER ROOM -----									
1.00 or less -----	34 142	15 094	14 587	2 385	1 772	1 012	1 471	2 806	4 186
1.01 to 1.50 -----	757	345	287	55	21	37	43	42	114
1.51 or more -----	414	204	156	19	13	21	20	17	41
Mean -----	.49	.48	.51	.50	.48	.54	.55	.52	.50
VALUE -----									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	11 400	6 471	3 361	819	374	284	819	976	1 910
Less than \$20,000 -----	251	185	7	24	2	26	25	2	16
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 158	896	103	79	89	51	174	16	68
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 614	1 702	511	95	131	54	451	180	288
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 075	1 786	690	191	60	56	127	380	558
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 786	809	621	173	35	52	28	198	298
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 648	683	219	183	35	34	13	126	417
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	542	191	52	50	5	5	—	42	193
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	194	63	96	11	2	4	1	26	60
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	69	28	29	8	—	1	—	12	17
\$300,000 or more -----	63	31	27	5	—	1	—	14	15
Median (dollars) -----	70 100	62 900	80 000	82 300	69 700	62 500	49 300	75 700	82 700
Mean (dollars) -----	81 200	71 800	95 100	90 000	75 800	68 800	50 200	92 900	99 600
CONTRACT RENT -----									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	19 542	7 620	11 102	590	1 427	244	377	1 795	1 559
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	352	333	366	340	318	267	356	374	395
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	371	357	384	355	339	277	359	410	428
With meals included in rent -----	150	135	15	1	2	—	—	3	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	683	704	908	337	375	—	—	483	575
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	18 837	7 241	10 903	541	1 415	208	355	1 773	1 492
No meals included in rent -----	555	244	184	48	10	36	22	19	66

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Bryan city, Brazos County										
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
Occupied housing units -----	758	1 806	1 534	557	223	591	770	876	1 542	700
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units-----	358	369	1 152	300	154	378	302	439	1 140	249
Percent of occupied housing units-----	47.2	20.4	75.1	53.9	69.1	64.0	39.2	50.1	73.9	35.6
Renter-occupied housing units-----	400	1 437	382	257	69	213	468	437	402	451
Percent of occupied housing units-----	52.8	79.6	24.9	46.1	30.9	36.0	60.8	49.9	26.1	64.4
ROOMS										
1 room-----	14	75	6	2	2	11	12	9	1	9
2 rooms-----	174	174	28	19	16	30	80	28	17	74
3 rooms-----	28	288	70	54	22	43	137	85	58	101
4 rooms-----	305	682	272	110	67	136	206	218	183	172
5 rooms-----	150	302	561	190	52	183	200	176	365	209
6 rooms-----	119	163	427	141	40	106	95	151	455	106
7 rooms-----	69	71	124	29	13	52	32	90	257	44
8 or more rooms-----	73	51	46	12	11	30	8	86	206	18
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.7	4.0	5.2	5.0	4.6	5.2	4.3	5.0	5.8	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.4	4.8	5.2	4.7	5.8	6.0	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.2	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.9	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	341	455	1 145	368	164	440	179	605	1 300	407
2, detached-----	36	112	12	13	3	13	26	21	82	22
3, detached-----	233	180	27	69	8	28	51	75	29	56
3 or 4-----	78	532	21	1	—	20	23	30	16	42
5 to 9-----	—	92	—	16	—	4	9	9	27	41
10 to 19-----	—	218	2	37	—	4	111	20	28	20
20 to 49-----	—	150	—	18	—	—	51	11	72	24
50 or more-----	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	27
Mobile home or trailer-----	67	1	317	30	42	68	262	33	17	50
Other-----	3	6	10	5	6	14	8	11	8	11
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	145	662	244	129	37	164	200	323	385	233
2 persons-----	276	740	455	166	63	164	243	266	634	221
3 persons-----	139	217	329	127	35	64	150	90	237	120
4 persons-----	143	132	329	92	38	79	97	181	79	74
5 persons-----	35	42	133	36	26	56	44	52	79	29
6 or more persons-----	20	13	51	7	24	64	36	31	26	23
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.35	1.83	2.71	2.40	2.83	2.30	2.26	1.93	2.11	2.03
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.93	2.56	2.61	2.80	2.64	2.22	2.35	2.05	2.09	2.03
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.08	1.70	3.00	2.05	3.64	2.56	2.20	1.76	2.21	2.03
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	736	1 772	1 471	538	179	507	710	838	1 516	662
1.01 to 1.50-----	16	21	43	13	20	43	37	28	20	25
1.51 or more-----	6	13	20	24	24	41	23	10	6	13
Mean-----	.50	.48	.55	.52	.67	.61	.61	.45	.40	.51
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	270	324	819	249	106	301	97	372	1 031	185
Less than \$20,000-----	7	—	25	5	30	45	7	28	17	12
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	28	2	174	30	47	145	43	122	17	78
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	23	89	451	157	24	79	36	105	286	65
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	39	131	127	53	5	21	9	297	61	24
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	62	60	28	2	—	5	2	21	134	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	71	35	13	2	—	3	—	21	128	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	24	5	—	—	—	1	—	11	33	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	6	2	1	—	—	2	—	2	11	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
\$300,000 or more-----	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Median (dollars)-----	90 400	69 700	49 300	52 600	30 800	34 400	39 500	45 600	65 700	40 500
Mean (dollars)-----	101 700	75 800	50 200	52 000	31 300	38 500	41 300	55 200	75 200	45 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	395	1 427	377	251	68	211	465	433	392	450
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	347	318	356	325	185	203	296	288	347	280
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	363	339	359	351	203	215	296	297	393	284
With meals included in rent-----	1	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	2	1
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	337	375	—	487	—	221	—	—	325	363
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	385	1 415	355	240	64	178	443	411	361	434
No meals included in rent-----	9	10	22	10	4	30	22	22	29	15
No cash rent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.			College Station city, Brazos County				Remainder of Brazos County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	1 760	1 818	3 836	731	10	1 299	3 268	2 855	976
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	639	831	703	19	—	502	668	1 052	763
Percent of occupied housing units -----	36.3	45.7	18.3	2.6	—	38.6	20.4	36.8	78.2
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 121	987	3 133	712	10	797	2 600	1 803	213
Percent of occupied housing units -----	63.7	54.3	81.7	97.4	100.0	61.4	79.6	63.2	21.8
ROOMS									
1 room-----	46	40	130	46	—	25	133	9	13
2 rooms-----	193	82	421	129	—	102	397	156	40
3 rooms-----	301	164	740	194	4	223	661	267	67
4 rooms-----	440	299	1 214	233	2	228	1 048	908	141
5 rooms-----	316	397	580	103	—	208	342	628	222
6 rooms-----	234	358	322	15	—	216	248	462	324
7 rooms-----	231	211	211	5	—	137	196	171	83
8 or more rooms-----	98	247	218	6	4	160	243	210	249
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.3	5.3	4.0	3.5	4.0	4.8	3.9	4.6	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.7	6.6	6.5	5.8	—	6.5	6.8	6.1	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.7	4.2	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.8	3.6	4.1	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached -----	791	965	989	46	4	734	807	1 265	492
1, attached -----	30	33	140	53	—	50	93	322	9
2 -----	89	24	144	102	—	55	178	403	7
3 or 4 -----	185	221	609	67	1	36	696	419	22
5 to 9 -----	138	207	617	97	2	157	370	123	2
10 to 19 -----	192	204	505	103	3	148	486	139	2
20 to 49 -----	88	106	240	133	—	111	176	178	—
50 or more -----	63	52	572	25	—	—	394	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	174	1	1	57	—	57	11	—	441
Other -----	10	5	19	—	—	8	—	6	2
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person-----	588	524	1 138	275	2	367	958	502	201
2 persons-----	729	721	1 676	306	7	462	1 395	1 113	325
3 persons-----	213	295	309	93	1	235	336	589	177
4 persons-----	136	179	89	42	—	156	261	462	165
5 persons-----	57	71	33	9	—	51	85	149	66
6 or more persons -----	17	28	33	6	—	28	33	40	42
Median, occupied housing units -----	1.90	2.03	1.97	1.80	1.93	2.11	1.98	2.33	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.07	2.26	2.30	2.00	—	2.30	2.45	3.03	2.46
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.80	1.80	1.90	1.79	1.93	1.96	1.89	2.11	2.08
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less -----	1 714	1 785	3 740	681	10	1 264	3 168	2 797	921
1.01 to 1.50 -----	27	22	51	26	—	22	69	42	35
1.51 or more -----	19	11	45	24	—	13	31	16	20
Mean -----	.47	.42	.50	.56	.32	.46	.51	.52	.54
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	477	760	626	14	—	460	574	975	271
Less than \$20,000 -----	6	—	1	—	—	5	—	1	25
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	45	34	40	3	—	27	6	16	16
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	148	204	107	6	—	118	70	160	48
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	154	232	200	1	—	128	183	380	52
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	61	127	116	—	—	95	160	198	53
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	43	102	107	4	—	54	111	126	51
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	9	35	38	—	—	20	28	42	33
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	6	7	14	—	—	9	11	26	4
\$250,000 or more -----	4	10	2	—	—	3	3	12	6
Median (dollars) -----	64 400	71 700	75 400	56 700	—	71 900	82 900	75 800	—
Mean (dollars) -----	73 800	86 100	88 000	71 100	—	81 400	92 300	92 900	62 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 112	980	3 119	707	8	793	2 588	1 790	186
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	303	386	380	277	392	355	344	374	270
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	322	384	391	294	391	371	354	410	260
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	4	1	—	1	3	3	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	287	597	313	—	575	254	483	—
No meals included in rent -----	1 069	966	3 048	701	6	770	2 553	1 768	157
No cash rent -----	43	13	67	5	2	22	32	19	29

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		Brozos County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Brozos County				Bryan city, Brozos County	
	Total	Bryan city	College Station city		Tract 1	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 20	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	4 378	3 046	983		191	210	211	194	160	211
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 826	1 313	236		117	170	102	117	91	102
Percent of occupied housing units -----	41.7	43.1	24.0		61.3	81.0	48.3	60.3	56.9	48.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 552	1 733	747		74	40	109	77	69	109
Percent of occupied housing units -----	58.3	56.9	76.0		38.7	19.0	51.7	39.7	43.1	51.7
ROOMS										
1 room -----	82	32	49		6	14	5	4	6	5
2 rooms -----	306	174	114		13	15	9	14	11	9
3 rooms -----	561	361	172		50	40	52	22	45	52
4 rooms -----	1 081	743	270		73	67	67	57	60	67
5 rooms -----	1 149	817	217		32	47	58	32	25	58
6 rooms -----	735	569	98		12	12	13	15	12	13
7 rooms -----	262	205	36		5	19	7	10	1	7
8 or more rooms -----	202	145	27		4.9	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.6	4.8	5.3		5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	5.4	5.4	5.3		4.4	4.5	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.2	3.8							
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	2 328	1 734	338		102	162	143	115	79	143
1, attached -----	128	86	41		2	5	1	3	2	1
2 -----	313	222	91		27	14	22	2	27	22
3 or 4 -----	349	243	104		19	5	14	14	19	14
5 to 9 -----	355	209	145		1	1	1	2	1	1
10 to 19 -----	240	116	124		1	1	1	13	1	1
20 to 49 -----	159	79	80		1	1	1	4	1	1
50 or more -----	103	63	40		1	1	1	1	1	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	334	245	7		34	39	25	38	27	25
Other -----	69	49	13		5	3	4	3	4	4
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	1 084	688	282		40	75	18	67	33	18
2 persons -----	1 082	746	249		56	48	33	47	46	33
3 persons -----	792	563	185		33	25	33	27	28	27
4 persons -----	643	465	132		34	23	53	27	28	27
5 persons -----	412	301	76		14	25	39	17	13	13
6 or more persons -----	365	283	59		14	14	27	9	12	27
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.53	2.66	2.34		2.49	2.13	3.75	2.14	2.54	3.75
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.51	2.63	2.43		2.45	2.10	3.80	2.41	2.43	3.80
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.54	2.68	2.31		2.56	2.25	3.71	1.74	2.65	3.71
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	3 839	2 670	850		172	193	175	180	143	175
1.01 to 1.50 -----	337	240	74		14	13	32	11	12	32
1.51 or more -----	202	136	59		5	4	3	3	5	4
Mean -----	.63	.63	.66		.58	.51	.74	.54	.60	.74
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 428	1 051	215		74	112	78	70	61	78
Less than \$20,000 -----	412	313	37		22	37	19	19	16	19
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	406	308	62		30	29	6	8	28	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	308	239	43		14	21	49	10	12	49
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	195	132	47		3	9	23	18	2	23
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	45	29	8		2	7	5	5	1	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	42	22	11		2	6	6	6	1	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	8	1	3		1	2	1	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 or more -----	3	5	3		2	1	1	2	2	2
Median (dollars) -----	34 500	33 800	42 500		29 600	28 900	52 800	57 500	29 800	52 800
Mean (dollars) -----	42 700	40 000	55 700		49 500	44 000	53 700	68 900	50 200	53 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	2 504	1 706	740		70	37	108	68	67	108
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	261	242	290		326	259	336	325	327	336
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	256	244	285		308	255	355	318	310	355
With meals included in rent -----	7	6	1		1	1	1	1	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	189	194	194		163	163	104	50	58	104
No meals included in rent -----	2 353	1 601	719		59	28	104	50	58	104
No cash rent -----	144	99	21		11	8	4	18	9	4

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.				College Station city, Brazos County				Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 2.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	636	873	165	360	178	—	242	281	195
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	338	540	101	44	58	—	42	80	161
Percent of occupied housing units	53.1	61.2	61.2	12.2	32.6	—	17.4	28.5	82.6
Renter-occupied housing units	298	333	64	316	120	—	200	201	34
Percent of occupied housing units	46.9	38.1	38.8	87.8	67.4	—	82.6	71.5	17.4
ROOMS									
1 room	4	5	2	4	12	—	6	8	—
2 rooms	16	42	6	25	14	—	27	23	10
3 rooms	63	90	13	88	41	—	40	37	14
4 rooms	149	166	34	105	44	—	74	94	39
5 rooms	172	258	44	105	38	—	59	65	59
6 rooms	132	184	41	58	20	—	23	33	42
7 rooms	61	77	12	17	3	—	11	12	12
8 or more rooms	39	51	13	11	6	—	2	9	16
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.6	4.0	—	4.1	4.3	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.0	5.2	—	5.2	5.4	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.5	3.5	—	3.9	4.0	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	472	695	112	68	75	—	67	114	154
1, attached	9	20	3	33	2	—	4	18	—
2	46	32	11	50	5	—	10	43	—
3 or 4	17	14	10	21	6	—	12	46	—
5 to 9	11	13	4	123	17	—	83	12	1
10 to 19	20	2	2	23	21	—	30	25	—
20 to 49	9	—	—	2	2	—	32	6	—
50 or more	—	—	—	37	27	—	—	11	—
Mobile home or trailer	39	86	17	3	—	—	3	2	36
Other	13	11	6	3	4	—	1	4	3
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	168	244	30	33	70	—	49	75	63
2 persons	161	214	35	64	47	—	48	80	47
3 persons	108	153	37	66	23	—	60	45	25
4 persons	101	105	20	74	17	—	38	23	23
5 persons	51	73	19	60	9	—	30	19	23
6 or more persons	47	84	24	63	12	—	17	14	14
Median, occupied housing units	2.43	2.40	2.97	3.73	1.90	—	2.90	2.32	2.23
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.61	2.23	3.00	3.83	2.31	—	2.63	2.32	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.29	2.80	2.94	3.71	1.69	—	2.94	2.32	2.50
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	579	783	138	281	161	—	200	249	178
1.01 to 1.50	37	52	17	49	10	—	27	19	13
1.51 or more	20	38	10	30	7	—	15	13	4
Mean .....	.55	.57	.63	.85	.62	—	.74	.62	.52
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	288	444	71	20	52	—	41	75	106
Less than \$20,000	94	174	22	1	18	—	7	12	36
\$20,000 to \$39,999	78	135	30	9	14	—	14	28	27
\$40,000 to \$59,999	57	85	11	6	8	—	5	14	19
\$60,000 to \$79,999	39	35	4	4	11	—	5	14	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999	9	9	2	—	1	—	—	2	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999	8	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	6
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	33 100	27 000	25 900	40 000	25 000	—	39 200	37 900	28 800
Mean (dollars)	40 500	32 800	32 800	39 800	36 300	—	41 800	48 700	42 300
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	295	321	63	313	117	—	199	199	31
Median contract rent (dollars)	175	171	217	180	324	—	181	303	254
Mean contract rent (dollars)	206	189	244	189	342	—	194	300	246
With meals included in rent	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	163
No meals included in rent	274	289	59	308	113	—	192	193	22
No cash rent	21	30	4	5	4	—	7	6	8

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**
[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		Brozos County		Bryon city, Brozos County		College Station city		College Station city, Brozos County	
	Total	Bryon city	College Station city	Tract 10	Tract 14					
Occupied housing units -----	1 569	330	1 226	202	745					
TENURE -----										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	166	43	113	6	3					
Percent of occupied housing units -----	10.6	13.0	9.2	3.0	.4					
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 403	287	1 113	196	742					
Percent of occupied housing units -----	89.4	87.0	90.8	97.0	99.6					
ROOMS -----										
1 room -----	299	24	275	11	236					
2 rooms -----	505	82	423	68	320					
3 rooms -----	292	69	222	44	121					
4 rooms -----	302	107	193	74	61					
5 rooms -----	62	22	39	2	6					
6 rooms -----	37	13	21	2	—					
7 rooms -----	32	6	24	1	—					
8 or more rooms -----	40	7	29	—	—					
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.5	3.4	2.3	3.0	1.9					
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.0					
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.3	3.1	2.2	2.9	1.9					
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----										
1, detached -----	200	54	135	9	6					
1, attached -----	54	8	46	6	18					
2 -----	51	11	40	4	13					
3 or 4 -----	324	111	213	85	125					
5 to 9 -----	264	52	212	41	133					
10 to 19 -----	455	46	409	30	335					
20 to 49 -----	143	34	109	18	74					
50 or more -----	69	9	60	5	21					
Mobile home or trailer -----	3	—	—	—	—					
Other -----	6	5	1	4	—					
PERSONS IN UNIT -----										
1 person -----	326	80	242	44	120					
2 persons -----	574	131	438	94	277					
3 persons -----	382	59	323	39	233					
4 persons -----	214	21	169	21	96					
5 persons -----	58	15	43	3	15					
6 or more persons -----	15	4	11	1	4					
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.30	2.15	2.35	2.11	2.41					
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.38	3.71	3.33	4.00	1.50					
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.22	2.04	2.27	2.09	2.41					
PERSONS PER ROOM -----										
1.00 or less -----	1 098	285	800	172	395					
1.01 to 1.50 -----	179	26	153	20	109					
1.51 or more -----	292	19	273	10	241					
Mean -----	.89	.76	.95	.77	1.23					
VALUE -----										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	150	39	103	6	1					
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1	—	—	—					
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	7	5	2	2	1					
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	23	8	15	2	—					
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	40	16	23	2	—					
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	28	3	23	—	—					
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	31	2	24	—	—					
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	10	1	9	—	—					
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	5	1	4	—	—					
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	3	1	2	—	—					
\$300,000 or more -----	2	1	1	—	—					
Median (dollars) -----	82 900	69 200	90 400	55 000	27 500					
Mean (dollars) -----	100 000	82 800	105 800	50 800	27 500					
CONTRACT RENT -----										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 400	286	1 111	195	740					
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	277	289	273	284	240					
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	285	306	279	290	245					
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	—	—	—					
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	—	—	—					
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1 397	285	1 109	195	740					
No meals included in rent -----	3	1	2	—	—					
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	—					

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		Brazos County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County						Bryan city, Brazos County			
	Total	Bryan city	College Station city		Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5
Occupied housing units -----	4 562	2 925	1 345		145	173	113	224	212	247	173	224	124	453
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 616	1 271	162		71	31	79	151	59	106	31	151	63	262
Percent of occupied housing units -----	35.4	43.5	12.0		49.0	17.9	69.9	67.4	27.8	42.9	17.9	67.4	50.8	57.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 946	1 654	1 183		74	142	34	73	153	141	142	73	61	191
Percent of occupied housing units -----	64.6	56.5	88.0		51.0	82.1	30.1	32.6	72.2	57.1	82.1	32.6	49.2	42.2
ROOMS														
1 room -----	141	73	63		1	12	2	1	1	9	12	1	4	4
2 rooms -----	570	320	231		9	22	7	9	17	35	22	9	11	22
3 rooms -----	809	472	293		16	31	15	25	31	52	27	25	13	46
4 rooms -----	1 286	794	421		52	72	32	47	84	39	72	47	25	65
5 rooms -----	907	627	205		39	18	29	62	40	46	18	62	34	141
6 rooms -----	541	435	63		17	14	18	56	22	34	14	56	24	99
7 rooms -----	197	134	41		5	5	7	23	8	7	5	23	7	13
8 or more rooms -----	111	70	28		3	3	3	1	9	12	3	1	6	8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.3	3.7		4.4	3.9	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.2	3.9	5.0	4.8	4.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	5.1	5.0	5.7		5.0	5.6	4.7	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.6	5.3	5.6	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.7	3.8	3.6		4.0	3.7	4.2	4.4	4.0	3.3	3.7	4.4	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1, detached -----	1 961	1 571	240		64	39	45	148	66	123	39	148	77	356
1, attached -----	190	108	80		8	10	-	3	33	2	10	3	3	8
2 -----	285	201	285		26	13	-	5	26	4	13	5	14	10
3 or 4 -----	518	276	241		10	66	2	11	40	19	66	11	6	4
5 to 9 -----	285	106	178		1	5	-	-	8	12	5	-	1	-
10 to 19 -----	362	122	240		1	13	-	1	15	40	13	1	8	1
20 to 49 -----	212	79	133		-	18	-	-	22	7	18	-	2	-
50 or more -----	157	36	121		-	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer -----	525	377	16		34	-	65	52	-	39	-	52	11	63
Other -----	67	49	16		2	-	1	4	2	1	-	4	2	11
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person -----	777	411	332		15	54	15	10	31	47	54	10	13	61
2 persons -----	1 160	608	489		41	53	20	33	68	65	53	33	23	93
3 persons -----	829	517	261		35	21	19	51	52	38	21	51	29	82
4 persons -----	715	326	135		25	28	20	50	38	46	28	50	21	76
5 persons -----	520	206	75		15	18	18	42	13	20	42	42	20	58
6 or more persons -----	561	457	53		14	6	21	38	10	31	6	38	18	83
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.91	3.36	2.20		2.97	2.11	3.63	3.86	2.63	2.80	2.11	3.86	3.40	3.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.65	3.70	3.59		3.29	4.04	3.53	3.84	3.84	3.44	4.04	3.84	3.79	3.05
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.50	3.06	2.10		2.67	1.94	4.17	3.92	2.32	2.38	1.94	3.92	2.96	3.89
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less -----	3 547	2 138	1 185		125	154	80	170	198	196	154	170	95	318
1.01 to 1.50 -----	527	402	87		11	10	18	28	6	30	10	28	17	69
1.51 or more -----	488	385	73		9	9	15	26	8	21	9	26	12	66
Mean -----	.81	.85	.71		.74	.70	.82	.84	.66	.81	.70	.84	.82	.86
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 137	937	132		40	28	20	110	51	70	28	110	50	201
Less than \$20,000 -----	145	136	2		3	-	5	5	-	1	-	5	5	67
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	332	312	11		5	1	4	19	-	3	-	19	9	86
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	331	287	29		10	4	3	64	11	14	4	64	25	37
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	203	138	51		8	14	5	3	25	31	14	19	10	9
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	72	43	19		6	4	2	3	5	9	4	3	1	1
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	33	15	11		3	4	1	-	3	7	4	-	-	-
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	13	4	3		3	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	-
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	2	1	1		-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	6	1	5		-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	44 800	41 200	71 200		65 000	68 000	55 000	48 800	73 200	70 000	68 000	48 800	49 200	27 400
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	51 300	44 800	86 500		71 500	80 400	49 100	49 000	106 400	79 100	80 400	49 000	46 000	29 800
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	44 800	41 200	71 200		65 000	68 000	55 000	48 800	73 200	70 000	68 000	48 800	49 200	27 400
Mean (dollars) -----	51 300	44 800	86 500		71 500	80 400	49 100	49 000	106 400	79 100	80 400	49 000	46 000	29 800
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	2 907	1 641	1 177		69	142	31	71	152	128	142	71	60	188
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	289	249	352		334	288	204	273	361	397	288	273	250	178
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	297	257	352		315	301	191	310	378	421	301	310	241	186
With meals included in rent -----	7	6	1		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	261	260	263		261	260	154	70	148	111	261	70	58	137
No meals included in rent -----	2 776	1 575	1 154		57	139	17	70	148	111	139	70	58	172
No cash rent -----	124	60	22		12	3	14	1	4	17	3	1	2	15

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.					College Station city, Brazos County					Remainder of Brazos County			
	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	561	346	190	130	186	193	340	161	-	140	299	211	106	107
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units -----	290	147	76	59	42	37	25	2	-	22	26	59	76	57
Percent of occupied housing units -----	51.7	42.5	40.0	45.4	22.6	19.2	7.4	1.2	-	15.7	8.7	28.0	71.7	53.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	271	199	114	71	144	156	315	159	-	118	273	152	30	50
Percent of occupied housing units -----	48.3	57.5	60.0	54.6	77.4	80.8	92.6	98.8	-	84.3	91.3	72.0	28.3	46.7
ROOMS														
1 room-----	14	2	6	3	12	5	19	15	-	8	11	1	2	2
2 rooms-----	51	39	22	3	45	43	50	48	-	15	57	17	5	9
3 rooms-----	88	66	23	27	30	49	66	40	-	34	82	31	14	21
4 rooms-----	144	97	45	25	39	60	124	39	-	36	96	83	32	19
5 rooms-----	139	94	42	19	24	17	51	19	-	21	32	40	28	22
6 rooms-----	85	35	34	25	23	12	13	-	-	17	3	22	16	15
7 rooms-----	27	10	10	4	8	4	10	-	-	4	13	8	7	12
8 or more rooms-----	13	3	8	6	5	3	7	-	-	5	5	9	2	8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	2.9	-	3.9	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.9	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.5	4.3	6.4	4.0	-	5.2	6.5	5.8	4.6	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.7	2.9	-	3.7	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1, detached-----	373	118	124	88	75	43	58	1	-	42	40	66	41	64
1, attached-----	14	23	8	3	8	-	8	7	-	3	17	32	-	-
2-----	51	24	18	4	15	8	12	12	-	8	17	26	-	4
3 or 4-----	22	21	17	5	21	40	49	39	-	12	77	40	-	-
5 to 9-----	5	28	2	5	23	15	63	21	-	31	30	8	-	-
10 to 19-----	4	14	3	6	11	26	60	35	-	22	49	15	-	-
20 to 49-----	-	4	5	13	3	19	24	36	-	19	22	22	-	-
50 or more-----	-	-	-	4	12	6	63	9	-	-	43	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer-----	74	111	10	2	14	33	1	-	-	-	3	-	64	39
Other-----	18	3	3	-	4	3	2	1	-	3	1	2	1	-
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person-----	64	27	39	16	25	47	88	44	-	35	83	31	13	17
2 persons-----	76	55	29	23	45	69	144	51	-	34	120	68	18	24
3 persons-----	81	66	24	32	37	31	55	34	-	30	49	52	18	13
4 persons-----	106	76	28	33	26	25	23	17	-	23	20	37	20	19
5 persons-----	98	58	35	17	25	8	18	8	-	6	18	13	17	11
6 or more persons-----	136	64	35	13	28	13	5	7	-	12	9	10	20	23
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.06	3.83	3.61	3.37	3.12	2.22	2.07	2.22	-	2.53	2.05	2.63	3.70	3.46
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.06	3.86	3.93	3.86	3.50	3.33	3.88	1.50	-	4.00	3.07	3.84	3.56	3.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.06	3.80	3.32	2.87	3.05	2.06	2.03	2.23	-	2.28	1.99	2.31	4.50	3.61
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less-----	367	219	142	109	126	159	313	118	-	118	271	197	75	81
1.01 to 1.50-----	82	72	30	12	32	17	16	18	-	13	16	6	17	16
1.51 or more-----	112	55	18	9	28	17	11	25	-	9	12	8	14	10
Mean-----	.97	.95	.83	.75	.90	.77	.67	.82	-	.76	.70	.66	.84	.84
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	218	72	65	54	24	17	20	-	-	22	22	51	19	23
Less than \$20,000-----	39	6	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	109	30	28	10	9	3	2	-	-	6	1	-	3	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	53	26	23	20	11	6	4	-	-	6	5	11	3	4
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	14	5	5	13	2	4	5	-	-	6	7	25	3	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	2	4	4	8	-	3	6	-	-	1	6	4	2	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	3	1	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	34 200	40 000	38 800	52 000	41 300	67 500	77 500	-	-	43 800	71 700	73 200	56 300	85 000
Mean (dollars)-----	35 500	49 600	43 700	54 200	42 500	64 100	92 900	-	-	51 500	79 800	106 400	50 500	91 500
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	270	197	114	71	144	155	315	158	-	118	270	151	27	38
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	192	199	234	307	222	286	354	277	-	334	325	362	169	272
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	203	211	250	318	241	294	370	283	-	317	330	378	182	342
With meals included in rent-----	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	188	-	-	-	-	-	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No meals included in rent-----	253	187	107	69	144	154	310	156	-	117	264	147	14	21
No cash rent-----	13	10	7	2	-	1	4	2	-	1	6	4	13	17

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		Brazos County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Brazos County					Bryan city, Brazos County			
	Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 6.03
Occupied housing units -----	33 172	14 413	14 284	2 394	1 728	1 007	1 442	2 743	4 194	1 728	1 442	501	353
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14 683	7 361	3 773	1 756	352	750	1 084	1 019	2 642	352	1 084	269	231
Percent of occupied housing units -----	44.3	51.1	26.4	73.4	20.4	74.5	75.2	37.1	63.0	20.4	75.2	53.7	65.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	18 489	7 052	10 511	638	1 376	257	358	1 724	1 552	1 376	358	232	122
Percent of occupied housing units -----	55.7	48.9	73.6	26.6	79.6	25.5	24.8	62.9	37.0	79.6	24.8	46.3	34.6
ROOMS													
1 room -----	649	196	417	11	74	13	5	9	104	74	5	2	4
2 rooms -----	2 206	691	1 399	26	168	56	27	149	253	168	27	13	12
3 rooms -----	4 228	1 458	2 497	107	274	78	56	251	472	274	56	47	16
4 rooms -----	8 121	3 115	4 153	564	643	224	260	867	650	643	260	97	78
5 rooms -----	6 903	3 446	2 300	574	295	325	535	607	839	295	535	174	118
6 rooms -----	5 228	2 836	1 525	499	158	171	400	449	400	158	400	128	66
7 rooms -----	2 937	1 427	939	317	88	83	114	210	495	88	114	27	37
8 or more rooms -----	2 900	1 244	1 054	296	48	57	45	201	565	48	45	11	22
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.7	5.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.9	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.0	5.2	5.0	5.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9	5.9	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.1	5.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.9	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.9	4.4	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached -----	15 686	8 222	4 625	1 523	437	498	1 078	1 227	2 541	437	1 078	335	266
2 -----	1 477	619	812	42	105	9	10	304	84	105	10	12	7
3 or 4 -----	1 944	868	989	240	174	7	27	394	75	174	27	63	19
5 to 9 -----	3 427	1 255	2 104	75	502	65	17	396	211	502	17	13	13
10 to 19 -----	2 248	601	1 645	1	90	2	1	169	90	90	1	15	3
20 to 49 -----	2 745	862	1 879	1	212	2	1	130	417	212	1	29	2
50 or more -----	1 474	555	1 919	1	145	1	1	165	109	145	1	17	1
Mobile home or trailer -----	1 410	404	1 006	499	56	1	300	574	574	56	300	26	36
Other -----	2 578	930	239	14	6	2	9	5	14	6	9	4	7
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person -----	8 806	4 094	3 904	368	637	242	237	490	895	637	237	123	131
2 persons -----	12 673	5 303	5 829	826	717	336	442	1 074	1 400	717	442	154	123
3 persons -----	5 622	2 329	2 443	491	208	178	297	563	773	208	297	113	36
4 persons -----	4 142	1 816	1 529	463	120	159	308	444	771	120	308	81	34
5 persons -----	1 397	648	439	170	37	58	118	140	248	37	118	24	17
6 or more persons -----	532	223	140	76	9	34	40	32	107	9	40	6	12
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.11	2.09	2.06	2.11	1.82	2.28	2.64	2.32	2.36	1.82	2.64	2.33	1.87
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.40	2.30	2.54	2.70	2.50	2.54	3.00	3.00	2.71	2.50	3.00	2.69	2.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.91	1.86	1.92	2.21	1.69	1.78	2.94	2.10	1.90	1.69	2.94	2.02	2.02
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less -----	32 383	14 124	13 931	2 327	1 701	965	1 396	2 691	4 065	1 701	1 396	490	339
1.01 to 1.50 -----	557	210	240	51	17	29	36	39	99	17	36	8	13
1.51 or more -----	232	79	113	16	10	13	10	13	30	10	10	3	1
Mean -----	.48	.45	.50	.50	.47	.52	.54	.52	.49	.47	.54	.49	.43
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	10 844	6 036	3 284	797	309	271	767	948	1 864	309	767	225	188
Less than \$20,000 -----	196	134	6	23	2	23	23	2	16	2	23	3	29
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 005	754	100	77	86	48	164	16	65	86	164	25	84
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 444	1 736	497	89	86	53	418	156	257	125	418	145	52
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2 978	1 643	1 031	185	125	52	120	368	541	58	120	49	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 745	787	676	171	58	50	28	195	292	32	13	2	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 624	673	611	179	32	34	13	412	189	32	13	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	532	188	216	49	5	5	1	40	189	5	1	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	192	62	95	11	1	4	1	25	60	1	1	1	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	69	31	29	8	1	1	1	12	17	1	1	1	1
\$300,000 or more -----	59	28	23	5	1	1	1	11	15	1	1	1	1
Median (dollars) -----	71 200	64 400	80 200	82 800	69 600	62 700	49 500	75 600	83 200	69 600	49 500	52 800	34 300
Mean (dollars) -----	82 500	73 600	95 000	90 500	75 300	69 700	50 400	91 900	100 100	75 300	50 400	52 600	40 000
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	18 208	6 982	10 452	564	1 366	227	355	1 708	1 488	1 366	355	227	120
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	355	338	368	340	319	270	358	374	395	319	358	325	211
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	375	365	386	356	341	279	362	411	427	341	362	357	224
With meals included in rent -----	1 471	1 332	1 151	1	2	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	690	712	498	337	375	200	334	375	575	375	334	487	263
No meals included in rent -----	17 571	6 632	10 267	518	1 355	27	334	1 689	1 435	1 355	334	217	98
No cash rent -----	490	218	170	45	9	27	21	16	52	9	21	9	21

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.				College Station city, Brazos County					Remainder of Brazos County			
	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	632	783	1 484	616	1 678	3 655	636	10	1 235	3 086	2 733	918	1 885
TENURE -----													
Owner-occupied housing units -----	249	401	1 109	229	624	689	19	—	491	650	1 017	718	1 421
Percent of occupied housing units -----	39.4	51.2	74.7	37.2	37.2	18.9	3.0	—	39.8	21.1	37.2	78.2	75.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	383	382	375	387	1 054	2 966	617	10	744	2 436	1 716	200	464
Percent of occupied housing units -----	60.6	48.8	25.3	62.8	62.8	81.1	97.0	100.0	60.2	78.9	62.8	21.8	24.6
ROOMS -----													
1 room-----	11	8	—	8	42	123	38	—	21	124	9	13	12
2 rooms-----	64	19	15	49	177	402	100	—	97	362	147	37	63
3 rooms-----	117	73	49	90	283	704	167	4	205	604	249	58	132
4 rooms-----	172	197	171	153	414	1 137	212	2	212	1 000	864	205	375
5 rooms-----	152	187	347	167	306	556	93	—	198	325	605	310	416
6 rooms-----	80	134	446	96	230	314	15	—	209	245	448	162	320
7 rooms-----	29	83	252	37	129	205	5	—	135	187	210	78	244
8 or more rooms-----	7	82	204	16	97	214	6	4	158	239	201	55	323
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.2	5.0	5.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.0	4.7	5.0	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.7	5.8	6.1	5.3	5.8	6.4	5.8	—	6.5	6.8	6.1	5.1	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	4.3	4.9	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.5	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----													
1, detached -----	134	541	1 255	373	774	958	46	4	715	781	1 222	466	1 178
2, detached -----	23	19	81	19	30	133	49	—	47	78	303	9	26
3 or 4 -----	66	26	26	53	84	135	94	—	48	172	396	61	61
5 to 9 -----	16	25	14	32	173	591	144	1	29	651	390	22	45
10 to 19 -----	33	7	25	30	132	584	82	2	144	351	122	2	2
20 to 49 -----	106	19	26	15	179	471	83	3	140	452	130	—	—
50 or more -----	48	68	10	24	80	224	115	—	105	166	165	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	—	—	23	20	61	539	18	—	—	368	—	409	566
Other -----	223	27	16	42	158	19	5	—	7	10	5	2	7
PERSONS IN UNIT -----													
1 person-----	187	300	373	220	560	1 093	244	2	353	909	488	194	386
2 persons-----	219	256	622	197	701	1 596	273	7	444	1 326	1 069	311	663
3 persons-----	119	102	231	108	203	563	76	—	219	505	562	170	323
4 persons-----	73	77	169	60	144	295	34	—	146	245	442	151	320
5 persons-----	21	34	69	19	55	77	6	—	48	75	140	58	116
6 or more persons-----	13	14	20	12	15	31	3	—	25	26	32	34	77
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.09	1.86	2.09	1.95	1.90	1.96	1.77	1.93	2.10	1.98	2.32	2.35	2.34
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.21	2.01	2.07	1.99	2.06	2.29	2.00	—	2.27	2.44	3.01	2.43	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.01	1.64	2.19	1.91	1.80	1.89	1.77	1.93	1.95	1.88	2.10	2.03	2.04
PERSONS PER ROOM -----													
1.00 or less -----	613	768	1 466	598	1 641	3 573	605	10	1 210	3 007	2 682	877	1 829
1.01 to 1.50 -----	12	12	16	12	21	43	18	—	18	58	39	28	41
1.51 or more -----	7	3	2	6	16	39	13	—	7	21	12	13	15
Mean -----	.54	.41	.39	.48	.46	.49	.54	.32	.45	.50	.52	.53	.47
VALUE -----													
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	74	338	1 003	178	470	614	14	—	449	556	947	258	731
Less than \$20 000 -----	3	24	15	11	6	1	—	—	4	—	1	22	16
\$20 000 to \$39 999 -----	34	110	110	76	44	40	3	—	25	5	16	45	57
\$40 000 to \$59 999 -----	29	91	274	62	146	104	6	—	115	67	156	51	93
\$60 000 to \$79 999 -----	8	59	293	23	153	198	1	—	125	177	368	49	108
\$80 000 to \$99 999 -----	—	21	130	1	58	111	—	—	94	155	195	49	123
\$100 000 to \$149 999 -----	—	20	128	2	43	106	4	—	53	109	123	33	197
\$150 000 to \$199 999 -----	—	10	33	9	9	38	—	—	20	27	40	4	98
\$200 000 to \$249 999 -----	—	2	11	2	6	14	—	—	9	11	25	4	26
\$250 000 to \$299 999 -----	—	1	5	—	1	1	—	—	3	3	12	1	6
\$300 000 or more -----	—	—	4	—	4	1	—	—	1	2	11	—	7
Median (dollars) -----	40 000	46 200	66 100	40 400	64 300	75 100	56 700	—	72 300	83 200	75 700	62 900	94 800
Mean (dollars) -----	41 400	55 900	75 900	45 400	73 800	87 600	71 100	—	82 000	92 600	92 000	68 700	103 800
CONTRACT RENT -----													
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	380	378	365	386	1 046	2 952	612	8	740	2 427	1 703	173	411
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	322	302	348	286	304	382	277	392	355	346	374	262	270
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	321	305	397	290	324	392	296	391	372	356	411	274	335
With meals included in rent -----	—	—	2	1	—	4	1	—	1	3	3	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	—	—	325	363	—	597	313	—	575	254	483	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	364	358	336	370	1 003	2 883	607	6	717	2 396	1 684	152	366
No cash rent -----	16	20	27	15	43	65	4	2	22	28	16	21	45

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brazos County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Brazos County							
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20	Tract 2005
ANCESTRY											
All persons											
Ancestry specified											
Single ancestry											
Multiple ancestry											
Ancestry unclassified or not reported											
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported											
Arab											
Austrian											
Belgian											
Canadian											
Czech											
Danish											
Dutch											
English											
Finnish											
French (except Basque)											
French Canadian											
German											
Greek											
Hungarian											
Irish											
Italian											
Lithuanian											
Norwegian											
Polish											
Portuguese											
Romanian											
Russian											
Scotch-Irish											
Scottish											
Slovak											
Subsaharan African											
Swedish											
Swiss											
Ukrainian											
United States or American											
Welsh											
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)											
Yugoslavian											
Other ancestries											
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)											
Central American											
Costa Rican											
Guatemalan											
Honduran											
Nicaraguan											
Panamanian											
Salvadoran											
Central American, origin not specified											
South American											
Argentinean											
Chilean											
Colombian											
Ecuadorian											
Peruvian											
Venezuelan											
Other South American											

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Bryan city, Brazos County												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
ANCESTRY												
All persons		2 397	4 344	139	5 820	3 680	4 420	368	3 676	4 213	2 651	4 270
Ancestry specified		2 134	4 029	110	5 294	3 451	4 073	327	3 536	4 029	2 421	4 016
Single ancestry		1 453	2 651	77	3 427	2 836	3 935	281	3 090	3 393	1 695	2 585
Multiple ancestry		681	1 378	33	1 867	615	138	46	446	636	726	1 431
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		263	315	29	526	229	347	41	140	184	230	254
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported		4 794	8 688	278	11 640	7 360	8 840	736	7 352	8 426	5 302	8 540
Arab		15	9	—	—	5	—	—	—	4	5	—
Austrian		—	9	—	—	4	—	—	9	10	7	34
Belgian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canadian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Czech		52	126	—	264	52	—	—	35	63	21	161
Danish		—	19	7	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	24
Dutch		23	104	—	289	5	—	13	4	48	49	61
English		335	746	6	707	333	29	5	163	195	382	843
Finnish		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—
French (except Basque)		92	171	20	180	62	—	12	109	158	114	168
French Canadian		—	19	—	26	7	—	—	—	11	—	12
German		655	1 046	24	1 178	482	115	60	181	387	532	1 041
Greek		7	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hungarian		—	29	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	—
Irish		312	682	43	1 180	288	59	41	174	354	532	793
Italian		53	159	—	241	55	31	—	102	125	91	187
Lithuanian		—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian		9	57	—	7	35	—	—	—	—	—	15
Polish		59	107	14	153	28	6	—	53	61	115	88
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	6
Rumanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Russian		—	10	—	6	—	—	—	8	7	—	6
Scotch-Irish		140	118	—	234	66	5	5	23	44	51	282
Scottish		34	160	—	99	10	7	13	—	87	63	86
Slavak		6	41	—	25	32	—	—	—	—	9	12
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	6	—	—	21	20	—	—
Swedish		—	84	—	51	21	5	—	—	28	16	36
Swiss		9	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Ukrainian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
United States or American		193	197	6	238	106	84	18	102	248	59	302
Welsh		9	59	—	75	39	7	—	—	—	—	6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		2 726	4 541	158	6 610	5 660	8 492	557	6 274	6 523	3 225	4 208
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	8	—	16	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	4	46
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	22

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

College Station city, Brazos County											
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02
ANCESTRY											
All persons	2 367	4 573	4 868	4 831	2 385	98	9 691	3 981	10 319	4 144	8 471
Ancestry specified	2 097	3 874	4 251	4 566	2 292	98	8 902	3 771	9 208	3 970	7 788
Single ancestry	1 630	2 626	2 618	3 024	1 542	52	6 083	3 266	6 144	3 008	5 326
Multiple ancestry	467	1 248	1 633	1 542	750	46	2 819	505	3 064	2 462	2 462
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	270	699	617	265	93	—	789	210	1 111	174	683
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	4 734	9 146	9 736	9 662	4 770	196	19 382	7 962	20 638	8 288	16 942
Arab	—	41	99	37	31	—	28	123	31	49	15
Austrian	—	24	20	7	—	—	27	5	7	8	—
Belgian	—	5	10	—	—	—	19	6	24	—	—
Canadian	9	18	8	11	15	—	34	12	32	—	8
Czech	54	120	189	201	179	—	216	21	135	88	206
Danish	—	9	16	23	14	6	20	7	22	42	31
Dutch	9	32	89	43	116	—	128	13	185	23	145
English	221	770	774	922	262	13	1 396	204	1 247	666	1 180
Finnish	—	—	—	18	—	—	37	—	21	7	11
French (except Basque)	51	160	283	201	72	6	350	71	451	180	219
French Canadian	10	13	20	6	31	—	6	26	60	8	15
German	411	1 034	1 217	1 244	560	73	3 060	437	3 503	761	2 651
Greek	—	20	—	—	8	—	59	—	54	—	—
Hungarian	—	7	—	—	—	—	41	4	44	—	28
Irish	377	589	972	812	447	22	1 420	228	1 669	475	1 472
Italian	56	113	242	441	116	19	332	55	337	102	191
Lithuanian	—	—	—	16	—	—	10	—	8	30	—
Norwegian	17	6	33	35	32	—	55	40	155	12	—
Polish	114	62	61	122	105	—	223	60	282	135	230
Portuguese	—	—	16	—	—	—	19	7	—	6	5
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	8	—	—
Russian	—	20	8	—	17	—	52	—	23	11	—
Scottish-Irish	112	249	208	360	59	—	367	37	425	168	275
Scotch-Irish	10	155	95	186	43	—	554	62	298	121	245
Slovak	—	7	13	10	7	—	29	22	67	30	19
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	6	—	—	37	160	12	—	8
Swedish	18	38	171	132	37	—	119	43	156	99	192
Swiss	—	9	18	—	23	—	47	—	23	18	14
Ukrainian	—	—	17	10	—	—	14	7	16	—	10
United States or American	58	166	260	275	123	—	282	52	221	247	302
Welsh	—	26	67	30	31	—	81	24	113	88	88
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	9	45	—	—	—	—	31	10	26	48	45
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	16	15	—	—
Other ancestries	3 145	5 296	4 740	4 334	2 295	57	9 702	6 065	10 563	4 792	8 855
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	16	41	—	9	11	—	26	32	46	25	61
Costa Rican	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	11
Honduran	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	17	10
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	9	11	—	20	18	—	—	—
Panamanian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	—	10
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	6	—	30
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	52	—	—	—
South American	—	37	9	—	20	—	14	—	22	—	55
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	9	—	34
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Colombian	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	27	—	—	11
Other South American	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	25	5	—	10

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County—Con.				Remainder of Brazos County							
	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)	
ANCESTRY												
All persons	3 259	8 195	4 269	29	5 200	—	3 391	—	44	5 769	—	
Ancestry specified	2 787	7 378	3 882	17	4 575	—	3 073	—	44	5 468	—	
Single ancestry	2 013	4 852	2 490	17	2 723	—	2 041	—	28	3 526	—	
Multiple ancestry	774	2 526	1 392	12	1 852	—	1 032	—	16	1 942	—	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	472	817	387	—	625	—	318	—	—	301	—	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	6 518	16 390	8 538	58	10 400	—	6 782	—	88	11 538	—	
Arab	6	35	34	—	—	—	4	—	—	29	—	
Austrian	—	8	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	9	—	
Belgian	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Czech	38	218	119	—	336	—	251	—	7	196	—	
Danish	21	39	41	—	16	—	5	—	—	58	—	
Dutch	33	210	82	—	62	—	52	—	—	81	—	
English	358	1 461	696	6	618	—	356	—	7	1 055	—	
Finnish	22	—	—	—	10	—	50	—	—	22	—	
French (except Basque)	170	386	230	—	237	—	39	—	9	323	—	
French Canadian	17	45	37	—	7	—	—	—	—	35	—	
German	798	2 136	1 361	—	1 723	—	825	—	9	1 629	—	
Greek	12	53	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	12	—	
Hungarian	—	32	—	—	23	—	11	—	—	—	—	
Irish	526	1 327	692	11	936	—	600	—	—	1 121	—	
Italian	80	243	127	—	312	—	204	—	—	140	—	
Lithuanian	—	21	14	—	—	—	34	—	—	40	—	
Norwegian	73	165	139	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Polish	76	169	139	—	154	—	132	—	—	162	—	
Portuguese	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	
Romanian	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Russian	7	24	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scotch-Irish	102	276	275	—	198	—	76	—	—	221	—	
Scottish	140	250	215	—	109	—	30	—	—	259	—	
Slavak	15	64	—	—	32	—	32	—	—	—	—	
Subsaharan African	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	11	163	80	—	75	—	23	—	—	31	—	
Swiss	—	47	19	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—	
Ukrainian	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
United States or American	74	323	162	—	418	—	177	—	—	453	—	
Welsh	29	114	53	—	22	—	—	—	—	111	—	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	—	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	3 798	8 200	3 781	41	4 882	—	3 754	—	56	5 357	—	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	32	27	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	27	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	22	71	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	
Argentinean	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	
Peruvian	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	7	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryon-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Brozos County				
		Total	Bryon city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons -----	121 862	121 862	55 002	52 456	7 597	4 344	3 628	5 820	8 239
Native -----	112 906	112 906	51 349	47 669	7 366	4 177	3 531	5 701	7 719
Foreign born -----	8 956	8 956	3 653	4 787	231	167	97	119	520
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households -----	1 663	1 663	830	690	72	20	26	47	7
Persons 5 years and over -----	113 707	113 707	50 309	50 105	6 955	4 028	3 315	5 277	7 537
In linguistically isolated households -----	4 061	4 061	2 349	1 336	171	47	61	196	7
Speak a language other than English -----	17 674	17 674	9 569	6 775	541	556	376	622	702
Do not speak English "very well" -----	6 636	6 636	3 764	2 257	259	124	138	232	128
Speak Spanish -----	11 842	11 842	8 052	2 897	318	416	271	516	245
Do not speak English "very well" -----	4 323	4 323	3 305	562	182	99	106	181	58
Linguistically isolated -----	2 417	2 417	1 951	148	138	47	53	131	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language -----	2 798	2 798	571	2 167	15	44	11	51	178
Do not speak English "very well" -----	1 486	1 486	222	1 235	10	7	—	41	53
Linguistically isolated -----	1 121	1 121	190	931	—	—	—	41	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	58 837	58 837	18 360	36 476	2 116	2 189	907	1 886	4 431
Preprimary school -----	2 089	2 089	1 136	745	181	116	33	158	272
Public school -----	1 151	1 151	692	353	82	79	27	102	118
Elementary or high school -----	16 698	16 698	9 499	4 519	1 382	377	603	1 427	1 242
Public school -----	15 497	15 497	8 893	4 176	1 217	346	567	1 388	1 178
College -----	40 050	40 050	7 725	31 212	553	1 696	271	301	2 917
Public college -----	39 044	39 044	7 321	30 678	478	1 658	260	262	2 843
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over -----	56 864	56 864	31 184	16 788	4 587	1 917	2 293	3 227	3 753
Less than 9th grade -----	4 942	4 942	3 824	412	330	34	305	276	34
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	6 520	6 520	4 365	634	645	88	567	427	27
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	11 891	11 891	7 477	1 747	1 511	356	671	1 316	531
Some college, no degree -----	10 809	10 809	5 909	3 359	811	393	343	683	770
Associate degree -----	2 330	2 330	1 223	745	220	94	116	91	181
Bachelor's degree -----	10 604	10 604	4 776	4 634	737	545	157	233	1 143
Graduate or professional degree -----	9 768	9 768	3 610	5 257	333	407	134	201	1 067
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	79.8	79.8	73.7	93.8	78.7	93.6	62.0	78.2	98.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	35.8	35.8	26.9	58.9	23.3	49.7	12.7	13.4	58.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years -----	137	137	353	47	212	291	332	273	65
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years -----	1 289	1 289	1 489	925	1 375	684	1 504	2 008	1 093
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years -----	2 131	2 131	2 278	1 948	1 795	1 249	1 997	2 390	1 944
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over -----	113 707	113 707	50 309	50 105	6 955	4 028	3 315	5 277	7 537
Some house -----	37 560	37 560	21 337	8 491	3 699	689	2 056	2 238	1 571
Different house in United States -----	72 114	72 114	27 779	38 897	3 215	3 294	1 254	2 993	5 851
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	22 276	22 276	13 384	6 778	1 613	1 092	529	1 544	1 709
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	2 399	2 399	981	450	400	64	163	128	101
Different MSA/PMSA -----	36 180	36 180	9 099	25 560	698	1 503	346	651	3 208
Not in on MSA/PMSA -----	11 259	11 259	4 315	6 109	504	635	216	670	833
Abroad -----	4 033	4 033	1 193	2 717	41	45	5	46	115
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population -----	107 626	107 626	55 002	52 456	2 446	4 344	237	5 820	8 195
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre -----	53 915	53 915	36 490	17 376	1 362	1 644	44	4 823	4 849
Rural population -----	14 236	14 236	—	—	5 151	—	3 391	—	44
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre -----	4 334	4 334	—	—	984	—	1 540	—	—
On farms -----	888	888	—	—	585	—	65	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over -----	55 820	55 820	26 532	22 136	3 844	2 599	1 777	2 982	4 322
Car, truck, or van -----	47 441	47 441	23 877	16 964	3 548	2 365	1 589	2 873	3 943
Drove alone -----	39 640	39 640	19 490	14 472	3 010	1 824	1 379	2 420	3 393
Carpooled -----	7 801	7 801	4 387	2 492	538	541	210	453	550
Public transportation (including taxicab) -----	1 093	1 093	234	852	—	62	10	—	197
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car -----	1 087	1 087	234	846	—	62	10	—	191
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat -----	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Walked -----	2 981	2 981	745	2 100	89	27	12	35	17
Other means -----	2 760	2 760	1 111	1 563	110	39	23	37	101
Worked at home -----	1 545	1 545	565	657	97	106	143	37	64
Persons per car, truck, or van -----	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.08	1.09	1.14	1.08	1.09	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	15.1	15.1	15.2	13.3	20.4	13.7	20.5	17.2	15.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. -----	1 818	1 818	1 100	476	146	62	54	97	131
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. -----	6 121	6 121	3 345	1 599	675	197	310	468	362
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. -----	21 070	21 070	11 210	6 526	1 850	1 070	756	1 334	1 841
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. -----	9 152	9 152	4 341	3 930	566	453	152	470	796
All other times -----	16 114	16 114	5 971	8 948	510	711	362	576	1 128
Worked in MSA of residence -----	52 217	52 217	25 018	20 870	3 486	2 481	1 575	2 750	4 039
Bryon city -----	15 237	15 237	10 158	3 260	1 249	837	446	1 228	674
College Station city -----	30 048	30 048	10 448	16 775	1 233	1 422	608	1 028	3 174
Remainder of Brozos County -----	6 932	6 932	4 412	835	1 004	222	521	494	191
Worked outside MSA of residence -----	3 603	3 603	1 514	1 266	358	118	202	232	283
Navasoto city -----	362	362	93	114	26	37	19	—	14
Remainder of Grimes County -----	415	415	161	92	31	8	18	21	44
Houston city -----	372	372	129	161	31	—	20	8	11
Remainder of Harris County -----	140	140	27	89	18	—	6	—	7
Waller County -----	70	70	30	40	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Houston, TX PMSA -----	74	74	13	36	13	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere -----	2 170	2 170	1 061	734	239	73	139	203	207

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Brazos County—Con.		Bryan city, Brazos County							
	Tract 20	Tract 2005	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	12 423	29	2 397	4 344	139	5 820	3 680	4 420	368	
Native	11 855	29	2 336	4 177	139	5 701	3 559	3 978	311	
Foreign born	568	—	61	167	—	119	121	442	57	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	75	—	8	20	—	47	28	134	3	
Persons 5 years and over	11 400	29	2 158	4 028	139	5 277	3 342	3 988	352	
In linguistically isolated households	191	—	8	47	—	196	123	389	16	
Speak a language other than English	1 092	—	194	556	13	622	398	1 386	106	
Do not speak English "very well"	367	—	45	124	6	232	155	685	52	
Speak Spanish	731	—	123	416	13	516	383	1 368	100	
Do not speak English "very well"	290	—	27	99	6	181	155	685	52	
Linguistically isolated	165	—	8	47	—	131	106	376	16	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	133	—	10	44	—	51	—	—	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	29	—	10	7	—	41	—	—	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 838	12	822	2 189	44	1 886	997	1 160	35	
Preprimary school	273	—	102	116	4	158	57	26	—	
Public school	109	—	37	79	4	102	45	26	—	
Elementary or high school	2 049	12	400	377	13	1 427	771	994	35	
Public school	1 910	12	360	346	13	1 388	710	973	35	
College	2 516	—	320	1 696	27	301	169	140	—	
Public college	2 452	—	274	1 658	27	262	133	126	—	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	6 819	17	1 302	1 917	110	3 227	2 213	2 471	210	
Less than 9th grade	248	11	87	34	28	276	339	907	84	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	563	—	90	88	21	427	430	585	65	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 370	—	326	356	34	1 316	528	559	34	
Some college, no degree	1 377	6	264	393	10	683	505	245	27	
Associate degree	318	—	117	94	—	91	108	54	—	
Bachelor's degree	1 572	—	277	545	7	233	214	60	—	
Graduate or professional degree	1 371	—	141	407	10	201	89	61	—	
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.1	35.3	86.4	93.6	55.5	78.2	65.3	39.6	29.0	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	43.2	—	32.1	49.7	15.5	13.4	13.7	4.9	—	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	93	—	272	291	—	273	475	595	—	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 164	—	993	684	2 444	2 008	1 840	1 993	3 100	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 084	—	2 013	1 249	—	2 390	2 610	2 863	—	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	11 400	29	2 158	4 028	139	5 277	3 342	3 988	352	
Same house	4 467	11	734	689	78	2 238	1 489	2 224	83	
Different house in United States	6 746	18	1 424	3 294	61	2 993	1 824	1 728	245	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 140	—	771	1 092	14	1 544	1 043	1 295	114	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	640	—	40	64	—	128	50	95	6	
Different MSA/PMSA	2 733	6	361	1 503	32	651	459	229	57	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 233	12	252	635	15	670	272	109	68	
Abroad	187	—	—	45	—	46	29	36	24	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	6 773	29	2 397	4 344	139	5 820	3 680	4 420	368	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 465	—	1 313	1 644	44	4 823	2 538	3 443	80	
Rural population	5 650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 810	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On farms	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	5 933	—	1 230	2 599	93	2 982	1 532	1 691	98	
Car, truck, or van	5 548	—	1 129	2 365	68	2 873	1 403	1 469	63	
Drove alone	4 821	—	953	1 824	68	2 420	1 083	940	17	
Carpooled	727	—	176	541	—	453	320	529	46	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	29	—	—	62	10	—	12	57	—	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	29	—	—	62	10	—	12	57	—	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	134	—	26	27	—	35	44	53	25	
Other means	68	—	59	39	15	37	64	74	10	
Worked at home	154	—	16	106	—	37	9	38	—	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	—	1.09	1.14	1.00	1.09	1.14	1.26	2.18	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	—	15.2	13.7	13.2	17.2	16.4	17.2	8.5	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	152	—	34	62	—	97	143	167	5	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	572	—	179	197	21	468	269	282	11	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	2 886	—	575	1 070	38	1 334	651	568	51	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	951	—	241	453	—	470	191	172	3	
All other times	1 218	—	185	711	34	576	269	464	28	
Worked in MSA of residence	5 406	—	1 131	2 481	86	2 750	1 395	1 615	93	
Bryan city	1 439	—	387	837	16	1 228	564	644	86	
College Station city	3 224	—	496	1 422	49	1 028	467	436	7	
Remainder of Brazos County	743	—	248	222	21	494	364	535	7	
Worked outside MSA of residence	527	—	99	118	7	232	137	76	5	
Navasoto city	126	—	9	37	—	—	7	—	—	
Remainder of Grimes County	139	—	—	8	—	21	19	23	—	
Houston city	49	—	9	—	—	8	20	4	5	
Remainder of Harris County	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	
Waller County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	
Remainder of Houston, TX PMSA	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Worked elsewhere	194	—	81	73	7	203	84	44	—	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.								
	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 676	4 213	2 651	4 270	2 367	4 573	4 868	4 831	2 385
Native	3 022	3 939	2 488	4 196	2 188	3 813	4 587	4 626	2 289
Foreign born	654	274	163	74	179	760	281	205	96
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	215	39	40	22	68	128	48	17	13
Persons 5 years and over	3 310	3 713	2 456	4 027	2 088	4 297	4 520	4 583	2 031
In linguistically isolated households	667	131	138	63	166	232	98	45	30
Speak a language other than English	1 794	984	570	473	552	916	514	321	170
Do not speak English "very well"	894	339	258	103	267	337	131	82	54
Speak Spanish	1 745	960	536	428	506	411	265	141	141
Do not speak English "very well"	875	315	244	88	267	161	73	23	54
Linguistically isolated	642	113	138	56	166	82	40	—	30
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	347	43	68	8
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	139	—	25	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	124	—	25	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 272	1 538	742	1 081	674	2 164	1 588	1 519	649
Preprimary school	74	78	23	87	34	68	87	131	91
Public school	74	72	23	41	19	52	14	71	33
Elementary or high school	1 031	997	498	644	430	352	528	653	349
Public school	972	977	447	571	396	345	477	558	325
College	167	463	221	350	210	1 744	973	735	209
Public college	155	449	206	325	193	1 667	930	716	200
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 930	1 872	1 640	2 962	1 264	2 471	2 979	3 116	1 500
Less than 9th grade	727	345	214	209	135	101	191	106	41
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	466	456	373	397	260	188	259	188	72
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	453	591	424	749	396	411	435	504	361
Some college, no degree	197	282	255	670	273	517	635	616	337
Associate degree	33	71	42	162	72	30	144	115	90
Bachelor's degree	42	94	193	398	97	677	581	933	425
Graduate or professional degree	12	33	139	377	31	547	734	654	174
Percent high school graduate or higher	38.2	57.2	64.2	79.5	68.8	88.3	84.9	90.6	92.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	2.8	6.8	20.2	26.2	10.1	49.5	44.1	50.9	39.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	661	562	288	162	448	340	408	63	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	3 036	1 941	1 476	1 225	1 640	694	1 087	931	1 234
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 209	3 154	2 609	2 537	2 298	1 487	1 489	1 901	1 743
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 310	3 713	2 456	4 027	2 088	4 297	4 520	4 583	2 031
Same house	1 860	1 298	1 113	2 502	528	1 425	1 858	2 340	878
Different house in United States	1 332	2 363	1 331	1 503	1 500	2 344	2 531	2 153	1 153
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	900	1 231	693	797	898	791	790	783	628
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	88	32	31	35	75	89	83	64	101
Different MSA/PMSA	222	823	363	503	329	1 158	1 230	967	212
Not in an MSA/PMSA	122	277	244	168	198	306	428	339	212
Abroad	118	52	12	22	60	528	131	90	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 676	4 213	2 651	4 270	2 367	4 573	4 868	4 831	2 385
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 646	2 207	2 051	3 543	1 476	2 552	2 409	3 594	2 127
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 508	1 597	1 221	1 979	1 087	2 512	2 493	2 657	1 253
Car, truck, or van	1 297	1 459	1 102	1 887	959	1 855	2 135	2 579	1 234
Drove alone	926	1 154	870	1 646	749	1 601	1 779	2 380	1 080
Carpooled	371	305	232	241	210	254	356	199	154
Public transportation (including taxicab)	15	15	—	—	—	35	23	5	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	15	15	—	—	—	35	23	5	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	52	50	33	39	90	162	109	—	—
Other means	106	47	56	10	26	373	155	21	19
Worked at home	38	26	30	43	12	87	71	52	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.19	1.13	1.13	1.07	1.13	1.08	1.09	1.04	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	16.1	17.2	15.1	15.4	12.8	13.0	12.5	19.0
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	104	145	50	43	68	39	48	69	26
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	271	222	159	314	189	198	303	186	76
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	560	551	567	860	447	881	1 090	1 210	757
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	190	227	157	383	110	458	512	560	214
All other times	345	426	258	336	261	849	469	580	180
Worked in MSA of residence	1 422	1 497	1 164	1 826	1 068	2 426	2 355	2 536	1 173
Bryan city	721	644	432	804	613	831	932	953	466
College Station city	344	550	393	653	330	1 514	1 150	1 168	448
Remainder of Brazos County	357	303	339	369	125	81	273	415	259
Worked outside MSA of residence	86	100	57	153	19	86	138	121	80
Navasota city	9	—	—	8	6	—	17	—	—
Remainder of Grimes County	18	—	—	41	—	11	11	9	—
Houston city	6	6	4	15	7	7	17	25	—
Remainder of Harris County	—	—	10	—	6	—	—	—	—
Waller County	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	—
Remainder of Houston, TX PMSA	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	46	88	43	89	—	68	86	69	80

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County							
	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	98	9 691	3 981	10 319	4 144	8 471	3 259	8 195
Native	98	9 226	1 755	10 067	3 850	7 884	3 039	7 675
Foreign born	—	465	2 226	252	294	587	220	520
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	82	487	—	42	46	17	7
Persons 5 years and over	92	9 395	3 656	10 319	3 890	8 096	3 134	7 493
In linguistically isolated households	—	96	1 050	—	67	59	48	7
Speak a language other than English	—	923	2 185	914	501	880	368	683
Do not speak English "very well"	—	213	1 252	96	179	240	105	118
Speak Spanish	—	580	294	645	304	434	245	245
Do not speak English "very well"	—	114	70	63	81	91	50	58
Linguistically isolated	—	55	51	—	17	25	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	170	1 319	107	69	162	81	178
Do not speak English "very well"	—	65	940	18	39	79	41	53
Linguistically isolated	—	21	811	—	39	26	34	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	32	6 670	2 869	10 304	2 097	5 387	2 361	4 424
Preprimary school	—	109	68	—	46	130	38	272
Public school	—	55	43	—	26	52	21	118
Elementary or high school	15	672	169	7	687	883	255	1 242
Public school	15	596	156	7	598	818	243	1 178
College	17	5 889	2 632	10 297	1 364	4 374	2 068	2 910
Public college	17	5 807	2 548	10 196	1 284	4 313	2 043	2 836
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	71	3 052	1 993	92	1 855	3 189	942	3 719
Less than 9th grade	11	67	4	—	101	145	29	25
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	158	6	—	175	157	40	27
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	5	287	53	—	224	325	163	522
Some college, no degree	13	766	197	32	359	657	193	770
Associate degree	13	121	69	49	38	180	22	181
Bachelor's degree	18	791	668	11	502	653	303	1 127
Graduate or professional degree	11	862	996	—	456	1 072	192	1 067
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.5	92.6	99.5	100.0	85.1	90.5	92.7	98.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	40.8	54.2	83.5	12.0	51.6	54.1	52.5	59.0
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	38	55	6	333	101	8	65
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 000	916	734	—	1 237	921	474	1 105
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	2 084	1 378	—	2 071	2 119	1 574	1 944
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	92	9 395	3 656	10 319	3 890	8 096	3 134	7 493
Same house	30	1 659	293	481	1 294	1 959	423	1 553
Different house in United States	62	7 549	1 716	9 668	2 481	5 805	2 670	5 825
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	32	1 353	363	91	812	1 177	518	1 693
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	58	37	15	65	80	—	91
Different MSA/PMSA	11	4 884	1 089	8 224	1 043	3 714	1 741	3 208
Not in an MSA/PMSA	19	1 254	227	1 338	561	834	411	833
Abroad	—	187	1 647	170	115	332	41	115
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	98	9 691	3 981	10 319	4 144	8 471	3 259	8 195
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	3 217	246	—	2 503	2 893	1 330	4 849
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	54	4 606	1 791	2 024	1 899	4 132	1 536	4 297
Car, truck, or van	54	3 846	654	626	1 392	3 505	1 344	3 927
Drove alone	48	3 300	491	510	1 175	2 965	1 207	3 377
Carpooled	6	546	163	116	217	540	137	550
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	208	6	24	81	204	110	197
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	208	6	24	81	204	110	191
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Walked	—	168	600	967	150	110	15	17
Other means	—	321	487	102	251	246	33	92
Worked at home	—	63	44	305	25	67	34	64
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.08	1.16	1.11	1.09	1.09	1.06	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	9.8	13.0	10.3	9.2	13.6	14.6	13.7	15.0
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	55	19	47	39	63	72	131
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7	378	46	64	183	354	108	362
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	35	1 025	311	145	606	1 377	433	1 816
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	12	709	509	207	353	754	269	796
All other times	—	2 376	862	1 256	693	1 517	620	1 128
Worked in MSA of residence	48	4 366	1 744	1 929	1 790	3 838	1 416	4 023
Bryan city	17	859	106	104	258	578	235	674
College Station city	31	3 300	1 585	1 787	1 412	3 121	1 149	3 158
Remainder of Brazos County	—	207	53	38	120	139	32	191
Worked outside MSA of residence	6	240	47	95	109	294	120	274
Navasota city	—	58	—	—	—	28	7	14
Remainder of Grimes County	—	6	—	—	—	16	—	44
Houston city	—	63	20	15	6	18	19	11
Remainder of Harris County	—	9	—	15	—	51	7	7
Waller County	—	—	—	8	—	32	—	—
Remainder of Houston, TX PMSA	—	8	—	—	8	—	13	—
Worked elsewhere	6	96	27	57	95	149	74	198

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County—Con.		Remainder of Brazos County						
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	4 269	29	5 200	—	3 391	—	44	5 769	—
Native	4 046	29	5 030	—	3 294	—	44	5 520	—
Foreign born	223	—	170	—	97	—	—	249	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	9	—	64	—	26	—	—	53	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 001	29	4 797	—	3 084	—	44	5 368	—
In linguistically isolated households	9	—	163	—	61	—	—	152	—
Speak a language other than English	321	—	347	—	363	—	19	601	—
Do not speak English "very well"	54	—	214	—	132	—	10	259	—
Speak Spanish	150	—	195	—	258	—	—	440	—
Do not speak English "very well"	35	—	155	—	100	—	—	201	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	130	—	53	—	—	135	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	81	—	5	—	11	—	—	44	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 320	12	1 294	—	831	—	7	1 869	—
Preprimary school	82	—	79	—	29	—	—	100	—
Public school	38	—	45	—	23	—	—	38	—
Elementary or high school	577	12	982	—	575	—	—	1 123	—
Public school	553	12	857	—	539	—	—	1 032	—
College	1 661	—	233	—	227	—	7	646	—
Public college	1 634	—	204	—	216	—	7	618	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 858	17	3 285	—	2 112	—	34	3 461	—
Less than 9th grade	19	11	243	—	266	—	9	188	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	71	—	555	—	546	—	—	420	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	168	—	1 185	—	632	—	9	841	—
Some college, no degree	366	6	547	—	320	—	—	674	—
Associate degree	72	—	103	—	103	—	—	156	—
Bachelor's degree	561	—	460	—	132	—	16	586	—
Graduate or professional degree	601	—	192	—	113	—	—	596	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	95.2	35.3	75.7	—	61.6	—	73.5	82.4	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	62.5	—	19.8	—	11.6	—	47.1	34.2	—
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	18	—	164	—	351	—	—	225	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	926	—	1 630	—	1 443	—	—	1 251	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 042	—	1 668	—	2 076	—	—	2 244	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	4 001	29	4 797	—	3 084	—	44	5 368	—
Same house	788	11	2 965	—	1 948	—	18	2 801	—
Different house in United States	3 103	18	1 791	—	1 131	—	26	2 490	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	739	—	842	—	483	—	16	773	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	104	—	360	—	163	—	10	435	—
Different MSA/PMSA	1 640	6	337	—	303	—	—	881	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	620	12	252	—	182	—	—	401	—
Abroad	110	—	41	—	5	—	—	77	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	4 269	29	49	—	—	—	—	119	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 338	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	—	—	5 151	—	—	—	44	5 650	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	984	—	1 540	—	—	1 810	—
On farms	—	—	585	—	65	—	—	238	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 797	—	2 614	—	1 630	—	25	2 883	—
Car, truck, or van	1 616	—	2 419	—	1 467	—	16	2 698	—
Drove alone	1 399	—	2 057	—	1 263	—	16	2 342	—
Carpooled	217	—	362	—	204	—	—	356	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	73	—	63	—	12	—	—	61	—
Other means	31	—	51	—	8	—	9	18	—
Worked at home	55	—	81	—	143	—	—	99	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	—	1.09	—	1.08	—	1.00	1.07	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.7	—	22.9	—	21.3	—	18.6	17.8	—
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	50	—	112	—	54	—	—	76	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	97	—	496	—	282	—	—	399	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	778	—	1 275	—	683	—	25	1 351	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	321	—	325	—	140	—	—	416	—
All other times	496	—	325	—	328	—	—	542	—
Worked in MSA of residence	1 716	—	2 355	—	1 441	—	16	2 517	—
Bryan city	429	—	862	—	413	—	—	544	—
College Station city	1 232	—	737	—	528	—	16	1 544	—
Remainder of Brazos County	55	—	756	—	500	—	—	429	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	81	—	259	—	189	—	9	366	—
Navasota city	7	—	17	—	19	—	—	119	—
Remainder of Grimes County	26	—	31	—	18	—	—	113	—
Houston city	9	—	22	—	20	—	—	40	—
Remainder of Harris County	—	—	18	—	6	—	—	—	—
Waller County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Houston, TX PMSA	7	—	13	—	—	—	—	12	—
Worked elsewhere	32	—	158	—	126	—	9	82	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan--College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County				
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over -----	98 255	98 255	41 409	45 979	5 680	3 637	2 711	3 956	6 323
In labor force -----	60 181	60 181	28 600	24 020	4 093	2 720	1 879	3 162	4 519
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	61.2	61.2	69.1	52.2	72.1	74.8	69.3	79.9	71.5
Civilian labor force -----	59 797	59 797	28 401	23 862	4 066	2 711	1 879	3 137	4 494
Employed -----	56 368	56 368	26 749	22 425	3 855	2 627	1 782	2 986	4 336
Unemployed -----	3 429	3 429	1 652	1 437	211	84	97	151	158
Percent of civilian labor force -----	5.7	5.7	5.8	6.0	5.2	3.1	5.2	4.8	3.5
Not in labor force -----	38 074	38 074	12 809	21 959	1 587	917	832	794	1 804
Institutionalized persons -----	862	862	729	133	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school -----	22 709	22 709	3 304	18 720	315	658	129	129	1 217
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	6 454	6 454	4 271	1 052	534	66	323	271	144
Females 16 years and over -----	47 529	47 529	21 110	21 066	2 881	1 719	1 317	2 058	3 105
In labor force -----	26 847	26 847	13 133	10 502	1 892	1 260	817	1 526	2 012
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	56.5	56.5	62.2	49.9	65.7	73.3	62.0	74.1	64.8
Civilian labor force -----	26 832	26 832	13 133	10 487	1 892	1 260	817	1 526	2 005
Employed -----	25 217	25 217	12 317	9 822	1 790	1 225	781	1 451	1 910
Unemployed -----	1 615	1 615	816	665	102	35	36	75	95
Percent of civilian labor force -----	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.4	2.8	4.4	4.9	4.7
With own children under 6 years -----	6 831	6 831	3 652	2 199	613	257	229	463	692
In labor force -----	4 463	4 463	2 452	1 282	433	200	205	384	449
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	6 086	6 086	3 384	1 681	569	154	263	475	453
In labor force -----	4 784	4 784	2 768	1 330	421	119	191	420	377
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	9 564	9 564	5 424	2 825	739	340	356	633	855
All parents present in household in labor force -----	5 702	5 702	3 273	1 444	525	250	309	497	481
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	15 226	15 226	8 690	4 144	1 262	375	566	1 302	1 172
All parents present in household in labor force -----	11 095	11 095	6 525	3 006	842	309	434	1 082	842
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	13 348	13 348	2 946	9 583	408	231	135	318	456
Not enrolled in school -----	1 243	1 243	790	282	133	46	40	76	37
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	586	586	377	143	43	11	17	43	18
Not high school graduate -----	730	730	545	116	64	6	16	48	9
Employed -----	324	324	249	49	26	6	11	23	—
Unemployed -----	161	161	103	44	14	—	—	11	9
Not in labor force -----	245	245	193	23	24	—	5	14	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	56 368	56 368	26 749	22 425	3 855	2 627	1 782	2 986	4 336
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	5 804	5 804	2 802	2 261	425	351	170	224	557
Professional specialty occupations -----	12 026	12 026	4 731	6 195	554	490	220	286	1 329
Technicians and related support occupations -----	4 121	4 121	1 515	2 260	133	273	108	100	532
Sales occupations -----	5 977	5 977	2 703	2 572	454	230	138	462	321
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	8 754	8 754	4 117	3 476	652	460	277	615	632
Private household occupations -----	291	291	194	65	24	—	—	7	—
Protective service occupations -----	894	894	414	312	48	61	9	85	37
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	6 690	6 690	3 661	2 534	311	323	127	319	371
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 371	1 371	450	424	250	40	109	29	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	4 596	4 596	2 710	841	524	156	282	426	194
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	2 003	2 003	1 317	390	162	116	118	214	77
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	1 938	1 938	1 055	535	223	39	94	117	105
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	1 903	1 903	1 080	560	95	88	130	102	156
Construction -----	2 865	2 865	1 617	599	370	70	116	178	134
Manufacturing -----	3 685	3 685	2 323	910	316	221	165	380	203
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	2 677	2 677	1 632	668	226	120	99	166	138
Wholesale and retail trade -----	11 467	11 467	5 378	4 753	727	531	359	769	676
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	2 561	2 561	1 325	847	182	106	87	233	181
Business and repair services -----	2 407	2 407	1 250	728	151	83	171	187	175
Professional and related services -----	23 516	23 516	9 846	11 396	1 184	1 253	460	716	2 402
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	56 368	56 368	26 749	22 425	3 855	2 627	1 782	2 986	4 336
Private wage and salary workers -----	32 575	32 575	16 689	11 631	2 262	1 371	1 114	2 136	2 172
Government workers -----	20 280	20 280	8 274	9 851	1 157	1 060	479	672	1 955
Local government workers -----	3 983	3 983	1 968	1 487	274	152	127	209	264
Self-employed workers -----	3 298	3 298	1 701	877	377	188	184	178	196
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and aver who worked in 1989 -----	78 094	78 094	31 312	38 524	4 475	3 224	2 005	3 301	5 521
Usually worked 35 or mare hours per week -----	50 829	50 829	23 244	21 117	3 613	2 073	1 661	2 677	3 783
50 to 52 weeks -----	28 975	28 975	15 385	9 047	2 606	1 300	1 102	1 890	2 411
40 to 49 weeks -----	5 843	5 843	3 000	1 984	395	272	189	377	373
27 to 39 weeks -----	3 372	3 372	1 616	1 370	191	119	165	148	229
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	11 141	11 141	4 151	6 095	431	609	205	310	781
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	89 367	89 367	35 438	44 400	5 042	3 555	2 316	3 610	6 142
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 893	1 893	1 178	500	121	29	123	71	125
With a mobility limitation -----	1 016	1 016	644	220	82	13	74	36	33
In labor force -----	276	276	235	31	26	13	5	—	—
With a self-care limitation -----	1 396	1 396	880	372	85	25	84	44	104
With a work disability -----	3 991	3 991	2 398	938	379	34	260	248	153
In labor force -----	1 803	1 803	1 139	386	166	30	90	144	91
Prevented from working -----	1 734	1 734	1 119	275	187	—	156	91	28
No work disability -----	85 376	85 376	33 040	43 462	4 663	3 521	2 056	3 362	5 989
In labor force -----	56 838	56 838	26 522	23 240	3 823	2 674	1 717	2 943	4 391
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and aver -----	7 642	7 642	5 043	1 288	611	73	395	321	156
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 672	1 672	1 049	274	196	—	123	108	30
With a mobility limitation -----	1 360	1 360	893	220	126	—	82	108	30
With a self-care limitation -----	967	967	590	199	103	—	87	35	5
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers -----	2 097	2 097	1 359	384	152	27	122	115	75
Mean family income (dollars) -----	20 611	20 611	20 187	24 498	16 955	14 324	19 397	13 085	16 825
1 worker -----	7 174	7 174	3 854	2 324	550	173	227	351	464
Mean family income (dollars) -----	30 233	30 233	27 113	33 861	35 887	27 306	21 432	23 141	44 096
2 or more workers -----	16 164	16 164	8 437	5 046	1 453	701	643	1 106	1 369
Mean family income (dollars) -----	46 609	46 609	44 555	45 636	54 906	32 989	36 839	37 384	42 578

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County—Con.		Bryan city, Brazos County							
	Tract 20	Tract 2005	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	9 503	17	1 778	3 637	122	3 956	2 654	3 118	321	
In labor force	6 316	—	1 349	2 720	93	3 162	1 689	1 979	98	
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.5	—	75.9	74.8	76.2	79.9	63.6	63.5	30.5	
Civilian labor force	6 282	—	1 349	2 711	93	3 137	1 646	1 971	98	
Employed	5 949	—	1 230	2 627	93	2 986	1 528	1 723	98	
Unemployed	333	—	119	84	—	151	118	248	—	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	—	8.8	3.1	—	4.8	7.2	12.6	—	
Not in labor force	3 187	17	429	917	29	794	965	1 139	223	
Institutionalized persons	11	17	—	—	—	—	211	—	179	
Enrolled in school	1 494	—	126	658	—	129	138	97	4	
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	601	—	90	66	14	271	313	521	11	
Females 16 years and over	4 664	6	961	1 719	60	2 058	1 527	1 581	42	
In labor force	2 700	—	731	1 260	38	1 526	841	859	5	
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.9	—	76.1	73.3	63.3	74.1	55.1	54.3	11.9	
Civilian labor force	2 700	—	731	1 260	38	1 526	841	859	5	
Employed	2 564	—	666	1 225	38	1 451	774	778	5	
Unemployed	136	—	65	35	—	75	67	81	—	
Percent of civilian labor force	5.0	—	8.9	2.8	—	4.9	8.0	9.4	—	
With own children under 6 years	872	—	211	257	—	463	278	229	8	
In labor force	601	—	160	200	—	384	199	162	5	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	754	—	219	154	12	475	233	276	6	
In labor force	504	—	192	119	12	420	198	210	—	
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	1 206	—	267	340	—	633	403	458	16	
All parents present in household in labor force	749	—	202	250	—	497	279	300	12	
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 926	—	397	375	17	1 302	630	823	28	
All parents present in household in labor force	1 270	—	306	309	17	1 082	512	595	24	
Persons 16 to 19 years	834	—	112	231	—	318	181	288	26	
Not enrolled in school	49	—	41	46	—	76	33	124	22	
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	—	—	11	—	43	33	59	22	
Not high school graduate	13	—	24	6	—	48	24	94	16	
Employed	13	—	24	6	—	23	—	35	—	
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	11	5	19	—	
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	14	19	40	16	
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 949	—	1 230	2 627	93	2 986	1 528	1 723	98	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	970	—	235	351	13	224	91	33	—	
Professional specialty occupations	1 549	—	267	490	17	286	184	113	—	
Technicians and related support occupations	384	—	66	273	13	100	93	33	—	
Sales occupations	564	—	90	230	13	462	170	93	—	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	816	—	201	460	17	615	234	130	5	
Private household occupations	43	—	10	—	—	7	27	46	—	
Protective service occupations	227	—	27	61	—	85	32	20	—	
Service occupations, except protective and household	373	—	134	323	7	319	266	511	4	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	181	—	7	40	—	29	16	106	6	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	543	—	59	156	7	426	152	221	9	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	115	—	69	116	6	214	92	151	25	
Transportation and material moving occupations	121	—	55	39	—	117	71	133	41	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	63	—	10	88	—	102	100	133	8	
Construction	317	—	53	70	14	178	107	124	14	
Manufacturing	300	—	139	221	6	380	81	184	—	
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	305	—	78	120	—	166	102	139	28	
Wholesale and retail trade	967	—	208	531	7	769	333	371	—	
Finance, insurance, and real estate	361	—	55	106	—	233	73	63	—	
Business and repair services	310	—	13	83	8	187	86	86	7	
Professional and related services	2 554	—	498	1 253	36	716	531	437	38	
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 949	—	1 230	2 627	93	2 986	1 528	1 723	98	
Private wage and salary workers	3 353	—	712	1 371	53	2 136	1 020	1 256	89	
Government workers	2 197	—	471	1 060	33	672	399	379	9	
Local government workers	515	—	97	152	5	209	140	178	4	
Self-employed workers	399	—	47	188	7	178	109	69	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	7 435	11	1 468	3 224	97	3 301	1 892	1 988	195	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	5 569	11	1 269	2 073	84	2 677	1 424	1 393	145	
50 to 52 weeks	3 753	—	899	1 300	44	1 890	963	731	55	
40 to 49 weeks	738	11	121	272	25	377	129	275	23	
27 to 39 weeks	261	—	95	119	—	148	97	118	—	
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	839	—	117	609	6	310	164	299	—	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	8 780	—	1 667	3 555	108	3 610	2 069	2 511	122	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	90	—	77	29	6	71	131	167	12	
With a mobility limitation	66	—	46	13	—	36	51	67	12	
In labor force	9	—	26	13	—	—	10	21	—	
With a self-care limitation	60	—	67	25	6	44	111	167	—	
With a work disability	238	—	126	34	14	248	165	318	28	
In labor force	97	—	33	30	6	144	69	112	5	
Prevented from working	107	—	74	—	8	91	96	190	23	
No work disability	8 542	—	1 541	3 521	94	3 362	1 904	2 193	94	
In labor force	6 108	—	1 295	2 674	87	2 943	1 566	1 788	84	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	678	—	111	73	14	321	331	599	20	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	135	—	19	—	14	108	120	142	9	
With a mobility limitation	130	—	10	—	14	108	104	115	—	
With a self-care limitation	65	—	19	—	14	35	83	98	9	
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	208	—	39	27	—	115	79	192	5	
Mean family income (dollars)	21 423	—	8 405	14 324	—	13 085	13 659	10 062	8 600	
1 worker	838	—	198	173	12	351	272	299	5	
Mean family income (dollars)	48 660	—	42 697	27 306	7 839	23 141	20 486	11 781	11 996	
2 or more workers	2 136	—	432	701	23	1 106	522	565	12	
Mean family income (dollars)	64 153	—	48 439	32 989	23 816	37 384	43 139	32 105	18 571	

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brozos County—Con.								
	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 438	2 730	2 026	3 466	1 689	3 955	4 033	3 839	1 647
In labor force	1 692	1 912	1 308	2 083	1 201	2 674	2 601	2 746	1 293
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.4	70.0	64.6	60.1	71.1	67.6	64.5	71.5	78.5
Civilian labor force	1 692	1 912	1 291	2 075	1 181	2 661	2 550	2 741	1 293
Employed	1 537	1 699	1 208	1 996	1 099	2 543	2 452	2 673	1 257
Unemployed	155	213	83	79	82	118	98	68	36
Percent of civilian labor force	9.2	11.1	6.4	3.8	6.9	4.4	3.8	2.5	2.8
Not in labor force	746	818	718	1 383	488	1 281	1 432	1 093	354
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	92	—	—	199	48	—
Enrolled in school	120	303	124	188	138	621	389	196	73
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	264	94	298	728	98	396	452	522	133
Females 16 years and over	1 253	1 429	1 068	1 857	823	1 655	2 131	2 107	839
In labor force	779	927	569	982	528	985	1 228	1 272	603
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.2	64.9	53.3	52.9	64.2	59.5	57.6	60.4	71.9
Civilian labor force	779	927	569	982	528	985	1 228	1 272	603
Employed	704	795	525	942	486	961	1 164	1 236	567
Unemployed	75	132	44	40	42	24	64	36	36
Percent of civilian labor force	9.6	14.2	7.7	4.1	8.0	2.4	5.2	2.8	6.0
With own children under 6 years	233	352	170	210	203	247	289	226	276
In labor force	130	194	110	135	93	151	168	146	215
With own children 6 to 17 years only	267	322	151	239	140	132	240	402	116
In labor force	197	251	103	192	120	90	226	355	83
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	435	551	234	295	324	319	427	316	406
All parents present in household in labor force	193	255	137	207	107	187	190	182	275
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	818	952	429	598	387	343	459	763	369
All parents present in household in labor force	532	721	293	393	285	169	397	628	262
Persons 16 to 19 years	240	282	132	221	130	258	204	268	55
Not enrolled in school	84	102	45	25	55	90	15	32	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	41	70	10	17	27	32	—	12	—
Not high school graduate	84	92	25	11	35	53	9	24	—
Employed	43	28	20	—	28	21	9	12	—
Unemployed	21	17	—	11	—	7	—	12	—
Not in labor force	20	47	5	—	7	25	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 537	1 699	1 208	1 996	1 099	2 543	2 452	2 673	1 257
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	50	99	97	210	85	196	303	543	272
Professional specialty occupations	54	82	189	391	98	641	744	833	342
Technicians and related support occupations	28	54	45	123	40	270	196	113	68
Sales occupations	119	170	129	279	44	281	234	286	103
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	142	241	197	370	146	322	400	469	168
Private household occupations	4	17	28	23	—	9	7	16	—
Protective service occupations	15	29	—	38	—	44	36	—	27
Service occupations, except protective and household	396	399	184	152	227	313	226	168	32
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	54	21	11	23	36	35	7	45	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	195	317	157	235	154	229	129	90	174
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	237	111	52	69	91	19	34	7	24
Transportation and material moving occupations	83	69	67	42	71	136	80	42	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	160	90	52	41	107	48	56	61	24
Construction	160	172	105	160	84	165	123	33	55
Manufacturing	240	206	99	162	162	106	119	112	110
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	130	126	78	102	100	70	101	169	123
Wholesale and retail trade	359	325	252	396	278	467	437	487	158
Finance, insurance, and real estate	31	51	39	112	28	144	150	152	88
Business and repair services	94	114	62	100	32	105	92	88	93
Professional and related services	324	423	382	722	255	1 196	1 222	1 318	495
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 537	1 699	1 208	1 996	1 099	2 543	2 452	2 673	1 257
Private wage and salary workers	1 128	1 224	894	1 276	862	1 053	1 308	1 517	790
Government workers	349	446	260	454	185	1 257	985	937	378
Local government workers	158	151	34	136	39	200	158	170	137
Self-employed workers	60	29	54	254	52	226	132	207	89
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 701	2 087	1 434	2 313	1 350	2 991	3 039	2 853	1 379
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 384	1 498	1 095	1 740	1 024	1 890	2 205	2 156	1 187
50 to 52 weeks	802	946	700	1 277	704	1 073	1 473	1 611	917
40 to 49 weeks	258	179	138	152	74	301	280	241	155
27 to 39 weeks	146	98	98	95	49	202	154	143	54
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	140	297	186	360	154	568	421	400	120
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 113	2 601	1 616	2 529	1 550	3 480	3 218	3 175	1 514
With a mobility or self-care limitation	154	120	93	69	48	45	110	38	8
With a mobility limitation	110	78	45	39	48	20	44	27	8
In labor force	49	33	26	16	11	14	8	8	—
With a self-care limitation	95	76	73	47	15	40	95	19	—
With a work disability	224	238	188	249	208	117	129	86	26
In labor force	70	96	105	107	113	94	93	52	10
Prevented from working	154	135	66	126	75	15	31	19	16
No work disability	1 889	2 363	1 428	2 280	1 342	3 363	3 089	3 089	1 488
In labor force	1 561	1 781	1 107	1 861	1 047	2 501	2 344	2 600	1 283
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	325	129	393	837	119	462	565	611	133
With a mobility or self-care limitation	88	42	102	84	12	59	112	92	46
With a mobility limitation	76	42	81	57	12	38	106	84	46
With a self-care limitation	44	8	60	50	—	48	89	15	18
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	93	83	80	185	36	108	165	109	43
Mean family income (dollars)	14 506	2 806	28 648	44 116	6 302	17 979	25 044	27 915	18 185
1 worker	291	351	197	356	213	362	372	262	140
Mean family income (dollars)	13 220	12 873	17 858	35 330	16 221	23 748	44 969	63 131	29 741
2 or more workers	463	534	395	711	285	505	761	879	543
Mean family income (dollars)	26 831	29 349	36 068	55 511	27 983	88 698	45 479	60 551	49 116

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County							
	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	82	8 761	3 461	10 319	3 322	7 376	2 920	6 279
In labor force	54	4 904	1 927	2 434	2 088	4 467	1 689	4 484
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.9	56.0	55.7	23.6	62.9	60.6	57.8	71.4
Civilian labor force	54	4 891	1 913	2 427	2 077	4 421	1 681	4 459
Employed	54	4 694	1 817	2 169	1 925	4 132	1 540	4 311
Unemployed	—	197	96	258	152	289	141	148
Percent of civilian labor force	—	4.0	5.0	10.6	7.3	6.5	8.4	3.3
Not in labor force	28	3 857	1 534	7 885	1 234	2 909	1 231	1 795
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	105	—	—
Enrolled in school	10	3 256	1 234	7 870	701	2 227	1 161	1 217
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	11	302	—	—	259	225	32	135
Females 16 years and over	42	4 048	1 354	4 661	1 420	3 393	1 430	3 087
In labor force	30	2 131	721	1 154	872	2 010	777	2 003
Percent of females 16 years and over	71.4	52.6	53.2	24.8	61.4	59.2	54.3	64.9
Civilian labor force	30	2 131	721	1 154	872	2 002	777	1 996
Employed	30	1 994	664	1 040	822	1 870	736	1 901
Unemployed	—	137	57	114	50	132	41	95
Percent of civilian labor force	—	6.4	7.9	9.9	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.8
With own children under 6 years	6	297	342	—	218	315	88	692
In labor force	6	166	118	—	108	245	61	449
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	294	76	—	224	314	102	453
In labor force	—	233	47	—	173	268	89	377
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	6	355	364	—	322	447	169	855
All parents present in household in labor force	6	174	118	—	151	303	96	481
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	15	651	172	—	534	827	209	1 172
All parents present in household in labor force	15	475	62	—	427	649	154	842
Persons 16 to 19 years	5	1 025	389	5 739	404	898	281	456
Not enrolled in school	—	84	7	15	57	59	13	37
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	10	3	15	27	51	9	18
Not high school graduate	—	51	3	—	10	34	9	9
Employed	—	41	—	—	—	8	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	26	9	9
Not in labor force	—	10	3	—	10	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	54	4 694	1 817	2 169	1 925	4 132	1 540	4 311
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	507	106	53	203	372	159	557
Professional specialty occupations	30	1 117	769	477	488	1 124	294	1 313
Technicians and related support occupations	—	419	293	129	168	446	141	532
Sales occupations	5	671	109	272	234	496	221	321
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12	621	242	562	245	734	242	632
Private household occupations	—	10	—	7	15	—	8	—
Protective service occupations	—	29	18	26	28	88	24	37
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	582	151	405	281	389	212	371
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	89	7	65	33	148	35	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	220	34	23	101	116	89	194
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	69	45	48	57	60	34	77
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	177	17	57	14	89	50	105
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	183	26	45	58	70	31	147
Construction	—	167	42	14	66	76	68	125
Manufacturing	—	242	75	32	110	116	58	203
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	204	6	56	53	94	65	138
Wholesale and retail trade	5	1 334	254	558	392	779	416	676
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	250	19	23	51	164	61	181
Business and repair services	6	162	51	72	59	69	51	175
Professional and related services	43	1 902	1 253	1 164	885	2 258	637	2 386
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	54	4 694	1 817	2 169	1 925	4 132	1 540	4 311
Private wage and salary workers	17	2 888	580	1 098	980	2 085	909	2 163
Government workers	37	1 589	1 195	997	835	1 905	579	1 939
Local government workers	—	206	409	36	112	229	82	264
Self-employed workers	—	193	42	60	102	135	52	196
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	54	7 519	2 530	8 887	2 593	6 241	2 509	5 486
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	42	4 253	1 093	3 581	1 568	3 643	1 350	3 748
50 to 52 weeks	30	1 699	578	1 04	853	1 831	513	2 386
40 to 49 weeks	—	468	97	117	169	393	194	373
27 to 39 weeks	6	350	135	231	87	203	53	229
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	12	1 146	793	884	451	1 148	555	781
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	71	8 376	3 447	10 306	2 976	6 953	2 880	6 107
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	79	29	24	90	99	26	125
With a mobility limitation	—	30	5	15	35	76	10	33
In labor force	—	—	—	—	4	20	3	—
With a self-care limitation	—	57	24	16	75	61	23	104
With a work disability	5	146	70	134	96	237	46	153
In labor force	—	70	26	29	24	88	32	91
Prevented from working	5	40	25	26	50	87	7	28
No work disability	66	8 230	3 377	10 172	2 880	6 716	2 834	5 954
In labor force	54	4 751	1 887	2 392	1 977	4 286	1 649	4 356
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	11	372	—	6	335	272	32	147
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	71	—	—	82	59	6	30
With a mobility limitation	—	55	—	—	73	35	6	30
With a self-care limitation	—	56	—	—	71	41	—	5
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	6	67	52	—	81	47	16	75
Mean family income (dollars)	26 229	38 172	1 846	—	21 353	39 281	344	16 825
1 worker	12	333	349	—	327	434	148	464
Mean family income (dollars)	52 150	39 432	13 920	—	19 912	28 808	15 325	44 096
2 or more workers	12	960	369	—	481	989	325	1 353
Mean family income (dollars)	17 067	43 313	22 253	—	44 129	46 141	31 336	42 787

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County—Con.		Remainder of Brazos County						
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 442	17	3 902	—	2 507	—	44	4 414	—
In labor force	1 973	—	2 744	—	1 732	—	35	3 050	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	57.3	—	70.3	—	69.1	—	79.5	69.1	—
Civilian labor force	1 939	—	2 717	—	1 732	—	35	3 050	—
Employed	1 783	—	2 625	—	1 635	—	25	2 909	—
Unemployed	156	—	92	—	97	—	10	141	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	—	3.4	—	5.6	—	28.6	4.6	—
Not in labor force	1 469	17	1 158	—	775	—	9	1 364	—
Institutionalized persons	11	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	1 044	—	189	—	119	—	—	377	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	88	—	444	—	298	—	9	380	—
Females 16 years and over	1 625	6	1 920	—	1 215	—	18	2 200	—
In labor force	804	—	1 161	—	749	—	9	1 293	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.5	—	60.5	—	61.6	—	50.0	58.8	—
Civilian labor force	804	—	1 161	—	749	—	9	1 293	—
Employed	765	—	1 124	—	713	—	9	1 232	—
Unemployed	39	—	37	—	36	—	—	61	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	—	3.2	—	4.8	—	—	4.7	—
With own children under 6 years	241	—	402	—	223	—	—	355	—
In labor force	129	—	273	—	199	—	—	257	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	218	—	350	—	251	—	—	420	—
In labor force	143	—	229	—	179	—	—	278	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	307	—	472	—	350	—	—	493	—
All parents present in household in labor force	115	—	323	—	303	—	—	359	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	564	—	865	—	534	—	—	993	—
All parents present in household in labor force	382	—	536	—	402	—	—	626	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	386	—	296	—	130	—	—	393	—
Not enrolled in school	10	—	92	—	40	—	—	39	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	—	43	—	17	—	—	6	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	40	—	16	—	—	13	—
Employed	—	—	2	—	11	—	—	13	—
Unemployed	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	24	—	5	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 783	—	2 625	—	1 635	—	25	2 909	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	304	—	190	—	157	—	—	394	—
Professional specialty occupations	583	—	287	—	173	—	16	624	—
Technicians and related support occupations	132	—	67	—	95	—	—	184	—
Sales occupations	243	—	364	—	120	—	—	218	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	186	—	451	—	248	—	—	462	—
Private household occupations	25	—	14	—	—	—	—	18	—
Protective service occupations	62	—	21	—	9	—	—	138	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	143	—	177	—	120	—	—	198	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15	—	243	—	102	—	—	152	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	64	—	465	—	275	—	—	305	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	93	—	112	—	—	91	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	26	—	168	—	94	—	—	86	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	85	—	130	—	9	39	—
Construction	41	—	317	—	102	—	9	221	—
Manufacturing	74	—	177	—	159	—	—	116	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	52	—	148	—	99	—	—	130	—
Wholesale and retail trade	339	—	519	—	347	—	—	470	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	98	—	127	—	87	—	—	175	—
Business and repair services	83	—	138	—	157	—	—	134	—
Professional and related services	868	—	686	—	381	—	16	1 191	—
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 783	—	2 625	—	1 635	—	25	2 909	—
Private wage and salary workers	911	—	1 550	—	1 044	—	9	1 652	—
Government workers	775	—	686	—	409	—	16	1 044	—
Local government workers	149	—	177	—	122	—	—	229	—
Self-employed workers	97	—	330	—	177	—	—	213	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 694	11	3 007	—	1 854	—	35	3 362	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 828	11	2 344	—	1 535	—	35	2 554	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 053	—	1 707	—	1 028	—	25	1 783	—
40 to 49 weeks	162	11	274	—	164	—	—	421	—
27 to 39 weeks	76	—	96	—	159	—	—	131	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	325	—	314	—	187	—	—	394	—
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 284	—	3 375	—	2 137	—	35	3 982	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	—	44	—	117	—	—	54	—
With a mobility limitation	16	—	36	—	74	—	—	42	—
In labor force	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—
With a self-care limitation	12	—	18	—	78	—	—	48	—
With a work disability	51	—	253	—	241	—	—	161	—
In labor force	26	—	133	—	84	—	—	61	—
Prevented from working	7	—	113	—	143	—	—	84	—
No work disability	3 233	—	3 122	—	1 896	—	35	3 821	—
In labor force	1 888	—	2 528	—	1 576	—	35	2 937	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	113	—	500	—	370	—	9	432	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	—	177	—	109	—	—	63	—
With a mobility limitation	21	—	116	—	68	—	—	63	—
With a self-care limitation	26	—	84	—	73	—	—	21	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	40	—	113	—	116	—	—	125	—
Mean family income (dollars)	43 831	—	19 905	—	19 044	—	—	15 366	—
1 worker	257	—	352	—	203	—	—	441	—
Mean family income (dollars)	71 342	—	32 056	—	20 420	—	—	41 448	—
2 or more workers	557	—	1 021	—	608	—	16	1 036	—
Mean family income (dollars)	81 414	—	57 643	—	37 722	—	24 938	62 753	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryon--College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split trocts/BNA's in Brazos County				
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18
INCOME IN 1989									
Households -----	43 904	43 904	20 811	17 961	2 700	2 051	1 351	1 880	3 163
Less than \$5,000 -----	6 378	6 378	2 360	3 725	137	280	125	103	283
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	5 693	5 693	2 411	2 872	152	375	145	144	288
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	5 423	5 423	2 356	2 585	306	313	163	131	388
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	7 572	7 572	3 987	2 734	489	287	236	375	562
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	6 018	6 018	3 251	1 708	540	253	341	431	503
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 733	5 733	3 069	1 818	491	306	164	413	585
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	4 355	4 355	2 207	1 445	347	175	156	231	369
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 604	1 604	722	645	94	41	16	52	122
\$100,000 or more -----	1 128	1 128	448	429	144	21	5	-	63
Median (dollars) -----	20 411	20 411	22 577	14 481	30 137	17 083	25 114	29 346	25 911
Meon (dollars) -----	29 765	29 765	30 848	25 417	41 660	23 741	26 569	31 144	31 939
Families -----	25 435	25 435	13 650	7 754	2 155	901	992	1 572	1 908
Median income (dollars) -----	31 056	31 056	29 277	32 326	33 936	26 104	28 500	31 414	37 566
Males 15 years and over, with income -----	47 085	47 085	18 921	22 959	2 680	1 819	1 319	1 811	3 129
Median income (dollars) -----	10 349	10 349	14 604	5 900	17 752	12 013	15 750	16 960	14 443
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	37.7	37.7	47.6	25.4	61.8	44.3	46.6	55.7	49.8
Median income (dollars) -----	25 848	25 848	25 067	27 345	25 593	25 170	22 004	23 393	29 082
Females 15 years and over, with income -----	40 841	40 841	18 165	18 304	2 463	1 525	1 117	1 804	2 757
Median income (dollars) -----	6 751	6 751	9 391	4 293	10 653	7 402	9 132	11 231	7 351
Percent year-round full-time workers -----	27.4	27.4	34.9	17.6	38.3	32.5	43.6	48.8	30.9
Median income (dollars) -----	17 014	17 014	16 171	18 293	18 636	20 582	16 714	16 988	20 972
Per capito income (dollars) -----	10 987	10 987	11 691	9 262	14 987	11 178	9 976	9 838	12 321
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Househalds -----	43 904	43 904	20 811	17 961	2 700	2 051	1 351	1 880	3 163
With earnings -----	38 668	38 668	17 609	16 552	2 399	1 944	1 093	1 706	3 059
Meon earnings (dollars) -----	28 614	28 614	30 118	23 963	39 958	23 086	27 484	29 989	29 883
With Social Security income -----	6 614	6 614	4 233	1 270	578	99	353	286	154
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	6 892	6 892	6 840	6 653	6 981	4 074	6 696	5 248	6 974
With public assistance income -----	1 802	1 802	1 278	323	77	17	71	105	24
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	2 610	2 610	2 392	3 685	1 685	1 051	2 238	1 858	4 280
With retirement income -----	3 965	3 965	2 366	992	362	55	136	150	151
Meon retirement income (dollars) -----	11 612	11 612	11 570	12 204	9 478	15 029	6 808	12 605	10 354
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars) -----	39 847	39 847	37 204	41 060	47 375	31 338	31 169	32 426	41 935
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	37 767	37 767	33 652	41 789	44 842	37 418	33 306	32 673	43 333
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	42 103	42 103	41 121	40 221	50 362	26 006	29 082	32 030	39 618
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	44 128	44 128	40 859	48 237	45 418	34 726	33 372	35 561	46 327
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	43 887	43 887	39 824	48 732	48 527	41 618	37 171	36 855	47 416
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	44 388	44 388	41 939	47 641	41 764	28 467	29 856	33 723	44 466
Female householder, no husbond present (dollars) -----	15 829	15 829	15 941	14 255	19 293	17 672	15 227	17 419	16 919
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	13 851	13 851	13 705	12 916	17 584	16 883	11 460	16 731	18 806
No own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	18 597	18 597	19 439	16 184	22 501	18 264	20 304	20 105	12 847
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families -----	25 435	25 435	13 650	7 754	2 155	901	992	1 572	1 908
Householder worked in 1989 -----	21 902	21 902	11 456	6 996	1 931	831	826	1 416	1 785
With related children under 18 years -----	13 967	13 967	7 597	4 231	1 227	433	536	1 014	1 217
With related children under 5 years -----	6 638	6 638	3 665	2 086	591	247	209	433	622
Married-couple families -----	20 078	20 078	10 530	6 039	1 897	748	874	1 295	1 589
Householder worked in 1989 -----	17 710	17 710	9 105	5 519	1 722	695	731	1 190	1 508
With related children under 18 years -----	10 705	10 705	5 522	3 340	1 060	368	452	784	1 002
With related children under 5 years -----	5 322	5 322	2 789	1 761	518	206	170	361	573
Female householder, no husbond present -----	4 073	4 073	2 528	1 201	164	98	54	250	240
Householder worked in 1989 -----	3 049	3 049	1 831	1 010	132	81	38	199	207
With related children under 18 years -----	2 756	2 756	1 801	752	115	42	38	221	191
With related children under 5 years -----	1 106	1 106	743	288	46	25	14	72	49
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	30 221	30 221	10 297	18 471	763	1 723	467	421	2 326
Nonfamily householder -----	18 469	18 469	7 161	10 207	545	1 150	359	308	1 255
65 years and over -----	2 451	2 451	1 716	422	232	31	116	64	11
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	109 543	109 543	54 009	41 197	7 586	4 318	3 619	5 798	8 215
Persons under 18 years -----	25 548	25 548	14 572	7 104	2 058	732	971	2 010	2 061
Related children under 18 years -----	25 455	25 455	14 537	7 054	2 050	732	971	2 010	2 049
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	17 433	17 433	9 935	4 722	1 408	442	658	1 467	1 352
Persons 65 years and over -----	7 636	7 636	5 043	1 282	611	73	395	321	156
Persons 75 years and over -----	3 285	3 285	2 166	589	216	30	168	99	59
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families -----	3 799	3 799	2 197	1 287	165	141	94	170	121
Percent below poverty level -----	14.9	14.9	16.1	16.6	7.7	15.6	9.5	10.8	6.3
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 579	2 579	1 420	972	98	95	70	112	82
With related children under 18 years -----	2 628	2 628	1 633	791	105	68	60	125	93
With related children under 5 years -----	1 553	1 553	988	477	65	52	23	71	22
Married-couple families -----	1 720	1 720	985	573	113	70	50	80	48
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 228	1 228	687	418	84	41	38	64	42
With related children under 18 years -----	1 132	1 132	649	380	69	36	28	35	29
With related children under 5 years -----	768	768	451	281	44	36	-	24	22
Female householder, no husbond present -----	1 731	1 731	1 052	581	44	40	12	90	64
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 087	1 087	595	468	14	23	7	48	40
With related children under 18 years -----	1 370	1 370	912	400	28	17	12	90	64
With related children under 5 years -----	699	699	487	185	21	8	3	47	-
Unrelated individuals -----	16 518	16 518	4 057	12 003	178	770	206	107	1 386
Nonfamily householder -----	8 579	8 579	2 387	5 904	102	441	132	90	615
65 years and aver -----	807	807	600	102	30	10	76	49	-
Persons -----	29 199	29 199	11 887	15 648	725	1 134	590	658	1 750
Percent below poverty level -----	26.7	26.7	22.0	38.0	9.6	26.3	16.3	11.3	21.3
Persons under 18 years -----	5 734	5 734	3 947	1 315	189	94	193	302	163
Related children under 18 years -----	5 665	5 665	3 936	1 265	181	94	193	302	151
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	3 607	3 607	2 511	787	112	40	118	217	125
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 318	1 318	906	181	95	19	107	77	15
Persons 75 years and over -----	620	620	442	59	25	-	71	29	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of paverly level -----	16 186	16 186	5 956	9 496	249	579	401	235	860
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	35 800	35 800	15 601	17 887	1 039	1 487	775	875	2 023
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level -----	51 018	51 018	23 964	22 604	2 017	2 177	1 545	1 963	2 852

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County—Con.		Bryan city, Brazos County						
	Tract 20	Tract 2005	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	4 733	—	962	2 051	77	1 880	1 230	1 391	22
Less than \$5,000	536	—	69	280	14	103	270	270	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	378	—	76	375	—	144	97	297	5
\$10,000 to \$14,999	375	—	119	313	20	131	100	194	5
\$15,000 to \$24,999	581	—	206	287	30	375	217	241	5
\$25,000 to \$34,999	628	—	168	253	13	431	226	182	4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	778	—	134	306	—	413	190	129	3
\$50,000 to \$74,999	832	—	104	175	—	231	97	53	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	340	—	35	41	—	52	26	18	—
\$100,000 or more	285	—	51	21	—	—	7	7	—
Median (dollars)	33 020	—	25 724	17 083	15 562	29 346	20 577	12 380	23 000
Mean (dollars)	43 754	—	36 078	23 741	15 037	31 144	28 157	19 040	19 447
Families	3 182	—	669	901	35	1 572	873	1 056	22
Median income (dollars)	45 948	—	31 050	26 104	18 875	31 414	25 759	16 767	11 667
Males 15 years and over, with income	4 482	11	768	1 819	56	1 811	1 012	1 397	186
Median income (dollars)	23 686	11 250	17 360	12 013	12 292	16 960	15 705	7 611	6 667
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.9	—	66.0	44.3	44.6	55.7	53.5	29.9	29.6
Median income (dollars)	33 540	—	26 776	25 170	16 354	23 393	23 319	15 902	11 776
Females 15 years and over, with income	3 780	6	871	1 525	48	1 804	1 329	1 357	21
Median income (dollars)	10 487	6 250	11 213	7 402	8 333	11 231	6 870	5 589	4 205
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.9	—	45.0	32.5	39.6	48.8	31.8	23.1	—
Median income (dollars)	19 579	—	16 644	20 582	13 750	16 988	15 597	12 321	—
Per capita income (dollars)	16 737	5 268	14 401	11 178	8 085	9 838	9 851	5 949	5 096
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	4 733	—	962	2 051	77	1 880	1 230	1 391	22
With earnings	4 253	—	842	1 944	70	1 706	979	991	17
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 288	—	36 816	23 086	15 748	29 989	30 929	21 313	19 808
With Social Security income	566	—	146	99	7	286	289	484	5
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 497	—	6 362	4 074	4 464	5 248	5 248	5 653	8 600
With public assistance income	139	—	43	17	7	105	148	256	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 512	—	2 143	1 051	408	1 858	1 921	2 652	—
With retirement income	421	—	108	55	7	150	77	227	5
Mean retirement income (dollars)	13 526	—	8 871	15 029	156	12 605	8 221	5 380	9 620
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	57 280	—	44 406	31 338	18 338	32 426	33 413	22 342	14 811
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 181	—	43 894	37 418	22 303	32 673	29 754	24 589	15 703
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 198	—	45 487	26 006	16 270	32 030	38 073	20 360	13 250
Married-couple families (dollars)	61 167	—	50 812	34 726	18 338	35 561	43 651	27 103	13 833
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 283	—	52 571	41 618	22 303	36 855	37 591	30 546	15 703
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 864	—	47 837	28 467	16 270	33 723	51 706	23 825	8 600
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 518	—	19 129	17 672	—	17 419	13 353	12 390	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 017	—	18 796	16 883	—	16 731	12 015	10 701	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 369	—	23 000	18 264	—	20 105	15 056	13 812	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	3 182	—	669	901	35	1 572	873	1 056	22
Householder worked in 1989	2 803	—	604	831	29	1 416	720	746	17
With related children under 18 years	1 772	—	454	433	12	1 014	568	595	14
With related children under 5 years	828	—	220	247	—	433	269	288	9
Married-couple families	2 820	—	533	748	35	1 295	559	699	19
Householder worked in 1989	2 541	—	491	695	29	1 190	499	540	14
With related children under 18 years	1 560	—	335	368	12	784	344	368	14
With related children under 5 years	742	—	166	206	—	361	180	200	9
Female householder, no husband present	289	—	101	98	—	250	275	291	—
Householder worked in 1989	196	—	87	81	—	199	185	164	—
With related children under 18 years	173	—	93	42	—	221	205	199	—
With related children under 5 years	75	—	37	25	—	72	89	60	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 349	—	405	1 723	50	421	490	479	93
Nonfamily householder	1 551	—	293	1 150	42	308	357	335	—
65 years and over	81	—	73	31	7	64	174	169	9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	12 348	—	2 397	4 318	139	5 798	3 462	4 406	182
Persons under 18 years	3 200	—	664	732	17	2 010	1 116	1 421	47
Related children under 18 years	3 200	—	664	732	17	2 010	1 116	1 421	44
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 200	—	425	442	17	1 467	785	999	28
Persons 65 years and over	678	—	111	73	14	321	331	599	20
Persons 75 years and over	276	—	30	30	7	99	144	281	5
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	195	—	59	141	7	170	190	319	—
Percent below poverty level	6.1	—	8.8	15.6	20.0	10.8	21.8	30.2	—
Householder worked in 1989	122	—	30	95	7	112	104	180	—
With related children under 18 years	110	—	44	68	—	125	136	235	—
With related children under 5 years	46	—	27	52	—	71	77	131	—
Married-couple families	91	—	38	70	7	80	34	157	—
Householder worked in 1989	71	—	23	41	7	64	24	98	—
With related children under 18 years	56	—	23	36	—	35	17	93	—
With related children under 5 years	24	—	13	36	—	24	11	64	—
Female householder, no husband present	89	—	21	40	—	90	139	144	—
Householder worked in 1989	36	—	7	23	—	48	63	70	—
With related children under 18 years	39	—	21	17	—	90	111	130	—
With related children under 5 years	17	—	14	8	—	47	66	55	—
Unrelated individuals	1 289	—	102	770	15	107	283	321	46
Nonfamily householder	711	—	64	441	7	90	210	219	—
65 years and over	22	—	10	10	7	49	129	107	9
Persons	1 961	—	244	1 134	29	658	980	1 664	46
Percent below poverty level	15.9	—	10.2	26.3	20.9	11.3	28.3	37.8	25.3
Persons under 18 years	208	—	50	94	—	302	355	679	3
Related children under 18 years	208	—	50	94	—	302	355	679	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	143	—	20	40	—	217	247	458	—
Persons 65 years and over	64	—	10	19	14	77	187	242	9
Persons 75 years and over	46	—	10	—	7	29	88	116	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 093	—	85	579	14	235	562	796	46
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 346	—	369	1 487	29	875	1 114	2 315	101
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 602	—	612	2 177	56	1 963	1 729	3 056	159

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.								
	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 105	1 350	1 082	1 722	920	2 155	2 077	1 952	835
Less than \$5,000	126	211	94	110	134	396	150	120	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	185	225	181	100	90	325	138	159	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	220	200	134	160	155	226	194	127	58
\$15,000 to \$24,999	246	325	264	295	272	447	417	296	64
\$25,000 to \$34,999	160	173	180	277	134	293	422	158	177
\$35,000 to \$49,999	128	152	116	302	113	237	286	318	242
\$50,000 to \$74,999	40	52	82	264	22	178	260	421	228
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	12	26	115	—	26	165	167	39
\$100,000 or more	—	—	5	99	—	27	45	186	—
Median (dollars)	15 522	16 204	18 641	32 093	17 045	17 235	27 456	38 494	39 962
Mean (dollars)	19 187	19 374	24 775	40 853	19 538	34 452	35 236	47 645	41 201
Families	847	968	672	1 252	534	975	1 298	1 250	726
Median income (dollars)	17 478	18 203	26 220	38 807	19 485	26 472	34 688	50 623	42 108
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 055	1 162	880	1 512	804	2 127	1 836	1 695	801
Median income (dollars)	10 604	9 618	15 687	22 388	13 125	9 484	22 990	33 574	30 802
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.5	46.8	47.5	50.4	53.7	31.3	44.2	59.2	71.0
Median income (dollars)	16 512	15 833	22 895	31 570	17 882	20 463	27 988	38 304	33 911
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 045	1 222	901	1 602	709	1 437	1 753	1 789	752
Median income (dollars)	7 808	7 073	9 516	11 383	7 078	9 710	10 811	12 073	14 079
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.9	32.9	31.3	32.1	38.4	28.3	37.0	32.9	46.3
Median income (dollars)	12 637	13 500	17 404	19 331	13 831	14 295	16 410	19 242	19 868
Per capita income (dollars)	5 950	6 161	10 214	16 543	7 716	15 412	14 980	19 694	14 592
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 105	1 350	1 082	1 722	920	2 155	2 077	1 952	835
With earnings	929	1 190	843	1 319	803	1 864	1 809	1 519	784
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 960	19 632	24 367	36 822	19 916	33 845	30 629	48 723	40 666
With Social Security income	287	198	331	601	111	358	426	474	131
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 056	5 525	7 353	8 372	6 324	7 565	9 096	7 185	6 142
With public assistance income	179	145	53	63	45	122	53	31	11
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 761	2 023	2 674	2 101	2 726	2 380	2 281	4 041	5 866
With retirement income	92	70	178	454	69	219	286	306	63
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 727	5 460	8 093	13 240	9 467	12 539	18 678	13 628	8 313
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	20 802	21 099	29 847	48 089	21 830	56 750	42 735	58 246	43 548
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 141	18 002	30 692	39 911	21 930	26 637	41 125	57 721	44 010
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 115	27 610	29 031	52 971	21 636	76 484	43 965	58 775	42 872
Married-couple families (dollars)	23 540	27 593	35 448	51 382	24 698	36 067	47 670	62 661	44 224
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 657	23 799	36 326	44 407	26 831	32 030	49 357	62 563	45 234
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 204	36 206	34 476	55 155	20 666	38 619	46 583	62 758	42 872
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 330	11 410	11 231	26 661	13 691	17 373	21 727	23 697	20 681
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 792	9 682	6 020	20 466	9 382	13 392	17 698	19 226	20 681
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 157	16 216	15 075	33 041	24 804	21 172	27 458	28 997	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	847	968	672	1 252	534	975	1 298	1 250	726
Householder worked in 1989	641	773	547	974	484	802	1 084	1 115	673
With related children under 18 years	544	716	364	472	351	410	583	628	439
With related children under 5 years	252	340	159	203	211	227	291	219	297
Married-couple families	577	556	497	1 094	370	710	1 049	1 099	690
Householder worked in 1989	443	505	424	838	343	600	885	972	637
With related children under 18 years	356	395	282	384	242	275	411	549	403
With related children under 5 years	197	188	112	178	142	160	216	206	268
Female householder, no husband present	203	363	139	136	136	170	218	118	30
Householder worked in 1989	145	225	87	114	113	117	174	110	30
With related children under 18 years	147	301	72	73	98	107	149	64	30
With related children under 5 years	37	149	45	15	63	46	69	13	23
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	367	610	515	591	563	1 876	1 133	861	120
Nonfamily householder	258	382	410	470	386	1 180	779	702	109
65 years and over	105	32	193	239	56	137	118	309	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 638	4 149	2 651	4 171	2 342	4 541	4 669	4 761	2 385
Persons under 18 years	1 322	1 532	673	893	711	670	890	1 090	784
Related children under 18 years	1 304	1 526	673	893	711	662	890	1 090	784
Related children 5 to 17 years	945	1 052	478	650	432	395	542	848	430
Persons 65 years and over	325	129	393	837	119	462	565	611	133
Persons 75 years and over	150	31	211	326	44	184	263	321	40
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	265	365	115	85	140	159	86	69	27
Percent below poverty level	31.3	37.7	17.1	6.8	26.2	16.3	6.6	5.5	3.7
Householder worked in 1989	164	239	95	53	111	107	43	53	27
With related children under 18 years	218	338	94	51	118	79	73	35	19
With related children under 5 years	122	163	54	22	100	54	73	23	19
Married-couple families	157	95	47	60	59	72	40	42	27
Householder worked in 1989	100	75	40	28	53	57	24	26	27
With related children under 18 years	134	95	40	26	45	43	27	16	19
With related children under 5 years	89	39	20	12	45	36	27	16	19
Female householder, no husband present	99	256	61	15	81	47	40	19	—
Householder worked in 1989	55	150	48	15	58	20	19	19	—
With related children under 18 years	75	240	52	15	73	29	40	19	—
With related children under 5 years	24	121	32	—	55	18	40	7	—
Unrelated individuals	121	310	145	152	187	912	385	180	21
Nonfamily householder	94	152	73	116	118	462	197	134	10
65 years and over	59	10	30	48	12	19	20	81	—
Persons	1 235	1 801	542	415	694	1 298	649	379	119
Percent below poverty level	33.9	43.4	20.4	9.9	29.6	28.6	13.9	8.0	5.0
Persons under 18 years	602	882	192	118	304	113	140	66	47
Related children under 18 years	602	882	192	118	304	105	140	66	47
Related children 5 to 17 years	377	624	126	93	164	31	57	34	23
Persons 65 years and over	92	14	33	71	18	19	20	81	—
Persons 75 years and over	62	—	14	35	—	9	7	65	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	499	847	220	241	297	881	395	209	50
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 826	2 211	796	575	770	1 703	805	506	119
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 648	2 953	1 174	1 097	1 290	2 407	1 404	898	341

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County							
	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	53	4 356	1 668	11	1 697	3 781	1 507	3 147
Less than \$5,000	—	1 172	320	—	312	862	367	283
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	792	374	11	262	685	285	288
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22	616	377	—	251	522	266	388
\$15,000 to \$24,999	19	596	354	—	242	594	231	553
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6	325	138	—	153	326	171	496
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	321	98	—	216	285	102	585
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	273	7	—	142	293	61	369
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	154	—	—	79	127	24	122
\$100,000 or more	—	107	—	—	40	87	—	63
Median (dollars)	18 438	11 314	11 362	5 360	15 618	12 953	11 627	25 926
Mean (dollars)	24 929	21 356	13 784	5 750	27 991	23 524	17 291	31 974
Families	30	1 360	770	—	889	1 470	489	1 892
Median income (dollars)	21 429	36 100	13 636	—	23 687	30 093	17 930	37 741
Males 15 years and over, with income	35	4 510	1 731	5 098	1 698	3 759	1 372	3 103
Median income (dollars)	15 536	6 578	8 320	2 500	8 114	7 091	6 263	14 666
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.4	24.6	23.7	1.8	31.3	28.0	22.0	49.7
Median income (dollars)	16 429	23 862	16 875	7 372	24 811	29 605	25 400	29 286
Females 15 years and over, with income	35	3 556	962	4 120	1 290	3 006	1 290	2 739
Median income (dollars)	10 208	5 120	5 511	2 500	7 421	5 822	4 630	7 270
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.3	16.3	17.4	.3	25.0	25.9	16.4	30.8
Median income (dollars)	15 000	17 433	14 408	10 000	15 341	15 772	18 413	21 046
Per capita income (dollars)	13 409	9 808	6 063	2 490	11 443	10 518	7 765	12 334
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	53	4 356	1 668	11	1 697	3 781	1 507	3 147
With earnings	42	4 004	1 482	11	1 528	3 504	1 422	3 043
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 473	19 451	14 383	5 750	25 307	22 151	16 258	29 934
With Social Security income	6	365	14	—	253	346	36	145
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 904	6 763	4 108	—	7 517	5 613	8 614	6 904
With public assistance income	—	60	5	—	68	123	18	24
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	1 892	5 000	—	2 774	4 506	2 542	4 280
With retirement income	17	272	12	—	204	201	18	151
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 443	14 908	7 208	—	13 531	7 588	6 133	10 354
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	32 932	42 109	17 098	—	33 146	40 805	25 476	42 079
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 738	44 065	16 071	—	30 780	37 416	21 873	43 333
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 316	40 698	18 688	—	35 849	44 231	28 304	39 952
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 341	50 483	16 947	—	41 896	52 720	37 601	46 408
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 400	50 358	16 093	—	47 053	49 570	27 578	47 416
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 316	50 586	18 445	—	37 514	55 627	47 624	44 666
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	13 951	7 251	—	14 701	13 829	9 853	16 698
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	15 249	2 300	—	7 793	12 287	11 438	18 806
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	12 942	8 666	—	31 246	16 427	7 703	11 537
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	30	1 360	770	—	889	1 470	489	1 892
Householder worked in 1989	24	1 224	645	—	748	1 337	453	1 778
With related children under 18 years	13	602	468	—	491	739	223	1 217
With related children under 5 years	7	258	357	—	210	326	89	622
Married-couple families	24	1 018	719	—	590	1 021	278	1 582
Householder worked in 1989	18	915	607	—	520	940	278	1 501
With related children under 18 years	7	480	458	—	288	490	143	1 002
With related children under 5 years	7	224	353	—	103	216	68	573
Female householder, no husband present	—	231	18	—	258	290	132	231
Householder worked in 1989	—	198	12	—	187	245	120	207
With related children under 18 years	—	113	4	—	182	182	80	191
With related children under 5 years	—	34	4	—	92	88	21	49
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	23	5 461	1 598	21	1 400	4 131	1 983	2 326
Nonfamily householder	23	2 996	898	11	808	2 311	1 018	1 255
65 years and over	—	118	—	—	107	134	16	11
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	98	9 262	3 655	21	4 124	8 366	3 259	8 171
Persons under 18 years	21	1 046	536	—	908	1 274	387	2 061
Related children under 18 years	21	1 019	536	—	902	1 274	382	2 049
Related children 5 to 17 years	15	723	217	—	656	899	257	1 352
Persons 65 years and over	11	372	—	—	335	272	32	147
Persons 75 years and over	6	111	—	—	175	172	19	59
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	220	222	—	282	258	138	121
Percent below poverty level	—	16.2	28.8	—	31.7	17.6	28.2	6.4
Householder worked in 1989	—	177	136	—	215	221	102	82
With related children under 18 years	—	96	169	—	221	149	55	93
With related children under 5 years	—	60	151	—	118	93	33	22
Married-couple families	—	83	205	—	105	84	28	48
Householder worked in 1989	—	66	132	—	75	62	28	42
With related children under 18 years	—	42	165	—	70	38	28	29
With related children under 5 years	—	31	147	—	26	32	23	22
Female householder, no husband present	—	119	10	—	168	132	62	64
Householder worked in 1989	—	93	4	—	131	124	50	40
With related children under 18 years	—	54	4	—	151	100	27	64
With related children under 5 years	—	29	4	—	92	50	10	—
Unrelated individuals	—	3 722	1 014	21	755	2 694	1 334	1 386
Nonfamily householder	—	1 960	444	11	336	1 338	624	615
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	24	67	5	—
Persons	—	4 280	1 673	21	1 540	3 456	1 708	1 750
Percent below poverty level	—	46.2	45.8	100.0	37.3	41.3	52.4	21.4
Persons under 18 years	—	173	212	—	314	297	135	163
Related children under 18 years	—	146	212	—	308	297	130	151
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	83	77	—	209	195	77	125
Persons 65 years and over	—	19	—	—	64	67	5	15
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	17	31	—	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	2 679	979	21	817	2 174	1 106	860
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	15	4 743	2 114	21	1 725	3 946	1 984	2 023
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	62	5 704	2 793	21	2 151	4 931	2 447	2 852

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County—Con.		Remainder of Brazos County						
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 741	—	1 738	—	1 221	—	16	2 157	—
Less than \$5,000	409	—	68	—	111	—	—	114	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	175	—	76	—	145	—	—	189	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	143	—	187	—	121	—	—	174	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	145	—	283	—	187	—	9	372	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	93	—	372	—	322	—	7	358	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	211	—	357	—	164	—	—	325	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	300	—	243	—	156	—	—	304	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	133	—	59	—	10	—	—	168	—
\$100,000 or more	132	—	93	—	5	—	—	153	—
Median (dollars)	24 375	—	32 542	—	25 901	—	24 722	30 922	—
Mean (dollars)	43 641	—	44 751	—	27 367	—	24 938	44 835	—
Families	854	—	1 486	—	927	—	16	1 602	—
Median income (dollars)	56 178	—	34 519	—	29 525	—	24 722	41 107	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 642	11	1 912	—	1 228	—	26	2 039	—
Median income (dollars)	16 417	11 250	17 869	—	16 034	—	8 333	23 275	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.7	—	60.1	—	46.6	—	61.5	57.3	—
Median income (dollars)	42 612	—	24 628	—	22 341	—	9 722	29 257	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 300	6	1 592	—	1 034	—	18	1 728	—
Median income (dollars)	6 170	6 250	10 245	—	9 167	—	12 500	10 746	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.1	—	34.7	—	44.1	—	50.0	35.2	—
Median income (dollars)	22 244	—	20 227	—	16 855	—	16 250	17 802	—
Per capita income (dollars)	17 947	5 268	15 258	—	9 955	—	9 952	16 728	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 741	—	1 738	—	1 221	—	16	2 157	—
With earnings	1 516	—	1 557	—	981	—	16	1 953	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 470	—	41 658	—	28 493	—	20 356	44 199	—
With Social Security income	105	—	432	—	340	—	9	330	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 692	—	7 190	—	6 667	—	8 100	8 290	—
With public assistance income	25	—	34	—	64	—	—	103	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 418	—	1 105	—	2 438	—	—	2 556	—
With retirement income	117	—	254	—	112	—	—	241	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	16 348	—	9 736	—	7 430	—	—	13 518	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	76 623	—	48 712	—	31 596	—	24 938	53 191	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	87 731	—	45 447	—	34 053	—	—	49 753	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 501	—	51 716	—	29 123	—	24 938	56 248	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	79 791	—	43 310	—	33 871	—	27 943	58 643	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	88 340	—	46 563	—	37 892	—	—	53 747	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 746	—	39 980	—	29 976	—	27 943	63 400	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 648	—	19 556	—	15 227	—	22 600	21 985	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	9 530	—	11 460	—	—	26 642	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 648	—	22 420	—	20 304	—	22 600	19 286	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	854	—	1 486	—	927	—	16	1 602	—
Householder worked in 1989	787	—	1 327	—	773	—	7	1 343	—
With related children under 18 years	478	—	773	—	511	—	—	855	—
With related children under 5 years	217	—	371	—	202	—	—	314	—
Married-couple families	807	—	1 364	—	815	—	7	1 323	—
Householder worked in 1989	740	—	1 231	—	684	—	7	1 164	—
With related children under 18 years	472	—	725	—	433	—	—	685	—
With related children under 5 years	217	—	352	—	163	—	—	257	—
Female householder, no husband present	41	—	63	—	54	—	9	218	—
Householder worked in 1989	41	—	45	—	38	—	—	125	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	22	—	38	—	—	143	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	9	—	14	—	—	52	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 528	—	358	—	394	—	—	701	—
Nonfamily householder	887	—	252	—	294	—	—	555	—
65 years and over	36	—	159	—	109	—	—	45	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 241	—	5 189	—	3 382	—	44	5 722	—
Persons under 18 years	871	—	1 394	—	933	—	—	1 545	—
Related children under 18 years	871	—	1 386	—	933	—	—	1 545	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	603	—	983	—	626	—	—	1 167	—
Persons 65 years and over	113	—	500	—	370	—	9	432	—
Persons 75 years and over	47	—	186	—	155	—	—	189	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	46	—	106	—	87	—	—	122	—
Percent below poverty level	5.4	—	7.1	—	9.4	—	—	7.6	—
Householder worked in 1989	39	—	68	—	63	—	—	56	—
With related children under 18 years	8	—	61	—	60	—	—	83	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	38	—	23	—	—	27	—
Married-couple families	20	—	75	—	43	—	—	44	—
Householder worked in 1989	13	—	61	—	31	—	—	31	—
With related children under 18 years	8	—	46	—	28	—	—	29	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	5	—
Female householder, no husband present	26	—	23	—	12	—	—	63	—
Householder worked in 1989	26	—	7	—	7	—	—	10	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	7	—	12	—	—	39	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	—	3	—	—	17	—
Unrelated individuals	1 077	—	76	—	191	—	—	191	—
Nonfamily householder	576	—	38	—	125	—	—	125	—
65 years and over	6	—	20	—	69	—	—	16	—
Persons	1 220	—	481	—	561	—	—	622	—
Percent below poverty level	28.8	—	9.3	—	16.6	—	—	10.9	—
Persons under 18 years	21	—	139	—	193	—	—	140	—
Related children under 18 years	21	—	131	—	193	—	—	140	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	21	—	92	—	118	—	—	99	—
Persons 65 years and over	11	—	85	—	93	—	—	53	—
Persons 75 years and over	6	—	15	—	64	—	—	40	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	860	—	164	—	387	—	—	183	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 316	—	670	—	731	—	—	911	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 643	—	1 405	—	1 427	—	—	1 618	—

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County					
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	94 782	94 782	38 390	43 511	6 785	3 651	2 855	4 438	7 364	11 340
Native	91 772	91 772	37 016	42 144	6 678	3 576	2 774	4 395	7 125	11 068
Foreign born	3 010	3 010	1 374	1 367	107	75	81	43	239	272
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	548	548	338	115	31	20	20	30	7	66
Persons 5 years and over	89 230	89 230	35 439	41 859	6 225	3 383	2 648	4 048	6 786	10 407
Speak a language other than English	7 951	7 951	4 346	2 694	346	244	276	254	376	687
Do not speak English "very well"	2 418	2 418	1 454	595	116	57	126	97	60	210
In linguistically isolated households	1 185	1 185	881	137	52	47	32	99	7	122
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	47 102	47 102	12 732	30 729	1 887	1 886	774	1 335	4 029	4 395
Preprimary school	1 649	1 649	880	602	159	93	15	123	235	263
Public school	792	792	487	240	69	56	9	91	88	99
Elementary or high school	11 322	11 322	5 408	3 510	1 252	279	517	941	1 138	1 782
Public school	10 298	10 298	4 892	3 242	1 087	248	481	902	1 074	1 655
College	34 131	34 131	6 444	26 617	476	1 514	242	271	2 656	2 350
Public college	33 373	33 373	6 171	26 200	411	1 485	231	248	2 592	2 301
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	44 141	44 141	23 003	13 145	4 144	1 609	1 814	2 622	3 349	6 261
Less than 9th grade	2 458	2 458	1 795	232	214	10	171	189	25	147
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4 100	4 100	2 495	353	553	56	406	357	27	481
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9 079	9 079	5 300	1 277	1 412	255	593	1 014	422	1 254
Some college, no degree	9 328	9 328	4 939	2 961	744	368	280	599	716	1 300
Associate degree	1 907	1 907	967	601	185	76	107	71	169	302
Bachelor's degree	9 313	9 313	4 348	3 812	703	513	146	211	1 064	1 477
Graduate or professional degree	7 956	7 956	3 159	3 909	333	331	111	181	926	1 300
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.1	85.1	81.4	95.5	81.5	95.9	68.2	79.2	98.4	90.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	39.1	39.1	32.6	58.7	25.0	52.5	14.2	15.0	59.4	44.4
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	697	697	1 072	359	1 174	499	1 461	1 405	766	970
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	89 230	89 230	35 439	41 859	6 225	3 383	2 648	4 048	6 786	10 407
Same house	28 910	28 910	15 046	7 072	3 291	539	1 519	1 888	1 439	4 003
Different house in United States	58 938	58 938	19 863	33 980	2 921	2 815	1 124	2 141	5 298	6 338
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 670	15 670	8 115	5 524	1 445	872	465	930	1 559	1 975
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 021	2 021	749	391	386	64	163	121	73	562
Different MSA/PMSA	31 545	31 545	7 517	22 637	650	1 274	287	562	2 879	2 589
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 702	9 702	3 482	5 428	440	605	209	528	787	1 212
Abroad	1 382	1 382	530	807	13	29	5	19	49	66
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	45 160	45 160	20 026	18 543	3 484	2 199	1 476	2 363	3 879	5 543
Car, truck, or van	39 008	39 008	18 187	14 698	3 255	1 999	1 305	2 281	3 562	5 185
Drive alone	33 604	33 604	15 539	12 759	2 760	1 567	1 147	2 022	3 103	4 529
Carpooled	5 404	5 404	2 648	1 939	495	432	158	259	459	656
Public transportation	849	849	112	730	-	54	-	-	159	29
Other means	3 932	3 932	1 267	2 516	136	57	35	51	94	175
Worked at home	1 371	1 371	460	599	93	89	136	31	64	154
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	15.1	14.8	13.5	21.1	13.3	20.1	16.9	15.2	17.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	42 245	42 245	18 937	17 457	3 165	2 110	1 321	2 181	3 596	5 054
Central city	37 145	37 145	16 082	16 741	2 302	1 941	853	1 799	3 413	4 386
Outside central city	5 100	5 100	2 855	716	863	169	468	382	183	668
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 915	2 915	1 089	1 086	319	89	155	182	283	489
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	78 456	78 456	30 115	38 609	5 079	3 086	2 136	3 145	5 676	8 699
In labor force	48 044	48 044	21 115	19 990	3 662	2 292	1 563	2 515	4 046	5 869
Employed	45 529	45 529	20 154	18 747	3 495	2 226	1 476	2 372	3 893	5 555
Unemployed	2 198	2 198	829	1 085	140	66	87	123	128	280
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	4.6	4.0	5.5	3.9	2.9	5.6	4.9	3.2	4.8
Females 16 years and over	37 813	37 813	15 289	17 790	2 551	1 488	1 022	1 630	2 805	4 196
Employed	20 390	20 390	9 236	8 324	1 589	1 049	634	1 131	1 752	2 389
Unemployed	973	973	386	485	53	35	33	68	75	96
With own children under 6 years	4 808	4 808	2 390	1 549	515	215	176	319	597	797
In labor force	3 252	3 252	1 635	976	358	158	152	288	397	541
With own children 6 to 17 years only	4 374	4 374	2 152	1 259	531	110	256	336	395	669
In labor force	3 436	3 436	1 789	998	383	93	184	290	331	453
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 690	10 690	1 763	8 217	351	198	100	205	410	738
Not enrolled in school	758	758	399	221	99	46	17	54	37	49
Unemployed or not in labor force	316	316	156	116	33	11	5	21	18	16
Not high school graduate	363	363	235	85	30	6	-	34	9	13
Employed	174	174	131	28	2	6	-	23	-	13
Unemployed	114	114	56	44	14	-	-	11	9	-
Not in labor force	75	75	48	13	14	-	-	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	64 004	64 004	23 467	32 969	4 012	2 742	1 644	2 634	4 971	6 944
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	42 010	42 010	17 678	18 404	3 218	1 767	1 371	2 165	3 408	5 235
50 to 52 weeks	24 112	24 112	12 134	7 735	2 385	1 084	939	1 536	2 149	3 504
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	71 363	71 363	25 509	37 240	4 499	3 046	1 855	2 807	5 524	8 078
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 121	1 121	582	371	77	20	91	61	114	71
With a mobility limitation	655	655	384	163	72	4	42	36	33	47
In labor force	189	189	159	20	26	4	5	-	-	9
With a self-care limitation	787	787	391	284	51	16	67	34	93	48
With a work disability	2 764	2 764	1 501	745	328	25	151	213	135	210
In labor force	1 388	1 388	816	310	163	21	77	123	73	97
Prevented from working	969	969	569	178	139	-	63	77	28	79
No work disability	68 599	68 599	24 008	36 495	4 171	3 021	1 704	2 594	5 389	7 868
In labor force	45 373	45 373	19 538	19 350	3 411	2 271	1 423	2 322	3 941	5 666
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6 218	6 218	4 033	1 094	553	40	281	318	127	576
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 274	1 274	768	211	187	-	74	105	25	101
With a mobility limitation	1 052	1 052	665	182	126	-	45	105	25	96
With a self-care limitation	687	687	412	141	94	-	48	35	5	41

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 833	3 651	4 438	1 573	718	1 774	1 990	2 053	3 768	1 688
Native	1 772	3 576	4 395	1 479	686	1 576	1 910	1 957	3 727	1 612
Foreign born	61	75	43	94	32	198	80	96	41	76
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	20	30	14	33	76	19	21	—	27
Persons 5 years and over	1 648	3 383	4 048	1 399	633	1 617	1 814	1 893	3 577	1 496
Speak a language other than English	129	244	254	184	417	732	442	307	313	253
Do not speak English "very well"	19	57	97	75	205	279	151	113	34	108
In linguistically isolated households	—	47	99	45	66	242	57	65	—	67
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	662	1 886	1 335	317	206	487	761	552	962	476
Preprimary school	93	93	123	19	—	47	20	23	87	34
Public school	37	56	91	7	—	47	20	23	41	19
Elementary or high school	305	279	941	210	136	378	355	327	540	266
Public school	265	248	902	170	136	319	355	280	467	246
College	264	1 514	271	88	70	62	386	202	335	176
Public college	228	1 485	248	73	70	62	386	187	310	164
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 022	1 609	2 622	1 023	417	1 041	997	1 337	2 678	901
Less than 9th grade	29	10	189	114	176	376	186	129	149	84
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	56	56	357	90	96	244	156	243	355	151
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	243	255	1 014	228	43	262	285	352	657	302
Same college, no degree	217	368	599	303	26	95	242	248	601	206
Associate degree	86	76	71	61	15	17	40	35	151	48
Bachelor's degree	250	513	211	179	39	35	62	191	398	79
Graduate or professional degree	141	331	181	48	22	12	26	139	367	31
Percent high school graduate or higher	91.7	95.9	79.2	80.1	34.8	40.4	65.7	72.2	81.2	73.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	38.3	52.5	15.0	22.2	14.6	4.5	8.8	24.7	28.6	12.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 094	499	1 405	1 456	1 642	2 299	1 107	1 299	1 334	1 292
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 648	3 383	4 048	1 399	633	1 617	1 814	1 893	3 577	1 496
Same house	451	539	1 888	486	395	943	602	838	2 308	400
Different house in United States	1 197	2 815	2 141	888	238	603	1 190	1 055	1 269	1 073
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	622	872	930	339	73	336	340	567	585	686
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	32	64	121	32	37	38	28	24	35	69
Different MSA/PMSA	328	1 274	562	321	120	145	636	243	488	230
Not in an MSA/PMSA	215	605	528	196	8	84	186	221	161	88
Abroad	—	29	19	25	—	71	22	—	—	23
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	984	2 199	2 363	793	309	731	907	976	1 778	776
Car, truck, or van	909	1 999	2 281	727	255	613	848	875	1 686	663
Drive alone	767	1 567	2 022	620	168	467	720	727	1 509	532
Carpooled	142	432	259	107	87	146	128	148	177	131
Public transportation	—	54	—	7	8	9	—	—	—	—
Other means	59	57	51	50	35	80	43	71	49	101
Walked at home	16	89	31	9	11	29	16	30	43	12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	13.3	16.9	16.5	15.9	18.0	16.3	17.7	15.3	15.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	915	2 110	2 181	716	293	699	845	948	1 631	764
Central city	749	1 941	1 799	583	215	503	732	686	1 309	696
Outside central city	166	169	382	133	78	196	113	262	322	68
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	69	89	182	77	16	32	62	28	147	12
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 363	3 086	3 145	1 180	485	1 254	1 458	1 588	3 103	1 258
In labor force	1 046	2 292	2 515	840	322	824	1 043	1 037	1 830	862
Employed	984	2 226	2 372	788	306	760	963	959	1 783	793
Unemployed	62	66	123	38	8	64	80	61	39	60
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	2.9	4.9	4.6	2.5	7.8	7.7	6.0	2.1	7.0
Females 16 years and over	701	1 488	1 630	678	227	666	711	823	1 666	604
Employed	495	1 049	1 131	361	123	378	447	409	820	362
Unemployed	23	35	68	28	4	24	25	27	29	20
With own children under 6 years	150	215	319	146	33	111	104	120	191	149
In labor force	99	158	288	102	12	60	76	60	120	77
With own children 6 to 17 years only	187	110	336	89	46	48	106	106	199	85
In labor force	160	93	290	82	43	24	79	89	156	65
Persons 16 to 19 years	65	198	205	36	18	99	94	102	175	124
Not enrolled in school	17	46	54	10	—	51	35	29	6	55
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	11	21	10	—	21	31	—	6	27
Not high school graduate	—	6	34	5	—	51	31	14	—	35
Employed	—	6	23	—	—	30	—	14	—	28
Unemployed	—	—	11	5	—	17	11	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	4	20	—	—	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 134	2 742	2 634	966	332	839	1 205	1 123	2 064	988
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	987	1 767	2 165	827	214	697	878	879	1 570	727
50 to 52 weeks	730	1 084	1 536	608	139	466	568	579	1 161	475
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 281	3 046	2 807	945	382	985	1 333	1 217	2 208	1 130
With a mobility or self-care limitation	36	20	61	39	10	78	38	55	46	33
With a mobility limitation	36	4	36	14	7	78	16	42	23	33
In labor force	26	4	—	10	—	32	12	26	8	11
With a self-care limitation	36	16	34	35	10	24	38	38	32	9
With a work disability	82	25	213	70	38	138	73	124	203	170
In labor force	33	21	123	51	15	38	29	65	91	90
Prevented from working	30	—	77	19	23	100	37	42	96	60
No work disability	1 199	3 021	2 594	875	344	847	1 260	1 093	2 005	960
In labor force	1 002	2 271	2 322	775	282	740	979	880	1 624	742
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	82	40	318	88	95	269	125	354	819	119
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10	—	105	31	25	67	42	102	84	12
With a mobility limitation	10	—	105	21	25	55	42	81	57	12
With a self-care limitation	10	—	35	22	22	32	8	60	50	—

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.		College Station city, Brazos County							Remainder of Brazos County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)		Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH											
All persons	3 607	4 298	8 514	1 684	8 917	3 000	7 085	7 348		2 648	5 265
Native	3 427	4 106	8 295	1 408	8 856	2 897	6 808	7 109		2 567	5 123
Foreign born	180	192	219	276	61	103	277	239		81	142
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH											
Linguistically isolated households	38	35	33	38	—	11	17	7		20	44
Persons 5 years and over	3 406	4 063	8 296	1 596	8 917	2 844	6 823	6 770		2 447	4 892
Speak a language other than English	329	379	488	311	395	238	524	376		263	431
Do not speak English "very well"	117	94	106	98	43	75	135	60		120	152
In linguistically isolated households	55	72	33	60	—	11	17	7		32	83
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL											
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 585	1 445	6 025	1 279	8 902	1 566	4 613	4 022		714	1 695
Preprimary school	45	73	95	17	—	46	107	235		11	90
Public school	38	—	41	3	—	26	29	88		5	28
Elementary or high school	263	474	520	34	7	378	684	1 138		489	968
Public school	256	423	447	29	7	311	661	1 074		453	889
College	1 277	898	5 410	1 228	8 895	1 142	3 822	2 649		214	637
Public college	1 223	862	5 328	1 174	8 805	1 096	3 778	2 585		203	609
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Persons 25 years and over	2 027	2 785	2 558	543	80	1 442	2 616	3 333		1 657	3 198
Less than 9th grade	58	115	47	—	—	38	57	25		139	107
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	155	225	89	—	—	67	98	27		392	363
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	378	423	214	35	—	119	220	422		554	779
Some college, no degree	457	615	654	127	32	302	621	716		257	644
Associate degree	30	144	104	17	37	38	129	169		94	146
Bachelor's degree	548	563	726	169	11	456	585	1 048		121	563
Graduate or professional degree	401	700	724	195	—	422	906	926		100	596
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.5	87.8	94.7	100.0	100.0	92.7	94.1	98.4		68.0	85.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	46.8	45.4	56.7	67.0	13.8	60.9	57.0	59.2		13.3	36.2
FERTILITY											
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	611	764	309	307	7	610	442	769		1 469	1 181
RESIDENCE IN 1985											
Persons 5 years and over	3 406	4 063	8 296	1 596	8 917	2 844	6 823	6 770		2 447	4 892
Some house	1 272	1 831	1 392	123	351	1 095	1 594	1 439		1 425	2 527
Different house in United States	1 951	2 101	6 758	1 292	8 453	1 672	5 042	5 282		1 017	2 338
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	694	659	1 200	265	86	455	872	1 543		419	773
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	52	46	35	37	15	54	80	73		163	364
Different MSA/PMSA	942	1 050	4 398	821	7 178	816	3 308	2 879		260	809
Not in an MSA/PMSA	263	346	1 125	169	1 174	347	782	787		175	392
Abroad	183	131	146	181	113	77	187	49		5	27
JOURNEY TO WORK											
Workers 16 years and over	2 085	2 293	3 958	846	1 706	1 501	3 522	3 863		1 352	2 723
Car, truck, or van	1 635	1 986	3 332	420	556	1 109	2 954	3 546		1 196	2 565
Drove alone	1 432	1 658	2 950	350	451	957	2 488	3 087		1 044	2 253
Carpooled	203	328	382	70	105	152	466	459		152	312
Public transportation	26	8	195	—	24	29	191	159		—	7
Other means	337	249	388	395	846	338	310	94		20	52
Worked at home	87	50	43	31	280	25	67	64		136	99
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.5	12.3	13.1	10.1	9.4	13.5	14.5	15.1		21.0	18.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 019	2 177	3 807	809	1 611	1 406	3 273	3 589		1 210	2 384
Central city	1 938	1 933	3 628	779	1 573	1 296	3 184	3 406		763	1 999
Outside central city	81	244	179	30	38	110	89	183		447	385
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	66	116	151	37	95	95	249	274		142	339
LABOR FORCE STATUS											
Persons 16 years and over	3 167	3 646	7 783	1 560	8 917	2 520	6 263	5 660		1 962	4 038
In labor force	2 206	2 363	4 197	913	2 036	1 623	3 788	4 030		1 439	2 868
Employed	2 115	2 252	4 001	844	1 839	1 527	3 522	3 877		1 352	2 749
Unemployed	86	60	183	55	190	85	220	128		87	119
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	2.6	4.4	6.1	9.4	5.3	5.9	3.2		6.0	4.1
Females 16 years and over	1 403	1 879	3 641	610	3 980	1 029	2 887	2 796		940	1 935
Employed	858	1 067	1 731	345	875	633	1 589	1 743		579	1 148
Unemployed	17	32	130	28	76	15	107	75		33	39
With own children under 6 years	185	211	237	85	—	89	249	597		170	334
In labor force	135	118	120	46	—	49	203	397		146	236
With own children 6 to 17 years only	125	127	216	10	—	110	257	395		244	375
In labor force	83	213	155	10	—	95	211	331		172	254
Persons 16 to 19 years	164	179	925	302	4 961	280	728	410		95	329
Not enrolled in school	55	9	59	7	15	21	59	37		17	39
Unemployed or not in labor force	17	—	10	3	15	—	51	18		5	6
Not high school graduate	26	9	30	3	—	—	34	9		—	13
Employed	9	9	20	—	—	—	8	—		—	13
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	9		—	—
Not in labor force	17	—	10	3	—	—	—	—		—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989											
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 471	2 795	6 679	1 249	7 810	2 043	5 364	4 955		1 516	3 158
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 632	2 051	3 781	652	3 224	1 268	3 126	3 392		1 268	2 413
50 to 52 weeks	939	1 402	1 457	354	97	704	1 535	2 133		871	1 701
DISABILITY											
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 732	2 912	7 435	1 546	8 904	2 227	5 923	5 508		1 699	3 681
With a mobility or self-care limitation	29	89	79	5	24	37	80	114		85	42
With a mobility limitation	20	40	30	5	15	11	57	33		42	30
In labor force	14	8	—	—	—	—	13	—		5	5
With a self-care limitation	24	74	57	—	16	37	61	93		61	36
With a work disability	109	125	120	64	90	53	195	135		132	140
In labor force	94	93	44	26	23	11	75	73		71	61
Prevented from working	15	27	40	19	8	20	58	28		50	63
Not a work disability	2 623	2 787	7 315	1 482	8 814	2 174	5 728	5 373		1 567	3 541
In labor force	2 051	2 106	4 087	873	2 000	1 535	3 647	3 925		1 305	2 755
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	430	563	335	—	6	282	205	127		263	357
With a mobility or self-care limitation	48	110	63	—	—	78	25	25		67	51
With a mobility limitation	38	104	55	—	—	69	18	25		38	51
With a self-care limitation	37	87	48	—	—	67	7	5		41	9

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brazos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County					
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	45 529	45 529	20 154	18 747	3 495	2 226	1 476	2 372	3 893	5 555
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 274	5 274	2 544	2 025	388	303	148	193	491	928
Professional specialty occupations	10 413	10 413	4 158	5 176	543	473	201	240	1 173	1 457
Technicians and related support occupations	3 228	3 228	1 172	1 746	125	201	72	89	468	366
Sales occupations	5 296	5 296	2 352	2 278	430	193	102	407	304	554
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 338	7 338	3 303	2 968	577	408	238	467	579	750
Private household occupations	119	119	67	27	7	-	-	7	-	30
Protective service occupations	750	750	349	247	48	61	9	74	31	190
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 419	4 419	2 030	1 962	260	227	81	218	358	329
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 017	1 017	279	354	203	32	78	23	25	146
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 833	3 833	2 067	766	516	156	257	362	178	506
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 217	1 217	660	282	145	80	97	127	71	115
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 438	1 438	643	465	175	39	94	95	81	121
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 187	1 187	530	451	78	53	99	70	134	63
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	35 342	35 342	15 724	15 007	2 387	1 761	1 038	1 550	2 881	4 382
Less than \$5,000	4 539	4 539	1 338	2 997	82	244	52	75	273	464
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 138	4 138	1 561	2 273	115	337	84	109	261	314
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 097	4 097	1 661	2 053	226	263	116	103	334	329
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6 061	6 061	2 992	2 303	423	220	201	308	496	532
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 927	4 927	2 558	1 403	510	231	280	340	466	581
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 017	5 017	2 560	1 642	458	269	146	361	558	741
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 941	3 941	1 947	1 309	335	135	138	206	319	814
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 575	1 575	704	634	94	41	16	48	111	335
\$100,000 or more	1 047	1 047	403	393	144	21	5	-	63	272
Median (dollars)	22 551	22 551	25 934	15 518	32 046	17 173	26 341	30 278	26 218	34 547
Mean (dollars)	31 618	31 618	32 657	26 966	44 750	23 872	29 269	32 358	32 205	45 208
Families	19 680	19 680	9 870	6 158	1 978	720	803	1 271	1 697	2 936
Median income (dollars)	35 635	35 635	33 838	38 238	34 835	26 667	30 405	32 674	37 983	47 802
Per capita income (dollars)	12 079	12 079	13 451	9 844	15 892	11 670	10 698	10 947	12 581	17 512
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	35 342	35 342	15 724	15 007	2 387	1 761	1 038	1 550	2 881	4 382
With earnings	31 479	31 479	13 428	13 919	2 144	1 673	908	1 404	2 777	3 960
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 702	29 702	30 826	25 080	42 335	23 014	27 979	30 728	30 074	44 448
With Social Security income	5 176	5 176	3 158	1 110	502	48	223	281	133	488
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 418	7 418	7 540	6 774	7 211	5 065	7 602	5 261	7 089	7 807
With public assistance income	788	788	524	143	50	8	17	60	19	106
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 012	3 012	2 656	4 396	813	1 896	5 214	2 285	3 283	4 265
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	43 558	43 558	40 191	45 694	49 466	32 043	32 602	34 032	42 855	59 193
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 484	43 484	39 481	48 347	46 110	39 359	34 618	35 169	44 250	60 296
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 390	47 390	43 700	52 726	46 981	35 451	34 937	35 971	46 776	62 136
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 592	47 592	43 278	53 703	49 444	42 854	37 945	37 878	48 091	63 274
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 575	19 575	21 089	16 610	19 269	19 304	15 240	22 193	17 133	24 215
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 302	17 302	17 767	15 917	16 908	15 948	11 460	21 935	19 248	24 206
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	19 680	19 680	9 870	6 158	1 978	720	803	1 271	1 697	2 936
Householder worked in 1989	17 342	17 342	8 515	5 627	1 791	666	674	1 148	1 583	2 630
With related children under 18 years	10 001	10 001	4 974	3 084	1 127	352	440	741	1 071	1 609
With related children under 5 years	4 659	4 659	2 411	1 465	506	193	154	316	516	753
Married-couple families	16 487	16 487	8 319	4 920	1 758	601	715	1 094	1 440	2 661
Householder worked in 1989	14 674	14 674	7 231	4 562	1 611	555	602	994	1 359	2 398
With related children under 18 years	8 419	8 419	4 097	2 602	989	313	386	602	896	1 440
With related children under 5 years	4 107	4 107	2 097	1 304	449	169	130	294	490	690
Female householder, no husband present	2 216	2 216	1 171	792	135	64	51	154	185	202
Householder worked in 1989	1 781	1 781	939	659	103	56	35	131	161	166
With related children under 18 years	1 261	1 261	714	390	86	16	35	130	151	130
With related children under 5 years	436	436	256	131	30	8	11	22	26	52
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	25 309	25 309	8 148	15 896	581	1 571	316	371	2 175	2 210
Nonfamily householder	15 662	15 662	5 854	8 849	409	1 041	235	279	1 184	1 446
65 years and over	1 918	1 918	1 355	312	208	21	51	64	11	69
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	84 307	84 307	37 758	33 735	6 774	3 625	2 846	4 426	7 340	11 265
Persons under 18 years	17 615	17 615	8 809	5 364	1 843	579	773	1 367	1 820	2 868
Related children under 18 years	17 554	17 554	8 785	5 331	1 839	579	773	1 367	1 808	2 868
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 090	12 090	5 892	3 686	1 279	337	566	977	1 235	1 958
Persons 65 years and over	6 212	6 212	4 033	1 088	553	40	281	318	127	576
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 789	1 789	846	725	126	107	68	89	94	122
Percent below poverty level	9.1	9.1	8.6	11.8	6.4	14.9	8.5	7.0	5.5	4.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 321	1 321	587	585	74	70	58	59	55	94
With related children under 18 years	1 025	1 025	534	341	90	51	44	44	66	74
With related children under 5 years	647	647	356	230	50	44	13	19	12	31
Married-couple families	949	949	536	293	81	53	34	68	38	71
Householder worked in 1989	716	716	380	248	67	24	29	52	32	51
With related children under 18 years	595	595	334	181	61	28	22	23	19	41
With related children under 5 years	435	435	252	155	36	28	-	12	12	18
Female householder, no husband present	577	577	221	306	37	23	9	21	47	36
Householder worked in 1989	400	400	128	251	7	15	4	7	23	28
With related children under 18 years	361	361	178	149	21	8	9	21	47	18
With related children under 5 years	175	175	96	64	14	8	-	7	-	8
Unrelated individuals	13 565	13 565	2 885	10 349	102	672	94	102	1 319	1 186
Nonfamily householder	6 960	6 960	1 692	5 085	45	363	42	90	586	625
65 years and over	423	423	331	39	16	-	21	49	-	22
Persons	19 032	19 032	5 673	12 280	533	936	322	344	1 596	1 551
Percent below poverty level	22.6	22.6	15.0	36.4	7.9	25.8	11.3	7.8	21.7	13.8
Persons under 18 years	2 181	2 181	1 283	601	156	67	108	100	136	124
Related children under 18 years	2 144	2 144	1 283	568	152	67	108	100	124	124
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 281	1 281	750	311	106	18	83	69	98	81
Persons 65 years and over	602	602	432	44	79	-	38	77	5	22
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	11 056	11 056	2 858	7 655	195	470	264	112	820	966
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	23 227	23 227	7 637	13 976	781	1 240	472	508	1 844	1 910

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	984	2 226	2 372	788	306	760	963	959	1 783	793
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	198	303	193	53	20	43	83	97	201	71
Professional specialty occupations	258	473	240	136	53	33	58	151	378	74
Technicians and related support occupations	58	201	89	60	8	19	24	34	103	33
Sales occupations	66	193	407	116	42	106	117	125	254	44
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	137	408	467	142	14	77	183	169	353	89
Private household occupations	—	—	7	—	5	—	9	7	15	—
Protective service occupations	27	61	74	18	—	15	29	—	24	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	95	227	218	75	40	186	160	125	103	171
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	32	23	11	20	20	11	11	23	21
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	51	156	362	102	63	105	176	129	219	114
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	52	80	127	42	12	72	53	43	42	49
Transportation and material moving occupations	25	39	95	22	17	26	42	41	27	58
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10	53	70	11	12	58	18	27	41	69
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	730	1 761	1 550	589	227	595	757	890	1 576	693
Less than \$5,000	25	244	75	47	24	52	80	61	100	115
\$5,000 to \$9,999	51	337	109	29	42	84	110	132	94	62
\$10,000 to \$14,999	74	263	103	39	36	138	103	119	129	110
\$15,000 to \$24,999	161	220	308	66	34	165	214	208	254	199
\$25,000 to \$34,999	138	231	340	164	40	67	90	164	256	110
\$35,000 to \$49,999	103	269	361	151	22	54	124	96	282	75
\$50,000 to \$74,999	92	135	206	67	18	35	24	79	253	22
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35	41	48	26	11	—	12	26	115	—
\$100,000 or more	51	21	—	—	—	—	—	5	93	—
Median (dollars)	29 042	17 173	30 278	31 219	16 797	15 979	18 569	19 236	33 214	17 361
Mean (dollars)	41 169	23 872	32 358	33 302	24 358	19 694	22 234	26 293	42 116	19 583
Families	552	720	1 271	422	188	411	436	500	1 118	397
Median income (dollars)	32 647	26 667	32 674	35 536	23 929	19 427	23 152	30 385	41 611	21 122
Per capita income (dollars)	16 350	11 670	10 947	12 665	7 312	6 898	8 483	11 584	17 771	7 683
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	730	1 761	1 550	589	227	595	757	890	1 576	693
With earnings	655	1 673	1 404	525	176	457	689	667	1 179	582
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 830	23 014	30 728	32 238	26 601	19 489	21 572	26 001	38 592	20 206
With Social Security income	92	48	281	73	67	200	120	289	562	111
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 304	5 065	5 261	7 607	6 185	7 147	7 352	8 031	8 324	6 324
With public assistance income	16	8	60	9	36	73	32	29	47	45
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	193	1 896	2 285	3 555	2 211	3 558	1 175	4 527	2 292	2 726
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	47 654	32 043	34 032	37 149	27 544	22 429	27 214	33 645	50 711	22 699
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 319	39 359	35 169	38 132	26 575	16 264	22 237	35 696	43 563	24 106
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 671	35 451	35 971	38 908	28 701	24 254	29 575	37 020	52 774	25 910
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 281	42 854	37 878	38 586	29 335	17 020	23 231	38 613	45 587	29 480
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 019	19 304	22 193	21 455	18 634	14 861	21 751	14 638	29 660	13 729
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 521	15 948	21 935	19 046	9 000	14 029	13 327	7 484	19 427	10 697
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	552	720	1 271	422	188	411	436	500	1 118	397
Householder worked in 1989	511	666	1 148	396	138	286	379	391	868	355
With related children under 18 years	382	352	741	262	94	165	254	262	403	245
With related children under 5 years	161	193	316	151	47	107	122	128	170	149
Married-couple families	454	601	1 094	354	160	308	347	408	1 018	270
Householder worked in 1989	427	555	994	332	115	220	325	335	786	251
With related children under 18 years	292	313	602	227	76	115	224	226	364	166
With related children under 5 years	123	169	294	138	29	94	116	104	167	103
Female householder, no husband present	72	64	154	44	14	64	63	64	88	99
Householder worked in 1989	58	56	131	40	14	41	34	28	70	76
With related children under 18 years	64	16	130	27	9	37	24	28	34	68
With related children under 5 years	21	8	22	13	9	9	6	24	3	40
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	263	1 571	371	189	75	240	499	477	551	397
Nonfamily householder	178	1 041	279	167	39	184	321	390	458	296
65 years and over	53	21	64	41	22	84	32	177	239	56
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 833	3 625	4 426	1 440	718	1 743	1 938	2 053	3 700	1 663
Persons under 18 years	515	579	1 367	416	243	526	519	506	750	463
Related children under 18 years	515	579	1 367	416	243	508	513	506	750	463
Related children 5 to 17 years	330	337	977	242	158	351	363	346	559	271
Persons 65 years and over	82	40	318	88	95	269	125	354	819	119
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	37	107	89	30	40	82	69	65	59	79
Percent below poverty level	6.7	14.9	7.0	7.1	21.3	20.0	15.8	13.0	5.3	19.9
Householder worked in 1989	23	70	59	30	25	47	65	45	27	50
With related children under 18 years	37	51	44	17	21	63	58	44	31	57
With related children under 5 years	20	44	19	11	18	50	18	37	12	46
Married-couple families	23	53	68	17	36	62	43	34	54	28
Householder worked in 1989	23	24	52	17	21	36	43	27	22	22
With related children under 18 years	23	28	23	17	17	50	43	27	26	14
With related children under 5 years	13	28	12	11	14	50	12	20	12	14
Female householder, no husband present	14	23	21	4	4	20	15	26	5	51
Householder worked in 1989	—	15	7	4	4	11	11	13	5	28
With related children under 18 years	14	8	21	4	4	13	15	17	5	43
With related children under 5 years	7	8	7	—	4	—	6	17	—	32
Unrelated individuals	37	672	102	52	49	70	254	111	132	156
Nonfamily householder	18	363	90	52	26	56	123	57	111	112
65 years and over	—	—	49	15	16	38	10	14	48	12
Persons	139	936	344	150	217	491	520	341	312	433
Percent below poverty level	7.6	25.8	7.8	10.4	30.2	28.2	26.8	16.6	8.4	26.0
Persons under 18 years	41	67	100	37	89	249	160	122	67	160
Related children under 18 years	41	67	100	37	89	249	160	122	67	160
Related children 5 to 17 years	20	18	69	20	51	145	142	75	54	82
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	77	18	39	49	10	14	71	18
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	42	470	112	66	55	264	225	150	161	239
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	250	1 240	508	156	348	767	703	479	380	471

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.		College Station city, Brazos County							Remainder of Brazos County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	
OCCUPATION											
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 115	2 252	4 001	844	1 839	1 527	3 522	3 877	1 352	2 749	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	196	298	463	53	53	186	323	491	141	374	
Professional specialty occupations	528	700	1 019	271	443	435	1 012	1 157	164	614	
Technicians and related support occupations	178	171	338	92	90	152	378	468	59	184	
Sales occupations	269	221	557	87	233	169	469	304	84	218	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	264	367	568	132	455	198	625	579	209	418	
Private household occupations	9	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	18	
Protective service occupations	44	36	29	12	20	18	68	31	9	124	
Service occupations, except protective and household	253	177	448	85	332	168	260	358	81	181	
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	35	—	73	7	65	19	108	25	71	117	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	206	129	192	34	13	87	109	178	250	285	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	11	22	53	33	38	23	37	71	91	91	
Transportation and material moving occupations	102	68	153	17	45	14	79	81	94	86	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	56	108	21	45	58	54	134	99	39	
INCOME IN 1989											
Households	1 718	1 935	3 904	723	11	1 262	3 217	2 874	932	2 015	
Less than \$5,000	258	117	998	175	—	142	720	273	45	102	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	259	98	750	146	11	138	572	261	84	156	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	180	183	549	113	—	175	480	334	81	150	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	386	397	526	169	—	226	529	496	162	342	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	224	406	272	70	—	132	230	459	261	326	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	210	283	307	43	—	206	238	558	146	314	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	161	243	254	7	—	124	244	319	138	304	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	26	163	154	—	—	79	127	111	10	168	
\$100,000 or more	14	45	94	—	—	40	77	63	5	153	
Median (dollars)	18 660	29 137	11 318	11 406	5 360	21 818	13 125	26 162	27 136	33 097	
Mean (dollars)	24 331	36 416	21 887	14 268	5 750	34 022	23 646	32 215	30 239	46 714	
Families	770	1 195	1 185	221	—	575	1 241	1 690	748	1 471	
Median income (dollars)	29 884	36 144	39 871	20 972	—	38 646	30 787	38 066	31 038	43 792	
Per capita income (dollars)	11 677	16 221	10 103	6 832	2 530	14 306	10 734	12 577	10 707	17 793	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989											
Households	1 718	1 935	3 904	723	11	1 262	3 217	2 874	932	2 015	
With earnings	1 506	1 683	3 580	649	11	1 147	3 009	2 770	813	1 823	
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 984	31 567	19 830	14 883	5 750	30 153	22 021	30 080	28 983	46 183	
With Social Security income	319	416	335	14	—	223	275	133	217	281	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 618	9 285	6 872	4 108	—	7 549	5 673	7 089	7 511	8 845	
With public assistance income	95	32	10	—	—	59	62	19	17	70	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 170	2 182	2 953	—	—	1 200	5 156	3 283	5 214	3 244	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE											
Families (dollars)	34 952	44 824	44 049	21 424	—	45 143	41 595	42 917	33 056	56 218	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 485	45 134	46 752	19 876	—	53 442	38 576	44 250	35 557	51 265	
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 005	49 098	51 856	20 899	—	48 843	52 283	46 868	35 427	60 066	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 202	51 752	50 949	20 467	—	58 174	46 705	48 091	38 786	54 881	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 938	23 641	14 130	5 132	—	32 347	14 777	17 133	15 240	25 312	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 064	21 446	16 826	2 300	—	21 318	13 201	19 248	11 460	26 029	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989											
All Income Levels In 1989											
Families	770	1 195	1 185	221	—	575	1 241	1 690	748	1 471	
Householder worked in 1989	660	1 007	1 079	205	—	501	1 129	1 576	631	1 282	
With related children under 18 years	321	493	465	123	—	215	589	1 071	415	783	
With related children under 5 years	173	216	201	115	—	88	266	516	147	291	
Married-couple families	616	989	911	191	—	459	895	1 433	666	1 271	
Householder worked in 1989	531	832	825	181	—	419	827	1 352	565	1 125	
With related children under 18 years	243	364	402	119	—	186	443	896	367	656	
With related children under 5 years	145	179	181	111	—	76	188	490	123	257	
Female householder, no husband present	116	181	163	10	—	82	221	185	51	139	
Householder worked in 1989	101	150	143	4	—	48	184	161	35	103	
With related children under 18 years	71	112	54	4	—	15	113	151	35	100	
With related children under 5 years	28	37	20	4	—	4	56	26	11	29	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 452	1 033	4 888	858	21	1 183	3 497	2 175	257	690	
Nonfamily householder	948	740	2 719	502	11	687	1 976	1 184	184	544	
65 years and over	137	118	100	—	—	94	67	11	51	45	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 584	4 178	8 093	1 395	21	3 000	6 996	7 324	2 639	5 218	
Persons under 18 years	486	697	810	128	—	531	959	1 808	735	1 379	
Related children under 18 years	486	697	800	128	—	525	959	1 820	735	1 379	
Related children 5 to 17 years	285	462	582	42	—	369	697	1 235	534	1 029	
Persons 65 years and over	430	563	335	—	—	282	205	127	263	357	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families	75	17	162	58	—	42	205	94	61	68	
Percent below poverty level	9.7	1.4	13.7	26.2	—	7.3	16.5	5.6	8.2	4.6	
Householder worked in 1989	65	—	149	42	—	42	176	55	51	47	
With related children under 18 years	46	17	51	52	—	13	96	66	44	53	
With related children under 5 years	28	17	51	52	—	13	69	12	13	18	
Married-couple families	39	9	59	48	—	21	84	38	27	35	
Householder worked in 1989	39	—	59	38	—	21	62	32	22	22	
With related children under 18 years	28	9	31	48	—	9	38	19	22	20	
With related children under 5 years	28	9	31	48	—	9	32	12	—	5	
Female householder, no husband present	11	8	85	10	—	12	79	47	9	18	
Householder worked in 1989	11	—	72	4	—	12	79	23	4	10	
With related children under 18 years	11	8	20	4	—	4	47	47	9	18	
With related children under 5 years	—	8	20	4	—	4	26	—	—	8	
Unrelated individuals	674	344	3 340	558	21	596	2 274	1 319	86	180	
Nonfamily householder	357	183	1 788	261	11	238	1 128	586	42	114	
65 years and over	19	20	—	—	—	11	17	—	21	16	
Persons	863	413	3 719	707	21	704	2 841	1 596	300	385	
Percent below poverty level	24.1	9.9	46.0	50.7	100.0	23.5	40.6	21.8	11.4	7.4	
Persons under 18 years	62	34	79	47	—	28	155	136	108	74	
Related children under 18 years	62	34	69	47	—	22	155	124	108	74	
Related children 5 to 17 years	17	14	16	12	—	—	87	98	83	51	
Persons 65 years and over	19	20	—	—	—	11	17	5	31	16	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:											
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	518	252	2 321	419	21	452	1 804	820	250	140	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 159	552	4 123	815	21	852	3 300	1 844	435	648	

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brazos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County				Bryan city, Brazos County	
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 20	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	13 638	13 638	9 461	3 286	475	563	800	537	431	800
Native	13 256	13 256	9 447	2 918	475	563	800	537	431	800
Foreign born	382	382	14	368	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	31	31	22	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	12 294	12 294	8 492	3 007	421	495	704	481	377	704
Speak a language other than English	505	505	137	331	-	-	48	18	-	48
Do not speak English "very well"	100	100	50	40	-	-	19	-	-	19
In linguistically isolated households	50	50	32	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	4 968	4 968	3 014	1 772	90	116	330	164	90	330
Preprimary school	245	245	173	44	9	18	25	10	9	25
Public school	216	216	144	44	-	18	11	10	-	11
Elementary or high school	3 156	3 156	2 400	615	58	69	293	126	58	293
Public school	3 044	3 044	2 367	548	58	69	293	114	58	293
College	1 567	1 567	441	1 113	23	29	12	28	23	12
Public college	1 456	1 456	375	1 068	23	29	-	28	23	-
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	6 593	6 593	4 760	1 294	249	340	348	325	209	348
Less than 9th grade	1 074	1 074	825	111	46	71	10	67	43	10
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 590	1 590	1 207	184	40	130	33	64	10	33
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 002	2 002	1 494	380	72	73	214	78	69	214
Some college, no degree	935	935	706	185	47	30	62	38	47	62
Associate degree	278	278	204	61	35	9	11	6	31	11
Bachelor's degree	373	373	155	214	9	4	9	59	9	9
Graduate or professional degree	341	341	169	159	-	23	9	13	-	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	59.6	59.6	57.3	77.2	65.5	40.9	87.6	59.7	74.6	87.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.8	10.8	6.8	28.8	3.6	7.9	5.2	22.2	4.3	5.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 493	1 493	1 780	916	942	978	2 592	1 118	967	2 592
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	12 294	12 294	8 492	3 007	421	495	704	481	377	704
Same house	5 278	5 278	3 960	703	299	403	160	315	269	160
Different house in United States	6 753	6 753	4 521	2 052	122	92	544	166	108	544
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	4 105	4 105	3 334	734	85	33	443	65	81	443
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	245	245	119	45	-	-	7	71	-	7
Different MSA/PMSA	1 584	1 584	609	939	-	52	42	14	-	42
Not in on MSA/PMSA	819	819	459	334	37	7	52	16	27	52
Abroad	263	263	11	252	-	-	-	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	4 887	4 887	3 345	1 239	211	198	334	193	178	334
Car, truck, or van	4 267	4 267	2 943	1 053	178	188	324	177	152	324
Drove alone	3 055	3 055	2 034	806	150	168	237	138	126	237
Carpooled	1 212	1 212	909	247	28	20	87	39	26	87
Public transportation	102	102	96	6	-	10	-	-	-	-
Other means	468	468	268	168	33	-	10	16	26	10
Worked at home	50	50	38	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.0	16.0	16.2	14.6	13.4	18.9	17.7	15.6	10.4	17.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	4 528	4 528	3 128	1 129	174	189	311	171	148	311
Central city	3 353	3 353	2 096	1 060	90	159	229	118	74	229
Outside central city	1 175	1 175	1 032	69	84	30	82	53	74	82
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	359	359	217	110	37	9	23	22	30	23
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	9 619	9 619	6 431	2 503	363	420	458	410	319	458
In labor force	5 898	5 898	4 055	1 491	275	208	353	246	235	353
Employed	4 967	4 967	3 401	1 263	211	198	334	193	178	334
Unemployed	902	902	625	228	64	10	19	53	57	19
Percent of civilian labor force	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.3	23.3	4.8	5.4	21.5	24.3	5.4
Females 16 years and over	5 286	5 286	3 624	1 271	206	222	250	265	189	250
Employed	2 704	2 704	1 897	649	135	102	184	101	118	184
Unemployed	492	492	354	113	42	3	7	40	42	7
With own children under 6 years	1 003	1 003	703	266	45	13	98	42	45	98
In labor force	747	747	533	180	45	13	71	35	45	71
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 010	1 010	767	227	26	7	89	32	26	89
In labor force	834	834	619	199	26	7	84	32	26	84
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 269	1 269	725	485	51	19	74	46	47	74
Not enrolled in school	256	256	215	30	28	7	14	-	24	14
Unemployed or not in labor force	169	169	141	17	4	7	14	-	-	14
Not high school graduate	172	172	168	-	28	-	10	-	24	10
Employed	47	47	47	-	24	-	-	-	24	-
Unemployed	36	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	89	89	85	-	4	-	10	-	-	10
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	6 468	6 468	4 180	1 906	306	225	363	259	266	363
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	4 270	4 270	2 834	1 180	238	170	252	154	214	252
50 to 52 weeks	2 468	2 468	1 705	597	141	102	180	106	124	180
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	8 250	8 250	5 375	2 374	328	319	458	312	290	458
With a mobility or self-care limitation	493	493	402	56	34	20	-	12	31	-
With a mobility limitation	239	239	180	27	-	20	-	12	-	-
In labor force	44	44	40	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	399	399	338	29	34	17	-	12	31	-
With a work disability	887	887	637	125	41	97	13	21	34	13
In labor force	252	252	193	43	3	13	4	-	-	4
Prevented from working	597	597	429	62	38	81	9	21	34	9
No work disability	7 363	7 363	4 738	2 249	287	222	445	291	256	445
In labor force	5 485	5 485	3 758	1 406	256	186	349	241	225	349
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 086	1 086	789	113	35	101	-	98	29	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	351	351	247	50	9	49	-	30	9	-
With a mobility limitation	280	280	205	33	-	37	-	30	-	-
With a self-care limitation	261	261	167	50	9	39	-	24	9	-

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.				College Station city, Brazos County				Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 2.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	1 846	2 533	561	1 397	442	490	835	781	533
Native	1 846	2 533	561	1 397	412	471	784	738	533
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	30	19	51	43	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 694	2 326	533	1 181	397	490	737	684	465
Speak a language other than English	24	32	14	7	16	40	54	22	—
Do not speak English "very well"	9	—	8	7	—	—	11	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	8	17	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	594	640	238	513	215	490	347	326	100
Preprimary school	38	9	10	38	14	—	—	23	18
Public school	38	9	10	32	14	—	—	23	18
Elementary or high school	475	575	172	446	86	—	272	165	69
Public school	462	575	172	434	83	—	250	123	69
College	81	56	56	29	115	490	75	138	13
Public college	60	42	44	29	115	479	41	138	13
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 043	1 466	311	504	215	—	292	341	316
Less than 9th grade	181	375	33	37	10	—	44	52	64
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	312	373	97	158	19	—	95	52	123
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	257	427	96	224	46	—	105	91	73
Some college, no degree	176	204	62	22	66	—	25	26	30
Associate degree	47	34	16	31	10	—	—	30	9
Bachelor's degree	29	14	7	25	24	—	17	31	4
Graduate or professional degree	41	39	—	7	40	—	6	59	13
Percent high school graduate or higher	52.7	49.0	58.2	61.3	86.5	—	52.4	69.5	40.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.7	3.6	2.3	6.3	29.8	—	7.9	26.4	5.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 760	1 618	1 771	2 496	1 784	—	1 634	1 267	1 048
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	1 694	2 326	533	1 181	397	490	737	684	465
Some house	965	1 282	257	570	151	45	104	238	389
Different house in United States	729	1 044	272	611	240	427	633	393	76
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	575	842	224	526	38	—	340	237	33
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18	41	24	4	23	—	11	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	78	85	13	33	135	391	105	110	36
Not in an MSA/PMSA	58	76	11	48	44	36	177	46	7
Abroad	—	—	4	—	6	18	—	53	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	653	911	213	365	218	99	251	334	175
Car, truck, or van	598	771	184	309	207	28	201	308	175
Drove alone	408	491	143	191	156	28	136	265	155
Carpooled	190	280	41	118	51	—	65	43	20
Public transportation	5	49	6	15	—	—	6	—	—
Other means	50	70	23	41	11	59	44	26	—
Worked at home	—	21	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.3	17.0	15.4	18.2	14.2	8.1	14.7	17.0	19.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	607	878	197	340	176	99	237	302	166
Central city	380	553	149	219	160	99	237	269	136
Outside central city	227	325	48	121	16	—	—	33	30
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	46	33	16	25	42	—	14	32	9
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 311	1 844	394	742	305	490	525	542	390
In labor force	757	1 132	270	478	249	136	310	386	185
Employed	654	929	213	377	242	99	251	334	175
Unemployed	74	203	57	101	7	37	59	52	10
Percent of civilian labor force	10.2	17.9	21.1	21.1	2.8	27.2	19.0	13.5	5.4
Females 16 years and over	757	1 004	217	452	145	292	304	268	202
Employed	387	498	120	225	120	72	119	162	89
Unemployed	33	67	21	84	7	30	35	8	3
With own children under 6 years	104	104	22	158	36	—	119	58	13
In labor force	75	96	22	91	36	—	49	42	13
With own children 6 to 17 years only	126	165	64	168	50	—	96	35	7
In labor force	112	128	42	124	50	—	68	35	7
Persons 16 to 19 years	129	185	50	122	16	273	99	45	19
Not enrolled in school	15	74	4	40	4	—	26	—	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	48	4	34	—	—	17	—	7
Not high school graduate	11	53	4	34	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	5	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	19	4	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	11	29	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	821	1 137	255	455	279	374	347	429	202
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	512	767	192	319	166	126	208	305	147
50 to 52 weeks	311	380	75	201	85	7	119	191	96
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	993	1 431	374	738	283	490	495	482	296
With a mobility or self-care limitation	77	122	48	61	—	—	36	12	20
With a mobility limitation	34	41	25	41	—	—	15	12	20
In labor force	—	21	10	—	—	—	4	—	—
With a self-care limitation	61	122	43	38	—	—	21	—	17
With a work disability	92	226	60	103	5	32	34	42	97
In labor force	18	77	10	37	5	—	13	13	13
Prevented from working	74	142	50	66	—	12	21	29	81
No work disability	901	1 205	314	635	278	458	461	440	199
In labor force	699	1 005	256	441	234	136	297	346	163
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	236	413	20	4	22	—	30	44	94
With a mobility or self-care limitation	89	110	12	—	—	—	4	34	42
With a mobility limitation	83	83	12	—	—	—	4	17	30
With a self-care limitation	61	76	12	—	—	—	4	34	32

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryon-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Brozos County				Bryon city, Brozos County	
		Total	Bryon city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 20	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 967	4 967	3 401	1 263	211	198	334	193	178	334
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	246	246	151	79	29	22	11	13	29	11
Professional specialty occupations	541	541	302	230	9	19	26	42	9	26
Technicians and related support occupations	176	176	98	58	—	20	—	—	—	—
Sales occupations	363	363	190	142	16	31	27	—	16	27
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	759	759	494	218	39	15	112	43	35	112
Private household occupations	158	158	113	38	17	—	—	13	10	—
Protective service occupations	90	90	40	36	—	—	11	20	—	11
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 268	1 268	938	275	45	46	39	22	39	39
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	153	153	73	40	6	9	—	25	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	317	317	263	30	—	15	35	15	—	35
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	313	313	229	63	17	21	51	—	17	51
Transportation and material moving occupations	319	319	261	48	33	—	22	—	23	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	264	264	249	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	4 461	4 461	3 045	1 063	219	242	205	171	186	205
Less than \$5,000	1 062	1 062	782	209	48	62	28	12	44	28
\$5,000 to \$9,999	940	940	581	272	27	53	30	47	15	30
\$10,000 to \$14,999	606	606	362	166	59	47	14	31	45	14
\$15,000 to \$24,999	766	766	550	158	19	35	28	21	16	28
\$25,000 to \$34,999	528	528	348	136	23	30	63	20	23	63
\$35,000 to \$49,999	348	348	276	70	31	2	32	26	31	32
\$50,000 to \$74,999	179	179	124	42	12	13	10	14	12	10
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	30	30	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	11 325	11 325	11 488	11 238	12 331	10 441	25 329	13 393	13 472	25 329
Mean (dollars)	18 307	18 307	18 809	18 169	18 864	14 172	22 313	21 809	20 408	22 313
Families	3 113	3 113	2 248	628	123	126	187	152	104	187
Median income (dollars)	14 404	14 404	15 061	13 633	25 804	16 700	24 271	21 042	27 500	24 271
Per capita income (dollars)	6 231	6 231	6 203	6 439	7 886	6 086	5 800	7 098	7 896	5 800
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	4 461	4 461	3 045	1 063	219	242	205	171	186	205
With earnings	3 481	3 481	2 308	945	184	122	177	147	151	177
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 470	20 470	21 568	18 573	20 661	21 741	24 226	20 927	23 091	24 226
With Social Security income	1 064	1 064	791	96	53	117	—	72	44	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 916	4 916	4 696	6 059	4 300	5 332	—	5 600	4 748	—
With public assistance income	753	753	563	116	17	48	41	33	17	41
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 336	2 336	2 293	3 262	3 164	1 175	1 400	1 095	3 164	1 400
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	21 485	21 485	21 739	21 754	26 542	21 839	21 933	23 131	29 668	21 933
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 901	20 901	20 429	21 946	37 481	20 514	21 899	38 243	37 481	21 899
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 793	32 793	34 038	34 141	29 894	23 276	32 357	32 829	35 293	32 357
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 112	35 112	33 891	39 694	47 751	29 000	31 723	40 726	47 751	31 723
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 082	11 082	10 982	10 114	18 281	15 000	8 292	14 170	18 281	8 292
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	10 388	10 388	10 160	10 029	18 281	—	9 209	29 550	18 281	9 209
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	3 113	3 113	2 248	628	123	126	187	152	104	187
Householder worked in 1989	2 319	2 319	1 640	553	99	94	159	82	80	159
With related children under 18 years	2 223	2 223	1 609	537	66	33	178	84	66	178
With related children under 5 years	1 038	1 038	750	251	59	14	77	43	59	77
Married-couple families	1 475	1 475	1 044	294	91	106	106	73	72	106
Householder worked in 1989	1 173	1 173	832	247	76	76	106	60	57	106
With related children under 18 years	883	883	643	218	43	13	97	49	43	97
With related children under 5 years	414	414	310	95	43	9	37	20	43	37
Female householder, no husband present	1 491	1 491	1 115	293	23	3	81	79	23	81
Householder worked in 1989	1 025	1 025	743	265	23	3	53	22	23	53
With related children under 18 years	1 230	1 230	907	285	23	3	81	35	23	81
With related children under 5 years	578	578	403	149	16	3	40	23	16	40
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 040	2 040	1 141	761	105	138	34	19	91	34
Nonfamily householder	1 348	1 348	797	435	96	116	18	19	82	18
65 years and over	471	471	351	66	24	57	—	12	20	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	12 841	12 841	9 190	2 760	475	563	790	537	431	790
Persons under 18 years	4 446	4 446	3 336	880	116	143	392	157	112	392
Related children under 18 years	4 442	4 442	3 336	880	112	143	392	157	112	392
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 118	3 118	2 379	609	58	75	296	101	58	296
Persons 65 years and over	1 086	1 086	789	113	35	101	—	98	29	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	1 232	1 232	892	271	31	15	76	58	22	76
Percent below poverty level	39.6	39.6	39.7	43.2	25.2	11.9	40.6	38.2	21.2	40.6
Householder worked in 1989	728	728	504	209	16	6	48	13	7	48
With related children under 18 years	1 037	1 037	759	252	7	5	76	21	7	76
With related children under 5 years	552	552	408	130	7	5	47	9	7	47
Married-couple families	269	269	167	83	24	10	7	5	15	7
Householder worked in 1989	138	138	77	49	9	3	7	5	—	7
With related children under 18 years	168	168	96	72	—	—	7	—	—	7
With related children under 5 years	66	66	49	17	—	—	7	—	—	7
Female householder, no husband present	931	931	695	188	7	3	69	53	7	69
Householder worked in 1989	572	572	409	160	7	3	41	8	7	41
With related children under 18 years	843	843	639	180	7	3	69	21	7	69
With related children under 5 years	468	468	343	113	7	3	40	9	7	40
Unrelated individuals	1 222	1 222	687	434	59	104	—	—	55	—
Nonfamily householder	815	815	500	236	50	82	—	—	46	—
65 years and over	330	330	259	27	14	47	—	—	10	—
Persons	5 650	5 650	3 950	1 300	119	226	278	202	95	278
Percent below poverty level	44.0	44.0	43.0	47.1	25.1	40.1	35.2	37.6	22.0	35.2
Persons under 18 years	2 355	2 355	1 799	448	13	68	194	36	9	194
Related children under 18 years	2 351	2 351	1 799	448	9	68	194	36	9	194
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 640	1 640	1 261	343	—	18	148	18	—	148
Persons 65 years and over	577	577	411	74	16	56	—	42	10	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 781	2 781	2 060	571	37	103	114	43	33	114
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	6 813	6 813	4 921	1 431	119	261	311	228	95	311

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.				College Station city, Brazos County				Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 2.02 (pt.)
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	654	929	213	377	242	99	251	334	175
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	34	13	—	—	18	—	7	19	16
Professional specialty occupations	48	53	21	15	52	24	17	64	9
Technicians and related support occupations	29	14	—	22	9	—	—	16	20
Sales occupations	44	42	3	40	45	28	19	21	31
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	82	96	54	38	33	40	15	49	15
Private household occupations	27	41	4	8	10	—	15	—	—
Protective service occupations	14	3	—	—	—	—	10	20	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	164	329	52	126	28	7	106	112	39
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	5	46	9	—	—	—	14	26	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	50	77	19	60	7	—	14	—	15
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	38	59	6	14	16	—	34	7	21
Transportation and material moving occupations	45	88	20	10	24	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	74	68	25	44	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	593	878	181	382	177	—	290	296	218
Less than \$5,000	207	223	40	119	37	—	94	52	55
\$5,000 to \$9,999	68	202	38	77	19	—	91	75	53
\$10,000 to \$14,999	55	123	26	59	37	—	65	21	40
\$15,000 to \$24,999	139	136	15	45	32	—	16	35	25
\$25,000 to \$34,999	54	84	24	63	29	—	14	73	30
\$35,000 to \$49,999	35	68	33	19	14	—	—	17	2
\$50,000 to \$74,999	28	35	5	—	9	—	10	13	13
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Median (dollars)	11 536	10 376	11 488	9 483	14 338	—	6 988	13 750	10 093
Mean (dollars)	23 889	16 816	18 557	13 003	17 827	—	10 329	25 159	14 445
Families	414	604	155	366	107	—	247	125	116
Median income (dollars)	16 823	13 417	12 202	10 147	19 125	—	7 007	21 550	16 200
Per capita income (dollars)	8 290	5 879	5 764	3 520	7 443	2 045	3 370	10 189	5 967
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	593	878	181	382	177	—	290	296	218
With earnings	416	575	148	302	177	—	249	269	105
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 138	19 946	19 964	14 517	16 010	—	10 417	25 677	22 915
With Social Security income	216	329	33	47	22	—	30	27	110
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 450	5 343	3 231	3 280	3 949	—	7 280	6 370	5 387
With public assistance income	125	163	57	94	30	—	42	44	41
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 748	3 082	2 571	2 384	2 786	—	2 927	3 905	1 306
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	30 908	20 715	19 886	13 203	22 723	—	11 008	40 287	22 202
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 033	23 569	25 575	12 861	23 260	—	10 857	39 044	20 514
Married-couple families (dollars)	54 216	27 972	26 805	25 129	27 481	—	18 305	76 732	23 863
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 148	34 112	30 974	24 739	29 097	—	20 275	85 309	29 000
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 296	12 636	11 033	8 345	14 753	—	6 599	12 933	15 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 061	11 589	12 729	8 125	14 922	—	6 599	12 933	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	414	604	155	366	107	—	247	125	116
Householder worked in 1989	294	400	110	261	90	—	202	112	84
With related children under 18 years	280	341	113	334	85	—	241	112	33
With related children under 5 years	100	147	35	160	34	—	122	52	14
Married-couple families	185	324	87	94	67	—	91	52	96
Householder worked in 1989	147	241	59	74	50	—	74	39	66
With related children under 18 years	97	153	74	85	45	—	85	39	13
With related children under 5 years	30	93	29	44	20	—	27	28	9
Female householder, no husband present	218	260	68	258	40	—	149	46	3
Householder worked in 1989	139	145	51	173	40	—	121	46	3
With related children under 18 years	172	181	39	235	40	—	149	46	3
With related children under 5 years	70	47	6	113	14	—	88	24	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	280	339	36	30	105	—	70	285	124
Nonfamily householder	179	274	26	16	70	—	43	171	102
65 years and over	133	147	11	—	10	—	—	44	50
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 786	2 524	561	1 397	442	—	815	765	533
Persons under 18 years	594	767	189	710	137	—	345	275	143
Related children under 18 years	594	767	189	710	137	—	345	275	143
Related children 5 to 17 years	449	565	161	494	92	—	255	178	75
Persons 65 years and over	236	413	20	4	22	—	30	44	94
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	147	203	60	242	38	—	190	30	15
Percent below poverty level	35.5	33.6	38.7	66.1	35.5	—	76.9	24.0	12.9
Householder worked in 1989	68	101	30	153	21	—	145	30	6
With related children under 18 years	113	163	38	226	32	—	190	30	5
With related children under 5 years	60	83	6	112	9	—	105	16	5
Married-couple families	17	67	26	22	17	—	61	—	10
Householder worked in 1989	7	33	13	11	—	—	44	—	3
With related children under 18 years	—	39	21	22	11	—	61	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	29	—	6	—	—	17	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	122	123	34	217	21	—	129	30	3
Householder worked in 1989	53	61	17	139	21	—	101	30	3
With related children under 18 years	105	117	17	201	21	—	129	30	3
With related children under 5 years	60	47	6	103	9	—	88	16	3
Unrelated individuals	218	218	25	20	73	—	43	145	97
Nonfamily householder	155	171	19	16	42	—	43	83	75
65 years and over	114	91	11	—	—	—	—	27	40
Persons	756	1 045	225	961	182	—	599	301	219
Percent below poverty level	42.3	41.4	40.1	68.8	41.2	—	73.5	39.3	41.1
Persons under 18 years	278	443	67	556	54	—	268	126	68
Related children under 18 years	278	443	67	556	54	—	268	126	68
Related children 5 to 17 years	195	313	61	397	44	—	191	108	18
Persons 65 years and over	162	177	16	4	12	—	30	27	49
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	428	525	104	527	65	—	258	127	103
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	867	1 416	311	1 063	186	—	636	332	254

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryon--College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Bryon city, Brozos County	College Station city, Brozos County
		Total	Bryon city	College Station city	Tract 10	Tract 14
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	4 460	4 460	896	3 506	477	1 888
Native	948	948	159	775	16	176
Foreign born	3 512	3 512	737	2 731	461	1 712
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	569	569	72	497	59	427
Persons 5 years and over	4 052	4 052	822	3 172	453	1 658
Speak a language other than English	3 216	3 216	673	2 499	380	1 584
Do not speak English "very well"	1 666	1 666	240	1 397	139	1 096
In linguistically isolated households	1 273	1 273	190	1 083	124	939
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 811	2 811	494	2 305	331	1 246
Preprimary school	105	105	16	89	16	51
Public school	66	66	7	59	7	40
Elementary or high school	357	357	58	293	6	108
Public school	339	339	48	285	6	100
College	2 349	2 349	420	1 923	309	1 087
Public college	2 271	2 271	378	1 887	286	1 072
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	2 402	2 402	483	1 875	264	1 220
Less than 9th grade	35	35	8	27	—	4
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	28	28	—	28	—	6
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	78	78	24	48	—	10
Some college, no degree	217	217	68	133	43	44
Associate degree	61	61	—	51	—	31
Bachelor's degree	719	719	180	527	114	384
Graduate or professional degree	1 264	1 264	203	1 061	107	741
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.4	97.4	98.3	97.1	100.0	99.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	82.6	82.6	79.3	84.7	83.7	92.2
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	693	693	833	658	492	728
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	4 052	4 052	822	3 172	453	1 658
Some house	710	710	143	517	37	126
Offrent house in United States	1 503	1 503	342	1 153	142	255
Central city at this MSA/PMSA	341	341	31	310	23	76
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	996	996	249	739	110	137
Not in an MSA/PMSA	166	166	62	104	9	42
Abroad	1 839	1 839	337	1 502	274	1 277
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	2 151	2 151	501	1 619	253	822
Car, truck, or van	1 060	1 060	262	767	63	158
Drove alone	791	791	191	569	44	84
Carpooled	269	269	71	198	19	74
Public transportation	108	108	18	90	9	6
Other means	936	936	190	746	181	650
Worked at home	47	47	31	16	—	8
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.0	13.0	18.4	11.4	13.6	10.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 066	2 066	479	1 556	253	812
Central city	2 026	2 026	460	1 535	253	801
Outside central city	40	40	19	21	—	11
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	85	85	22	63	—	10
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	3 658	3 658	744	2 862	440	1 517
In labor force	2 219	2 219	501	1 687	253	877
Employed	2 149	2 149	479	1 639	245	842
Unemployed	48	48	—	48	—	35
Percent of civilian labor force	2.2	2.2	—	2.8	—	4.0
Females 16 years and over	1 496	1 496	296	1 158	128	592
Employed	780	780	198	561	65	234
Unemployed	29	29	—	29	—	23
With own children under 6 years	387	387	63	324	26	249
In labor force	155	155	46	109	9	72
With own children 6 to 17 years only	201	201	48	140	7	55
In labor force	145	145	39	93	7	26
Persons 16 to 19 years	379	379	54	325	25	62
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 621	2 621	527	2 063	281	1 028
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 188	1 188	288	877	127	311
50 to 52 weeks	674	674	155	502	60	177
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 596	3 596	722	2 822	432	1 517
With a mobility or self-care limitation	75	75	33	42	16	24
With a mobility limitation	24	24	17	7	—	—
In labor force	14	14	7	7	—	—
With a self-care limitation	58	58	23	35	16	24
With a work disability	29	29	17	12	—	6
In labor force	13	13	7	6	—	—
Prevented from working	16	16	10	6	—	6
No work disability	3 567	3 567	705	2 810	432	1 511
In labor force	2 172	2 172	472	1 669	245	877
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	40	40	—	40	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	5	—	5	—	—
With a mobility limitation	5	5	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryon--College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Bryon city, Brozos County	College Stotion city, Brozos County
		Total	Bryon city	College Stotion city	Tract 10	Tract 14
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	2 149	2 149	479	1 639	245	842
Executive, administrative, and monogerial occupations -----	176	176	35	141	—	45
Professional specialty occupations -----	889	889	187	692	113	473
Technicians and related support occupations -----	447	447	90	357	73	189
Sales occupations -----	92	92	19	73	—	13
Administrotive support occupations, including clerical -----	263	263	79	176	43	61
Private household occupations -----	8	8	8	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	23	23	—	23	—	6
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	175	175	41	121	7	50
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	14	14	—	14	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repoir occupations -----	14	14	14	—	9	—
Mochine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	24	24	6	18	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	7	7	—	7	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleoners, helpers, and laborers -----	17	17	—	17	—	5
INCOME IN 1989						
Households -----	1 557	1 557	334	1 213	210	747
Less than \$5,000 -----	283	283	80	203	80	98
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	292	292	69	223	39	171
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	288	288	17	271	8	234
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	212	212	23	189	16	144
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	175	175	45	120	40	61
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	147	147	63	84	18	39
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	117	117	31	86	9	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	11	11	—	11	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	32	32	6	26	—	—
Medion (dollors) -----	12 929	12 929	15 313	12 593	7 572	11 555
Mean (dollors) -----	21 734	21 734	24 215	21 009	15 350	13 700
Families -----	984	984	154	820	65	510
Medion income (dollors) -----	17 616	17 616	33 750	16 538	5 000—	12 083
Per copito income (dollors) -----	8 028	8 028	9 466	7 636	6 807	5 442
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households -----	1 557	1 557	334	1 213	210	747
With earnings -----	1 408	1 408	283	1 115	169	679
Mean eornings (dollors) -----	22 704	22 704	26 753	21 638	17 413	14 066
With Social Security income -----	44	44	19	25	9	—
Mean Sociol Security income (dollors) -----	4 348	4 348	2 584	5 689	122	—
With public assistance income -----	26	26	16	10	6	5
Mean public assistance income (dollors) -----	4 240	4 240	2 805	6 535	1 600	5 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollors) -----	26 797	26 797	31 924	25 832	11 220	15 244
With own children under 18 years (dollors) -----	28 068	28 068	35 564	26 756	9 803	14 841
Married-couple families (dollors) -----	28 360	28 360	35 959	27 116	13 576	15 324
With own children under 18 years (dollors) -----	29 093	29 093	37 350	27 787	10 011	14 678
Female householder, no husband present (dollors) -----	12 677	12 677	15 902	11 304	4 003	—
With own children under 18 years (dollors) -----	15 769	15 769	26 125	10 769	9 150	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families -----	984	984	154	820	65	510
Householder worked in 1989 -----	820	820	125	685	41	401
With reloted children under 18 years -----	608	608	95	513	29	328
With reloted children under 5 years -----	368	368	41	327	15	235
Married-couple families -----	880	880	124	746	49	497
Householder worked in 1989 -----	745	745	104	631	34	395
With reloted children under 18 years -----	542	542	74	468	22	322
With reloted children under 5 years -----	361	361	34	327	15	235
Female householder, no husband present -----	77	77	23	54	16	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	55	55	14	41	7	—
With reloted children under 18 years -----	53	53	14	39	7	—
With reloted children under 5 years -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 175	1 175	380	795	311	456
Nonfamily householder -----	573	573	180	393	145	237
65 years and over -----	13	13	—	13	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	4 142	4 142	887	3 197	468	1 863
Persons under 18 years -----	833	833	147	680	28	374
Reloted children under 18 years -----	833	833	147	680	28	374
Reloted children 5 to 17 years -----	438	438	82	350	13	148
Persons 65 years and over -----	40	40	—	40	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families -----	266	266	51	215	42	152
Percent below poverty level -----	27.0	27.0	33.1	26.2	64.6	29.8
Householder worked in 1989 -----	146	146	27	119	18	82
With reloted children under 18 years -----	163	163	15	148	15	105
With reloted children under 5 years -----	110	110	8	102	8	92
Married-couple families -----	217	217	42	175	33	145
Householder worked in 1989 -----	126	126	27	99	18	82
With reloted children under 18 years -----	130	130	15	115	15	105
With reloted children under 5 years -----	110	110	8	102	8	92
Female householder, no husband present -----	42	42	9	33	9	—
Householder worked in 1989 -----	20	20	—	20	—	—
With reloted children under 18 years -----	33	33	—	33	—	—
With reloted children under 5 years -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals -----	730	730	245	485	206	271
Nonfamily householder -----	274	274	92	182	81	97
65 years and over -----	13	13	—	13	—	—
Persons -----	1 504	1 504	364	1 140	307	732
Percent below poverty level -----	36.3	36.3	41.0	35.7	65.6	39.3
Persons under 18 years -----	217	217	14	203	14	145
Reloted children under 18 years -----	217	217	14	203	14	145
Reloted children 5 to 17 years -----	117	117	7	110	7	52
Persons 65 years and over -----	30	30	—	30	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	929	929	256	673	235	403
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	1 855	1 855	390	1 465	333	1 038

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozas County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County			
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 2.01	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	16 205	16 205	10 691	4 441	552	907	559	819
Native	12 869	12 869	8 409	3 688	531	831	439	588
Foreign born	3 336	3 336	2 282	753	21	76	120	231
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	849	849	640	113	10	42	—	48
Persons 5 years and over	14 659	14 659	9 464	4 199	517	823	437	758
Speak a language other than English	10 464	10 464	7 355	2 397	374	452	183	566
Do not speak English "very well"	4 013	4 013	3 174	459	73	163	46	232
In linguistically isolated households	2 431	2 431	1 978	148	37	155	—	152
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	7 481	7 481	3 717	3 401	209	363	297	434
Preprimary school	225	225	155	57	12	49	19	—
Public school	177	177	113	51	12	16	19	—
Elementary or high school	3 425	3 425	2 787	378	42	297	59	252
Public school	3 288	3 288	2 663	375	36	297	59	238
College	3 831	3 831	775	2 966	155	17	219	182
Public college	3 722	3 722	713	2 919	155	13	213	167
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	6 703	6 703	5 097	989	284	413	181	312
Less than 9th grade	2 259	2 259	1 995	62	24	123	—	71
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 213	1 213	1 043	97	31	64	—	13
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 399	1 399	1 121	93	126	133	24	85
Some college, no degree	661	661	366	219	27	35	57	94
Associate degree	153	153	99	48	—	9	20	6
Bachelor's degree	564	564	284	217	44	38	39	28
Graduate or professional degree	454	454	189	253	32	11	41	15
Percent high school graduate or higher	48.2	48.2	40.4	83.9	80.6	54.7	100.0	73.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.2	15.2	9.3	47.5	26.8	11.9	44.2	13.8
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 316	1 316	1 905	415	1 333	2 027	859	850
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	14 659	14 659	9 464	4 199	517	823	437	758
Some house	4 785	4 785	3 883	380	157	256	98	155
Different house in United States	8 922	8 922	5 095	3 431	360	529	339	519
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 855	3 855	3 063	648	173	242	134	147
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	309	309	222	16	—	33	7	56
Different MSA/PMSA	3 721	3 721	1 248	2 333	169	69	190	278
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 037	1 037	562	434	18	185	8	38
Abroad	952	952	486	388	—	38	—	84
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	6 493	6 493	4 472	1 580	348	430	231	235
Car, truck, or van	5 394	5 394	4 074	1 020	320	419	195	217
Drove alone	4 013	4 013	2 945	834	251	314	155	185
Carpooled	1 381	1 381	1 129	186	69	105	40	32
Public transportation	128	128	17	111	8	—	36	—
Other means	798	798	331	419	—	11	—	18
Worked at home	173	173	50	30	20	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.9	15.9	17.3	11.7	14.7	18.8	12.0	18.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	6 089	6 089	4 160	1 550	319	390	231	221
Central city	5 013	5 013	3 315	1 501	288	310	231	161
Outside central city	1 076	1 076	845	49	31	80	—	60
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	404	404	312	30	29	40	—	14
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	11 532	11 532	6 902	3 852	463	520	369	565
In labor force	7 285	7 285	4 969	1 853	366	450	261	264
Employed	6 713	6 713	4 617	1 650	348	425	231	239
Unemployed	556	556	336	203	18	20	30	25
Percent of civilian labor force	7.6	7.6	6.8	11.0	4.9	4.5	11.5	9.5
Females 16 years and over	5 249	5 249	3 221	1 649	159	246	177	284
Employed	2 575	2 575	1 790	643	115	193	86	90
Unemployed	262	262	125	130	—	—	30	15
With own children under 6 years	1 143	1 143	874	186	41	85	61	31
In labor force	634	634	460	122	13	68	25	7
With own children 6 to 17 years only	878	878	674	122	30	59	41	69
In labor force	656	656	529	98	30	55	25	30
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 630	1 630	611	917	3	42	10	113
Not enrolled in school	314	314	261	31	3	19	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	143	143	119	13	—	19	—	—
Not high school graduate	256	256	207	27	—	15	—	—
Employed	122	122	97	14	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	39	39	39	—	—	11	—	—
Not in labor force	95	95	71	13	—	4	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	8 966	8 966	5 305	3 127	420	457	337	335
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	6 134	6 134	4 162	1 471	289	380	175	247
50 to 52 weeks	3 296	3 296	2 481	568	204	236	137	148
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	10 920	10 920	6 349	3 834	449	509	369	547
With a mobility or self-care limitation	296	296	247	24	—	10	—	—
With a mobility limitation	150	150	122	16	—	—	—	—
In labor force	53	53	53	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	223	223	186	24	—	10	—	—
With a work disability	546	546	468	54	—	35	—	9
In labor force	276	276	246	27	—	30	—	—
Prevented from working	248	248	205	22	—	5	—	9
No work disability	10 374	10 374	5 881	3 780	449	474	369	538
In labor force	6 901	6 901	4 615	1 826	359	415	261	264
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	478	478	419	18	14	6	—	18
With a mobility or self-care limitation	105	105	98	—	—	6	—	18
With a mobility limitation	94	94	87	—	—	6	—	18
With a self-care limitation	38	38	38	—	—	—	—	—

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County							
	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	552	907	517	1 655	2 344	1 349	699	467
Native	531	831	433	1 213	1 699	1 075	549	412
Foreign born	21	76	84	442	645	274	150	55
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	10	42	28	134	195	24	40	22
Persons 5 years and over	517	823	465	1 460	2 028	1 176	639	404
Speak a language other than English	374	452	350	1 317	1 732	920	478	294
Do not speak English "very well"	73	163	138	685	862	292	244	82
In linguistically isolated households	37	155	123	389	635	106	138	63
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	209	363	158	480	868	452	272	129
Preprimary school	12	49	—	17	31	31	—	6
Public school	12	16	—	17	31	31	—	—
Elementary or high school	42	297	140	394	772	367	220	103
Public school	36	297	129	373	739	359	195	103
College	155	17	18	69	65	54	52	20
Public college	155	13	8	69	65	40	43	20
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	284	413	280	850	1 055	589	301	227
Less than 9th grade	24	123	115	504	555	256	110	54
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	31	64	53	166	238	152	97	48
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	126	133	75	108	184	136	45	66
Some college, no degree	27	35	10	36	71	13	22	36
Associate degree	—	9	18	13	—	—	7	18
Bachelor's degree	44	38	9	23	7	26	20	5
Graduate or professional degree	32	11	—	—	—	6	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.6	54.7	40.0	21.2	24.8	30.7	31.2	55.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.8	11.9	3.2	2.7	.7	5.4	6.6	2.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 333	2 027	2 589	1 994	2 780	2 029	1 519	1 313
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	517	823	465	1 460	2 028	1 176	639	404
Same house	157	256	119	820	1 131	276	306	238
Different house in United States	360	529	342	604	797	859	321	144
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	173	242	211	441	586	459	221	126
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	33	—	54	41	—	14	5
Different MSA/PMSA	169	69	96	84	113	328	53	7
Not in on MSA/PMSA	18	185	35	25	57	72	33	6
Abroad	—	38	4	36	100	41	12	22
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	348	430	158	669	929	451	278	184
Car, truck, or van	320	419	150	614	790	433	240	179
Drove alone	251	314	112	389	510	342	198	119
Carpooled	69	105	38	225	280	91	42	60
Public transportation	8	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Other means	—	11	8	45	121	18	38	5
Worked at home	20	—	—	10	9	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.7	18.8	18.8	17.7	19.4	16.5	16.1	12.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	319	390	135	638	876	405	266	178
Central city	288	310	113	443	699	326	177	144
Outside central city	31	80	22	195	177	79	89	34
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	29	40	23	31	53	46	12	6
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	463	520	318	1 103	1 411	802	443	325
In labor force	366	450	190	732	1 034	596	301	232
Employed	348	425	167	691	956	534	282	196
Unemployed	18	20	23	41	78	62	19	36
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.5	12.1	5.6	7.5	10.4	6.3	15.5
Females 16 years and over	159	246	200	494	675	399	217	147
Employed	115	193	62	246	373	211	115	91
Unemployed	—	—	23	10	54	28	5	5
With own children under 6 years	41	85	62	107	193	135	49	27
In labor force	13	68	56	59	98	56	29	20
With own children 6 to 17 years only	30	59	22	106	180	78	42	25
In labor force	30	55	8	77	137	74	18	14
Persons 16 to 19 years	3	42	16	95	168	90	54	51
Not enrolled in school	3	19	8	50	58	38	23	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	19	8	11	26	16	10	11
Not high school graduate	—	15	8	41	58	38	18	11
Employed	—	—	—	30	32	22	13	—
Unemployed	—	11	—	—	6	11	—	11
Not in labor force	—	4	8	11	20	5	5	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	420	457	232	734	1 062	632	342	244
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	289	380	187	538	872	459	272	174
50 to 52 weeks	204	236	114	306	512	271	162	84
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	449	509	240	950	1 317	769	413	309
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	10	21	38	57	30	47	26
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	19	36	25	12	16
In labor force	—	—	—	—	7	21	9	16
With a self-care limitation	—	10	21	38	35	9	44	18
With a work disability	—	35	18	70	98	71	35	37
In labor force	—	30	13	20	37	35	28	18
Prevented from working	—	5	5	41	61	36	7	19
No work disability	449	474	222	880	1 219	698	378	272
In labor force	359	415	177	691	975	555	259	214
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14	6	7	153	94	33	30	16
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	6	—	16	37	7	10	—
With a mobility limitation	—	6	—	16	37	7	10	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	6	11	—	10	—

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.		College Station city, Brazos County						Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	613	524	847	420	1 107	733	559	434	
Native	459	360	740	261	1 061	618	439	336	
Foreign born	154	164	107	159	46	115	120	98	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	68	33	55	25	—	25	—	35	
Persons 5 years and over	527	491	835	381	1 107	692	437	423	
Speak a language other than English	459	363	486	260	557	351	183	320	
Do not speak English "very well"	267	147	72	70	55	63	46	152	
In linguistically isolated households	166	72	55	51	—	25	—	122	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	170	287	625	280	1 107	523	297	228	
Preprimary school	—	—	13	6	—	—	19	—	
Public school	—	—	13	—	—	—	19	—	
Elementary or high school	151	114	52	49	—	91	59	180	
Public school	145	114	52	49	—	91	59	180	
College	19	173	560	225	1 107	432	219	48	
Public college	14	153	560	207	1 107	424	213	48	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	297	220	232	142	—	204	181	185	
Less than 9th grade	90	54	10	—	—	18	—	49	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	80	33	41	—	—	19	—	7	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	73	57	20	13	—	23	24	66	
Some college, no degree	16	—	48	22	—	41	57	35	
Associate degree	14	3	—	9	—	12	20	6	
Bachelor's degree	24	16	57	48	—	35	39	22	
Graduate or professional degree	—	57	56	50	—	56	41	—	
Percent high school graduate or higher	42.8	60.5	78.0	100.0	—	81.9	100.0	69.7	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.1	33.2	48.7	69.0	—	44.6	44.2	11.9	
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 365	1 171	232	600	—	887	859	916	
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	527	491	835	381	1 107	692	437	423	
Some house	124	173	31	69	74	30	98	76	
Different house in United States	361	195	743	208	1 002	591	339	297	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	251	64	177	50	5	142	134	88	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18	12	9	—	—	—	7	56	
Different MSA/PMSA	58	91	425	129	873	406	190	127	
Not in on MSA/PMSA	34	28	132	29	124	43	8	26	
Abroad	42	123	61	104	31	71	—	50	
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	266	210	379	186	207	305	231	114	
Car, truck, or van	245	187	232	126	51	227	195	96	
Drove alone	149	166	202	98	40	178	155	75	
Carpooled	96	21	30	28	11	49	40	21	
Public transportation	—	—	33	—	—	12	36	—	
Other means	21	23	94	55	151	66	—	18	
Worked at home	—	—	20	5	5	—	—	—	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.1	11.2	9.6	10.4	8.7	15.9	12.0	14.2	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	259	188	370	186	202	298	231	105	
Central city	210	188	348	181	202	281	231	77	
Outside central city	49	—	22	5	—	17	—	28	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7	22	9	—	5	7	—	9	
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	389	377	787	344	1 107	617	369	297	
In labor force	272	239	429	206	293	346	261	124	
Employed	255	210	408	194	233	305	231	114	
Unemployed	6	29	21	12	60	41	30	10	
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	12.1	4.9	5.8	20.5	11.8	11.5	8.1	
Females 16 years and over	151	159	311	165	517	273	177	159	
Employed	68	64	111	79	111	159	86	34	
Unemployed	—	—	7	12	26	31	30	—	
With own children under 6 years	45	45	—	30	—	69	61	8	
In labor force	6	9	—	14	—	61	25	—	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	39	19	9	15	—	26	41	47	
In labor force	33	19	9	15	—	26	25	8	
Persons 16 to 19 years	24	44	88	44	601	95	10	76	
Not enrolled in school	7	25	14	7	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Not high school graduate	7	8	14	3	—	—	—	—	
Employed	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not in labor force	7	8	—	3	—	—	—	—	
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	289	266	679	273	820	504	337	144	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	262	171	329	130	314	249	175	129	
50 to 52 weeks	159	76	140	73	9	110	137	64	
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	372	345	787	344	1 107	599	369	290	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With a mobility limitation	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With a work disability	62	—	21	—	17	—	—	9	
In labor force	41	—	21	—	6	—	—	—	
Prevented from working	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	9	
No work disability	310	345	766	344	1 090	599	369	281	
In labor force	214	229	408	206	287	346	261	124	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	6	32	—	—	—	18	—	7	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	7	
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
With a self-care limitation	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan--College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County			
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 2.01	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	6 713	6 713	4 617	1 650	348	425	231	239
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	365	365	205	86	—	25	36	49
Professional specialty occupations -----	618	618	291	302	15	33	69	20
Technicians and related support occupations -----	441	441	219	196	65	11	34	20
Sales occupations -----	510	510	317	176	45	33	—	16
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	759	759	460	264	32	58	44	42
Private household occupations -----	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	9
Protective service occupations -----	40	40	25	6	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	1 321	1 321	1 047	274	68	101	20	15
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	294	294	149	30	8	6	—	28
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	824	824	690	109	19	54	7	40
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	589	589	530	46	46	30	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	346	346	276	47	11	27	9	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	595	595	397	114	39	47	12	—
INCOME IN 1989								
Households -----	4 629	4 629	2 969	1 352	253	205	183	241
Less than \$5,000 -----	768	768	239	481	17	—	20	94
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	667	667	396	209	47	17	30	24
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	693	693	491	191	52	14	21	15
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	968	968	695	226	25	39	31	19
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	637	637	478	100	51	34	20	37
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	568	568	403	117	29	55	61	30
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	268	268	223	19	28	42	—	17
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	40	40	31	9	4	4	—	5
\$100,000 or more -----	20	20	13	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	16 443	16 443	19 644	9 485	16 458	34 625	22 614	12 917
Mean (dollars) -----	26 200	26 200	31 923	13 789	23 347	34 191	23 784	19 320
Families -----	3 100	3 100	2 436	427	168	194	122	132
Median income (dollars) -----	21 147	21 147	21 090	18 924	23 571	37 500	33 750	27 054
Per capita income (dollars) -----	7 408	7 408	8 391	5 096	9 571	7 072	8 647	5 990
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households -----	4 629	4 629	2 969	1 352	253	205	183	241
With earnings -----	4 225	4 225	2 776	1 195	253	205	183	194
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	26 384	26 384	31 640	13 936	22 641	32 330	22 632	19 772
With Social Security income -----	552	552	447	51	15	11	7	21
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	5 600	5 600	6 010	1 952	3 275	3 243	3 000	2 715
With public assistance income -----	356	356	286	54	8	10	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	2 103	2 103	2 106	2 186	1 896	512	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars) -----	33 166	33 166	35 232	23 007	27 223	35 076	29 566	30 844
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	25 335	25 335	24 801	23 808	27 115	36 243	30 911	26 753
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	27 417	27 417	26 836	27 635	29 393	37 157	31 942	33 238
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	28 055	28 055	27 140	30 073	29 112	37 894	36 423	26 822
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	13 013	13 013	14 621	7 242	6 604	21 044	9 835	13 485
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	12 155	12 155	13 123	7 479	7 896	10 000	9 835	26 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families -----	3 100	3 100	2 436	427	168	194	122	132
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 666	2 666	2 055	395	133	189	122	114
With related children under 18 years -----	2 178	2 178	1 718	265	89	175	82	103
With related children under 5 years -----	1 106	1 106	861	163	60	70	66	34
Married-couple families -----	2 392	2 392	1 915	273	152	169	88	116
Householder worked in 1989 -----	2 129	2 129	1 680	258	125	164	88	106
With related children under 18 years -----	1 744	1 744	1 381	189	81	159	65	87
With related children under 5 years -----	873	873	686	118	52	54	56	26
Female householder, no husband present -----	438	438	329	93	16	21	17	16
Householder worked in 1989 -----	285	285	201	76	8	21	17	8
With related children under 18 years -----	338	338	253	69	8	16	17	16
With related children under 5 years -----	177	177	124	45	8	16	10	8
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	2 803	2 803	921	1 748	120	29	113	173
Nonfamily householder -----	1 529	1 529	533	925	85	11	61	109
65 years and over -----	61	61	25	18	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	14 899	14 899	10 535	3 291	552	907	559	819
Persons under 18 years -----	5 008	5 008	4 024	643	89	405	190	301
Related children under 18 years -----	4 962	4 962	3 995	626	89	405	190	301
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	3 428	3 428	2 780	384	54	321	68	240
Persons 65 years and over -----	478	478	419	18	14	6	—	18
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families -----	797	797	640	91	44	17	7	43
Percent below poverty level -----	25.7	25.7	26.3	21.3	26.2	8.8	5.7	32.6
Householder worked in 1989 -----	577	577	445	74	16	17	7	35
With related children under 18 years -----	656	656	537	65	36	17	7	43
With related children under 5 years -----	409	409	357	36	36	17	—	27
Married-couple families -----	493	493	416	31	28	17	—	35
Householder worked in 1989 -----	406	406	329	31	8	17	—	35
With related children under 18 years -----	435	435	368	21	28	17	—	35
With related children under 5 years -----	289	289	265	16	28	17	—	19
Female householder, no husband present -----	251	251	183	60	16	—	7	8
Householder worked in 1989 -----	118	118	75	43	8	—	7	—
With related children under 18 years -----	195	195	143	44	8	—	7	8
With related children under 5 years -----	94	94	66	20	8	—	—	8
Unrelated individuals -----	1 714	1 714	375	1 288	54	5	69	134
Nonfamily householder -----	903	903	186	695	42	—	43	88
65 years and over -----	38	38	20	18	—	—	—	—
Persons -----	5 074	5 074	3 098	1 624	182	115	127	335
Percent below poverty level -----	34.1	34.1	29.4	49.3	33.0	12.7	22.7	40.9
Persons under 18 years -----	1 753	1 753	1 474	144	41	52	19	107
Related children under 18 years -----	1 725	1 725	1 463	127	41	52	19	107
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 063	1 063	898	55	12	33	—	72
Persons 65 years and over -----	109	109	91	18	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	2 525	2 525	1 326	1 030	75	31	29	188
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	6 792	6 792	4 480	1 856	182	147	164	356

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County							
	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	348	425	167	691	956	534	282	196
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	25	4	17	15	35	8	9
Professional specialty occupations	15	33	—	36	—	9	19	3
Technicians and related support occupations	65	11	13	19	9	8	17	15
Sales occupations	45	33	4	39	76	33	9	17
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	32	58	42	34	32	61	22	27
Private household occupations	—	—	—	5	—	—	6	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	8
Service occupations, except protective and household	68	101	44	163	279	140	68	62
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	6	—	50	45	10	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	19	54	24	117	133	122	61	27
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	46	30	12	92	193	71	14	23
Transportation and material moving occupations	11	27	4	45	48	17	22	5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	39	47	20	57	126	28	25	—
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	253	205	96	426	600	364	167	108
Less than \$5,000	17	—	17	40	44	12	6	4
\$5,000 to \$9,999	47	17	—	72	87	85	19	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	52	14	6	61	143	68	27	29
\$15,000 to \$24,999	25	39	35	93	136	111	48	32
\$25,000 to \$34,999	51	34	16	93	107	20	29	9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	29	55	20	44	63	40	35	18
\$50,000 to \$74,999	28	42	2	5	20	28	3	16
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4	4	—	18	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 458	34 625	20 714	19 700	15 929	17 125	20 938	23 167
Mean (dollars)	23 347	34 191	22 828	22 368	19 580	20 077	24 094	28 143
Families	168	194	88	383	511	294	163	87
Median income (dollars)	23 571	37 500	21 429	20 574	16 809	18 778	21 354	22 344
Per capita income (dollars)	9 571	7 072	5 335	5 726	5 199	4 877	5 514	6 866
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	253	205	96	426	600	364	167	108
With earnings	253	205	89	353	570	345	155	108
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 641	32 330	23 888	21 819	18 288	19 098	24 034	25 042
With Social Security income	15	11	—	138	114	57	29	23
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 275	3 243	—	6 291	5 881	7 119	3 775	5 382
With public assistance income	8	10	15	93	75	19	7	27
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 896	512	2 757	1 898	2 237	1 660	1 108	2 149
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	27 223	35 076	23 149	23 669	20 051	21 688	23 293	27 374
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 115	36 243	24 246	25 397	17 778	20 940	21 573	25 002
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 393	37 157	26 176	25 625	21 613	22 051	25 680	30 125
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 112	37 894	26 498	27 512	19 570	22 127	24 373	26 428
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	6 604	21 044	3 645	5 190	13 972	16 811	16 022	30 032
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	7 896	10 000	3 600	4 607	12 605	15 493	10 813	43 997
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	168	194	88	383	511	294	163	87
Householder worked in 1989	133	189	81	283	410	243	146	72
With related children under 18 years	89	175	65	225	415	230	120	54
With related children under 5 years	60	70	48	117	208	88	55	31
Married-couple families	152	169	64	315	362	228	126	57
Householder worked in 1989	125	164	64	245	294	205	120	46
With related children under 18 years	81	159	59	190	273	179	98	33
With related children under 5 years	52	54	42	87	159	58	43	15
Female householder, no husband present	16	21	13	22	101	57	29	15
Householder worked in 1989	8	21	6	10	68	29	18	11
With related children under 18 years	8	16	6	14	101	51	20	6
With related children under 5 years	8	16	6	9	31	30	10	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	120	29	12	94	152	96	45	55
Nonfamily householder	85	11	8	43	89	70	4	21
65 years and over	—	—	—	6	19	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	552	907	446	1 650	2 337	1 330	699	460
Persons under 18 years	89	405	207	593	1 016	560	280	155
Related children under 18 years	89	405	207	593	998	560	280	155
Related children 5 to 17 years	54	321	155	403	689	387	220	92
Persons 65 years and over	14	6	7	153	94	33	30	16
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	44	17	17	94	179	94	51	10
Percent below poverty level	26.2	8.8	19.3	24.5	35.0	32.0	31.3	11.5
Householder worked in 1989	16	17	10	63	107	57	45	10
With related children under 18 years	36	17	10	63	173	94	51	10
With related children under 5 years	36	17	10	39	107	33	28	10
Married-couple families	28	17	4	72	110	61	36	—
Householder worked in 1989	8	17	4	53	71	52	36	—
With related children under 18 years	28	17	4	49	104	61	36	—
With related children under 5 years	28	17	4	30	80	21	16	—
Female householder, no husband present	16	13	17	17	60	33	13	—
Householder worked in 1989	8	—	6	5	27	5	7	—
With related children under 18 years	8	—	6	9	60	33	13	—
With related children under 5 years	8	—	6	4	18	12	10	—
Unrelated individuals	54	5	4	71	35	34	33	24
Nonfamily householder	42	—	—	36	23	13	—	9
65 years and over	—	—	—	6	14	—	—	—
Persons	182	115	92	510	827	525	260	58
Percent below poverty level	33.0	12.7	20.6	30.9	35.4	39.5	37.2	12.6
Persons under 18 years	41	52	55	201	468	309	131	24
Related children under 18 years	41	52	55	201	468	309	131	24
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	33	42	124	271	218	98	12
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	7	44	31	—	3	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	75	31	92	268	336	95	91	43
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	182	147	109	777	1 294	788	352	178

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.		College Station city, Brazos County						Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	255	210	408	194	233	305	231	114	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	13	10	14	12	—	10	36	40	
Professional specialty occupations.....	16	43	29	66	31	70	69	6	
Technicians and related support occupations.....	7	8	48	30	23	19	34	10	
Sales occupations.....	—	12	67	—	15	67	—	—	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	29	16	20	34	69	55	44	15	
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Protective service occupations.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	9	
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	45	35	98	15	44	39	20	—	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	19	—	25	—	5	—	—	28	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	49	25	44	6	16	19	7	6	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	22	11	—	17	10	—	—	—	
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	31	30	—	9	5	10	9	—	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	24	20	63	5	9	16	12	—	
INCOME IN 1989									
Households.....	210	215	368	172	—	313	183	114	
Less than \$5,000.....	20	42	175	33	—	135	20	23	
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	13	45	74	49	—	28	30	18	
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	43	30	49	29	—	29	21	—	
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	54	42	35	38	—	90	31	19	
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	40	32	7	19	—	21	20	28	
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	32	—	28	4	—	10	61	20	
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	8	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100,000 or more.....	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars).....	17 339	12 228	5 354	11 429	—	8 421	22 614	24 250	
Mean (dollars).....	22 136	135 391	9 183	12 848	—	11 217	23 784	21 034	
Families.....	160	138	56	69	—	85	122	78	
Median income (dollars).....	17 258	20 000	12 143	20 104	—	15 163	33 750	26 339	
Per capita income (dollars).....	6 750	47 430	6 082	5 308	2 009	4 910	8 647	5 451	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households.....	210	215	368	172	—	313	183	114	
With earnings.....	204	194	308	166	—	258	183	91	
Mean earnings (dollars).....	22 485	146 319	10 141	12 657	—	11 164	22 632	23 665	
With Social Security income.....	6	30	—	—	—	27	7	8	
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	84	9 228	—	—	—	2 188	3 000	970	
With public assistance income.....	12	20	20	—	—	17	—	—	
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 652	3 363	20	—	—	3 690	—	—	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars).....	22 391	204 370	16 637	18 784	—	12 568	29 566	26 834	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 155	23 184	23 050	19 114	—	11 820	30 911	27 495	
Married-couple families (dollars).....	23 907	22 617	12 687	18 962	—	17 148	31 942	30 279	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	25 798	25 889	23 050	19 114	—	21 560	36 423	27 760	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	16 955	11 377	—	9 900	—	7 547	9 835	13 485	
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	2 208	16 493	—	—	—	7 547	9 835	26 000	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families.....	160	138	56	69	—	85	122	78	
Householder worked in 1989.....	154	109	48	69	—	77	122	70	
With related children under 18 years.....	119	66	9	50	—	65	82	61	
With related children under 5 years.....	69	25	9	40	—	35	66	8	
Married-couple families.....	129	82	33	55	—	26	88	62	
Householder worked in 1989.....	129	72	25	55	—	26	88	62	
With related children under 18 years.....	108	47	9	50	—	14	65	45	
With related children under 5 years.....	69	17	9	40	—	—	56	—	
Female householder, no husband present.....	21	28	—	8	—	44	17	16	
Householder worked in 1989.....	15	9	—	8	—	36	17	8	
With related children under 18 years.....	6	19	—	—	—	44	17	16	
With related children under 5 years.....	—	8	—	—	—	35	10	8	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	79	107	602	162	—	466	113	46	
Nonfamily householder.....	50	77	312	103	—	228	61	36	
65 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	613	524	825	399	—	733	559	434	
Persons under 18 years.....	235	155	77	91	—	122	190	179	
Related children under 18 years.....	235	147	60	91	—	122	190	179	
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	149	114	48	52	—	81	68	168	
Persons 65 years and over.....	6	32	—	—	—	18	—	7	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families.....	51	40	10	21	—	29	7	24	
Percent below poverty level.....	31.9	29.0	17.9	30.4	—	34.1	5.7	30.8	
Householder worked in 1989.....	45	32	10	21	—	21	7	16	
With related children under 18 years.....	37	16	—	21	—	29	7	24	
With related children under 5 years.....	31	16	—	16	—	20	—	8	
Married-couple families.....	37	8	10	21	—	—	—	16	
Householder worked in 1989.....	37	8	10	21	—	—	—	16	
With related children under 18 years.....	31	8	—	21	—	—	—	16	
With related children under 5 years.....	31	8	—	16	—	—	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present.....	14	17	—	—	—	29	7	8	
Householder worked in 1989.....	8	9	—	—	—	21	7	—	
With related children under 18 years.....	6	8	—	—	—	29	7	8	
With related children under 5 years.....	—	8	—	—	—	20	—	8	
Unrelated individuals.....	22	60	462	95	—	341	69	15	
Nonfamily householder.....	13	38	256	51	—	173	43	15	
65 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	
Persons.....	210	158	482	184	—	447	127	137	
Percent below poverty level.....	34.3	30.2	58.4	46.1	—	61.0	22.7	31.6	
Persons under 18 years.....	98	33	17	41	—	52	19	60	
Related children under 18 years.....	98	25	—	41	—	52	19	60	
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	60	—	—	25	—	20	—	49	
Persons 65 years and over.....	6	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	39	141	302	89	—	350	29	34	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	242	192	538	223	—	504	164	158	

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brazos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County			
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 2.01	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	87 286	87 286	33 882	41 083	3 392	4 063	7 041	10 842
Native	85 573	85 573	33 255	40 168	3 338	4 055	6 880	10 659
Foreign born	1 713	1 713	627	915	54	8	161	183
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	214	214	96	71	10	—	7	27
Persons 5 years and over	82 419	82 419	31 449	39 587	3 154	3 700	6 522	9 955
Speak a language other than English	3 499	3 499	1 397	1 565	108	81	301	367
Do not speak English "very well"	852	852	295	361	26	9	37	106
In linguistically isolated households	302	302	144	87	10	—	7	39
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	43 513	43 513	11 121	28 948	1 799	1 169	3 858	4 141
Preprimary school	1 514	1 514	792	555	81	84	226	263
Public school	692	692	428	199	44	75	79	99
Elementary or high school	9 742	9 742	4 240	3 229	237	827	1 089	1 626
Public school	8 808	8 808	3 801	2 964	212	788	1 025	1 513
College	32 257	32 257	6 089	25 164	1 481	258	2 543	2 252
Public college	31 556	31 556	5 855	24 765	1 452	235	2 479	2 203
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	40 941	40 941	20 765	12 537	1 482	2 440	3 248	6 046
Less than 9th grade	1 543	1 543	987	198	—	140	25	110
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 658	3 658	2 105	318	41	330	27	468
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8 386	8 386	4 824	1 219	204	946	405	1 207
Some college, no degree	8 946	8 946	4 731	2 822	348	586	687	1 212
Associate degree	1 811	1 811	920	558	76	71	149	296
Bachelor's degree	8 935	8 935	4 158	3 676	492	186	1 046	1 460
Graduate or professional degree	7 662	7 662	3 040	3 746	321	181	909	1 293
Percent high school graduate or higher	87.3	87.3	85.1	95.9	97.2	80.7	98.4	90.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	40.5	40.5	34.7	59.2	54.9	15.0	60.2	45.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	650	650	960	349	390	1 353	766	976
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	82 419	82 419	31 449	39 587	3 154	3 700	6 522	9 955
Some house	26 693	26 693	13 322	6 852	454	1 772	1 370	3 953
Different house in United States	54 746	54 746	17 773	32 154	2 671	1 920	5 103	5 936
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 948	13 948	6 945	5 070	751	859	1 473	1 846
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 838	1 838	640	382	64	88	73	506
Different MSA/PMSA	29 768	29 768	6 956	21 508	1 251	540	2 778	2 405
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 192	9 192	3 232	5 194	605	433	779	1 179
Abroad	980	980	354	581	29	8	49	66
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	42 147	42 147	18 184	17 613	2 062	2 181	3 724	5 402
Car, truck, or van	36 637	36 637	16 578	14 070	1 882	2 099	3 433	5 062
Drove alone	31 754	31 754	14 308	12 250	1 461	1 853	3 000	4 423
Carpooled	4 883	4 883	2 270	1 820	421	246	433	639
Public transportation	755	755	103	645	54	—	133	29
Other means	3 497	3 497	1 067	2 299	57	51	94	157
Walked or home	1 258	1 258	436	599	69	31	64	154
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.1	15.1	14.5	13.6	13.4	16.9	15.3	16.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	39 404	39 404	17 220	16 550	1 973	2 012	3 441	4 922
Central city	34 783	34 783	14 717	15 854	1 827	1 680	3 258	4 292
Outside central city	4 621	4 621	2 503	696	146	332	183	630
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	2 743	2 743	964	1 063	89	169	283	480
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	73 189	73 189	27 264	36 626	2 911	2 934	5 470	8 367
In labor force	44 631	44 631	19 045	18 898	2 155	2 322	3 868	5 703
Employed	42 391	42 391	18 222	17 782	2 089	2 190	3 738	5 414
Unemployed	1 923	1 923	691	958	66	112	105	255
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	4.3	3.7	5.1	3.1	4.9	2.7	4.5
Females 16 years and over	35 390	35 390	13 925	16 938	1 402	1 533	2 712	4 041
Employed	19 106	19 106	8 417	7 946	991	1 052	1 700	2 340
Unemployed	839	839	337	400	35	68	52	81
With own children under 6 years	4 282	4 282	2 010	1 423	182	276	570	781
In labor force	2 915	2 915	1 415	871	153	245	379	541
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 975	3 975	1 895	1 170	80	321	368	633
In labor force	3 127	3 127	1 581	918	63	275	313	435
Persons 16 to 19 years	10 043	10 043	1 556	7 829	195	194	410	675
Not enrolled in school	652	652	314	200	43	43	37	49
Unemployed or not in labor force	274	274	117	113	11	10	18	16
Not high school graduate	281	281	170	68	6	23	9	13
Employed	134	134	105	14	6	23	—	13
Unemployed	86	86	28	44	—	—	9	—
Not in labor force	61	61	37	10	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	59 862	59 862	21 258	31 320	2 595	2 440	4 774	6 738
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	39 107	39 107	15 917	17 529	1 645	2 018	3 303	5 073
50 to 52 weeks	22 473	22 473	11 031	7 345	1 011	1 451	2 054	3 415
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	66 424	66 424	22 946	35 266	2 871	2 602	5 318	7 760
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 017	1 017	491	371	20	61	114	71
With a mobility limitation	591	591	320	163	4	36	33	47
In labor force	172	172	142	20	4	—	—	9
With a self-care limitation	720	720	337	284	16	34	93	48
With a work disability	2 517	2 517	1 271	740	25	200	135	201
In labor force	1 269	1 269	700	310	21	110	73	97
Prevented from working	854	854	463	178	—	77	28	70
No work disability	63 907	63 907	21 675	34 526	2 846	2 402	5 183	7 559
In labor force	42 135	42 135	17 640	18 258	2 134	2 142	3 763	5 500
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 971	5 971	3 826	1 085	40	312	127	562
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 200	1 200	701	211	—	99	25	87
With a mobility limitation	978	978	598	182	—	99	25	82
With a self-care limitation	660	660	385	141	—	35	5	41

Table 30. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990** — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County						
	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 392	4 063	1 295	772	1 459	1 693	3 551
Native	3 338	4 055	1 258	763	1 459	1 680	3 532
Foreign born	54	8	37	9	—	13	19
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	10	—	—	12	8	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 154	3 700	1 161	750	1 338	1 578	3 379
Speak a language other than English	108	81	24	49	49	92	179
Do not speak English "very well"	26	9	8	19	40	14	21
In linguistically isolated households	10	—	—	19	8	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 799	1 169	245	161	573	403	868
Preprimary school	81	84	19	33	9	23	81
Public school	44	75	7	33	9	23	41
Elementary or high school	237	827	156	82	184	211	463
Public school	212	788	119	56	184	185	390
College	1 481	258	70	46	380	169	324
Public college	1 452	235	65	46	380	163	299
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	1 482	2 440	868	570	761	1 178	2 586
Less than 9th grade	—	140	43	139	52	72	145
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	41	330	65	137	141	183	329
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	204	946	196	173	223	343	623
Same college, no degree	348	586	303	64	242	233	585
Associate degree	76	71	43	17	40	35	144
Bachelor's degree	492	186	170	28	43	173	393
Graduate or professional degree	321	181	48	12	20	139	367
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.2	80.7	87.6	51.6	74.6	78.4	81.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	54.9	15.0	25.1	7.0	8.3	26.5	29.4
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	390	1 353	1 252	1 326	752	1 226	1 334
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 154	3 700	1 161	750	1 338	1 578	3 379
Same house	454	1 772	396	478	452	710	2 140
Different house in United States	2 671	1 920	740	263	875	868	1 239
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	751	859	257	90	246	426	560
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	64	88	32	23	28	17	30
Different MSA/PMSA	1 251	540	272	96	444	229	488
Not in an MSA/PMSA	605	433	179	54	157	196	161
Abroad	29	8	25	9	11	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	2 062	2 181	715	366	763	843	1 699
Car, truck, or van	1 882	2 099	649	323	709	777	1 612
Drive alone	1 461	1 853	557	273	613	637	1 455
Carpooled	421	246	92	50	96	140	157
Public transportation	54	—	7	—	—	—	—
Other means	57	51	50	14	38	36	44
Walked at home	69	31	9	29	16	30	43
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.4	16.9	15.9	14.7	14.7	17.9	15.5
Walked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 973	2 012	653	349	734	815	1 558
Central city	1 827	1 680	538	217	631	600	1 244
Outside central city	146	332	115	132	103	215	314
Walked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	89	169	62	17	29	28	141
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 911	2 934	1 003	639	1 168	1 378	2 957
In labor force	2 155	2 322	736	388	820	895	1 738
Employed	2 089	2 190	701	368	770	826	1 704
Unemployed	66	112	21	20	50	52	26
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	4.9	2.9	5.2	6.1	5.9	1.5
Females 16 years and over	1 402	1 533	557	367	568	724	1 597
Employed	991	1 052	325	211	349	358	783
Unemployed	35	68	11	—	20	27	26
With own children under 6 years	182	276	112	18	59	84	177
In labor force	153	245	68	10	47	44	109
With own children 6 to 17 years only	80	321	85	23	76	92	178
In labor force	63	275	78	18	53	85	142
Persons 16 to 19 years	195	194	36	22	70	78	152
Not enrolled in school	43	43	10	22	24	22	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	11	10	10	11	20	—	6
Not high school graduate	6	23	5	22	20	7	—
Employed	6	23	—	11	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	5	11	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	20	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 595	2 440	820	384	982	965	1 961
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 645	2 018	706	320	712	751	1 499
50 to 52 weeks	1 011	1 451	538	215	466	488	1 126
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 871	2 602	827	428	1 076	1 030	2 062
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20	61	30	49	29	46	28
With a mobility limitation	4	36	14	49	12	33	15
In labor force	4	—	10	32	12	17	—
With a self-care limitation	16	34	26	17	29	29	22
With a work disability	25	200	52	66	64	106	189
In labor force	21	110	38	23	24	47	81
Prevented from working	—	77	14	43	33	42	92
No work disability	2 846	2 402	775	362	1 012	924	1 873
In labor force	2 134	2 142	684	330	767	766	1 542
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	40	312	88	211	92	331	819
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	99	31	39	35	92	84
With a mobility limitation	—	99	21	27	35	71	57
With a self-care limitation	—	35	22	21	8	50	50

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.		College Station city, Brazos County					Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 459	3 401	8 052	1 459	8 408	6 642	7 025	4 986
Native	1 434	3 273	7 915	1 274	8 355	6 437	6 864	4 873
Foreign born	25	128	137	185	53	205	161	113
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	29	10	26	—	8	7	18
Persons 5 years and over	1 293	3 215	7 846	1 403	8 408	6 405	6 506	4 624
Speak a language other than English	80	158	232	181	177	359	301	219
Do not speak English "very well"	—	44	66	57	23	98	37	78
In linguistically isolated households	—	29	10	42	—	8	7	30
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	409	1 474	5 670	1 144	8 393	4 330	3 851	1 553
Preprimary school	34	45	82	11	—	107	226	90
Public school	19	38	28	3	—	29	79	28
Elementary or high school	213	232	485	12	7	615	1 089	865
Public school	193	225	412	7	7	592	1 025	786
College	162	1 197	5 103	1 121	8 386	3 608	2 536	598
Public college	150	1 163	5 021	1 077	8 296	3 572	2 472	570
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	783	1 937	2 460	461	80	2 450	3 232	3 062
Less than 9th grade	45	47	47	—	—	48	25	77
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	122	155	89	—	—	86	27	356
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	267	346	214	30	—	197	405	732
Some college, no degree	197	457	627	119	32	580	687	609
Associate degree	48	27	104	13	37	117	149	140
Bachelor's degree	73	539	690	129	11	560	1 030	552
Graduate or professional degree	31	366	689	170	—	862	909	596
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.7	89.6	94.5	100.0	100.0	94.5	98.4	85.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.3	46.7	56.1	64.9	13.8	58.0	60.0	37.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 272	552	325	243	8	380	769	1 219
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 293	3 215	7 846	1 403	8 408	6 405	6 506	4 624
Some house	379	1 215	1 377	81	324	1 574	1 370	2 503
Different house in United States	896	1 876	6 384	1 194	7 980	4 697	5 087	2 094
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	540	661	1 076	232	86	780	1 457	685
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	57	52	26	37	15	80	73	308
Different MSA/PMSA	216	909	4 235	769	6 750	3 092	2 778	735
Not in an MSA/PMSA	83	254	1 047	156	1 129	745	779	366
Abroad	18	124	85	128	104	134	49	27
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	674	1 975	3 797	730	1 620	3 296	3 708	2 647
Car, truck, or van	574	1 548	3 225	344	536	2 796	3 417	2 507
Drove alone	485	1 354	2 852	288	431	2 372	2 984	2 206
Carpooled	89	194	373	56	105	424	433	301
Public transportation	—	26	162	—	24	179	133	7
Other means	88	314	367	355	780	254	94	34
Worked at home	12	87	43	31	280	67	64	99
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.9	12.5	13.2	10.2	9.6	14.4	15.3	18.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	662	1 919	3 655	693	1 530	3 047	3 434	2 317
Central city	618	1 838	3 486	668	1 492	2 958	3 251	1 950
Outside central city	44	81	169	25	38	89	183	367
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	12	56	142	37	90	249	274	330
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 090	3 007	7 381	1 386	8 408	5 914	5 454	3 837
In labor force	754	2 092	4 007	791	1 901	3 538	3 852	2 782
Employed	691	2 005	3 832	728	1 733	3 296	3 722	2 673
Unemployed	54	82	162	49	161	196	105	109
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	3.9	4.1	6.3	8.5	5.6	2.7	3.9
Females 16 years and over	547	1 331	3 477	548	3 742	2 710	2 703	1 842
Employed	339	812	1 680	312	824	1 466	1 691	1 131
Unemployed	20	17	123	22	65	93	52	39
With own children under 6 years	135	159	237	63	—	188	570	326
In labor force	71	126	120	32	—	142	379	236
With own children 6 to 17 years only	70	106	207	6	—	231	368	357
In labor force	56	64	146	6	—	185	313	254
Persons 16 to 19 years	106	155	870	283	4 715	697	410	281
Not enrolled in school	48	46	45	—	15	59	37	39
Unemployed or not in labor force	20	17	10	—	15	51	18	6
Not high school graduate	28	26	16	—	—	34	9	13
Employed	28	9	6	—	—	8	—	13
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	26	9	—
Not in labor force	—	17	10	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	874	2 346	6 346	1 114	7 433	5 071	4 758	3 061
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	618	1 531	3 617	575	3 075	2 944	3 287	2 331
50 to 52 weeks	409	899	1 428	296	88	1 425	2 038	1 658
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	968	2 572	7 033	1 372	8 395	5 583	5 302	3 487
With a mobility or self-care limitation	26	29	79	5	24	80	114	42
With a mobility limitation	26	20	30	5	15	57	33	30
In labor force	11	14	—	—	—	13	—	5
With a self-care limitation	9	24	57	—	16	61	93	36
With a work disability	131	109	120	64	85	195	135	131
In labor force	72	94	44	26	23	75	73	61
Prevented from working	47	15	40	19	8	58	28	54
No work disability	837	2 463	6 913	1 308	8 310	5 388	5 167	3 356
In labor force	658	1 937	3 897	751	1 865	3 397	3 747	2 669
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	113	430	335	—	6	196	127	350
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12	48	63	—	—	25	25	44
With a mobility limitation	12	38	55	—	—	18	25	44
With a self-care limitation	—	37	48	—	—	7	5	9

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Brazos County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County			
	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 2.01	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	42 391	42 391	18 222	17 782	2 089	2 190	3 738	5 414
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 021	5 021	2 415	1 955	303	178	463	908
Professional specialty occupations	9 983	9 983	3 958	4 971	458	227	1 148	1 445
Technicians and related support occupations	3 030	3 030	1 108	1 622	201	89	434	346
Sales occupations	5 021	5 021	2 184	2 183	185	394	304	548
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 925	6 925	3 067	2 801	399	443	545	723
Private household occupations	114	114	62	27	—	7	—	30
Protective service occupations	741	741	349	247	61	74	31	181
Service occupations, except protective and household	3 905	3 905	1 637	1 841	182	173	345	329
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	910	910	228	340	32	23	25	128
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 397	3 397	1 710	702	137	332	178	477
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	1 079	1 079	552	265	70	127	71	115
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 266	1 266	518	433	28	68	72	121
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	999	999	434	395	33	55	122	63
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	33 159	33 159	14 471	14 256	1 679	1 465	2 771	4 251
Less than \$5,000	4 245	4 245	1 262	2 814	244	75	263	413
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 778	3 778	1 376	2 150	309	97	248	296
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 794	3 794	1 478	1 936	252	103	324	329
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 630	5 630	2 723	2 161	220	308	473	522
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 663	4 663	2 380	1 337	202	334	466	561
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 667	4 667	2 331	1 542	259	321	504	722
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 791	3 791	1 829	1 298	135	179	319	801
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 551	1 551	689	625	37	48	111	335
\$100,000 or more	1 040	1 040	403	393	21	—	63	272
Median (dollars)	23 074	23 074	26 277	15 705	17 054	29 464	26 234	35 098
Mean (dollars)	32 221	32 221	33 281	27 497	23 875	31 902	32 408	45 985
Families	18 197	18 197	8 821	5 849	659	1 186	1 610	2 856
Median income (dollars)	36 705	36 705	34 960	39 608	26 563	31 840	38 454	48 347
Per capita income (dollars)	12 538	12 538	14 299	10 078	11 965	11 277	12 717	18 022
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	33 159	33 159	14 471	14 256	1 679	1 465	2 771	4 251
With earnings	29 492	29 492	12 253	13 242	1 591	1 319	2 667	3 859
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 222	30 222	31 466	25 497	23 051	30 336	30 252	45 092
With Social Security income	4 918	4 918	2 978	1 076	48	275	133	473
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 481	7 481	7 559	6 943	5 065	5 328	7 089	7 998
With public assistance income	676	676	412	143	—	54	19	106
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 109	3 109	2 718	4 396	—	2 455	3 283	4 265
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	44 866	44 866	41 697	46 737	32 605	33 589	43 512	60 057
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 221	45 221	41 670	49 724	42 767	34 432	44 728	61 495
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 782	48 782	45 465	53 764	36 105	35 577	47 402	62 991
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 524	49 524	45 965	54 865	46 361	37 382	48 417	64 688
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 084	20 084	21 609	17 081	20 934	21 900	17 541	25 173
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 139	18 139	18 607	16 906	24 000	21 935	19 994	24 206
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	18 032	18 027	8 580	5 971	674	1 095	1 622	2 837
Householder worked in 1989	15 755	15 750	7 361	5 403	639	987	1 499	2 510
With related children under 18 years	9 137	9 137	4 243	3 110	320	657	1 015	1 537
With related children under 5 years	4 233	4 233	2 044	1 418	187	281	489	740
Married-couple families	14 815	14 810	6 994	4 779	544	906	1 359	2 536
Householder worked in 1989	13 104	13 099	6 051	4 381	518	814	1 278	2 280
With related children under 18 years	7 404	7 404	3 272	2 576	270	497	833	1 386
With related children under 5 years	3 655	3 655	1 677	1 274	154	251	458	695
Female householder, no husband present	2 391	2 391	1 293	813	82	175	207	228
Householder worked in 1989	1 908	1 908	1 045	683	73	159	174	164
With related children under 18 years	1 425	1 425	834	444	34	151	158	112
With related children under 5 years	470	470	309	122	17	30	31	34
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 999	22 999	7 243	14 576	1 451	301	2 016	2 033
Nonfamily householder	13 838	13 838	5 089	7 818	953	222	1 036	1 322
65 years and over	1 808	1 808	1 260	300	31	44	11	75
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	76 034	76 029	32 385	31 417	3 283	3 874	6 887	10 686
Persons under 18 years	15 201	15 201	7 034	4 884	495	1 199	1 665	2 678
Related children under 18 years	15 158	15 158	7 028	4 851	495	1 199	1 653	2 678
Related children 5 to 17 years	10 386	10 386	4 659	3 363	283	836	1 153	1 814
Persons 65 years and over	5 932	5 939	3 695	1 124	59	284	151	595
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	1 744	1 744	778	776	90	76	106	126
Percent below poverty level	9.6	9.6	8.8	13.3	13.7	6.4	6.6	4.4
Householder worked in 1989	1 245	1 245	532	596	72	61	67	87
With related children under 18 years	974	974	482	389	25	55	78	41
With related children under 5 years	518	518	274	198	16	21	22	5
Married-couple families	717	717	312	315	42	21	48	51
Householder worked in 1989	501	501	199	234	33	13	42	36
With related children under 18 years	344	344	126	175	8	—	29	16
With related children under 5 years	250	250	102	125	8	—	22	—
Female householder, no husband present	786	786	387	335	24	55	49	60
Householder worked in 1989	567	567	270	276	15	48	25	36
With related children under 18 years	562	562	335	203	9	55	49	10
With related children under 5 years	225	225	158	62	—	21	—	—
Unrelated individuals	12 351	12 351	2 542	9 488	619	75	1 230	1 115
Nonfamily householder	6 083	6 083	1 424	4 457	333	63	508	606
65 years and over	422	422	316	44	10	38	—	22
Persons	16 671	16 671	4 420	11 314	802	237	1 474	1 407
Percent below poverty level	21.9	21.9	13.6	36.0	24.4	6.1	21.4	13.2
Persons under 18 years	1 416	1 416	664	523	31	56	110	65
Related children under 18 years	1 379	1 379	664	490	31	56	98	65
Related children 5 to 17 years	788	788	339	286	6	36	98	53
Persons 65 years and over	658	658	410	106	19	58	15	39
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	9 736	9 736	2 254	7 072	430	80	791	813
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	19 906	19 906	5 727	12 742	1 106	370	1 682	1 739

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County						
	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 089	2 190	701	368	770	826	1 704
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	303	178	53	35	64	89	201
Professional specialty occupations	458	227	136	33	58	137	378
Technicians and related support occupations	201	89	51	19	24	28	103
Sales occupations	185	394	116	40	97	120	246
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	399	443	110	56	142	169	335
Private household occupations	—	7	—	—	9	7	15
Protective service occupations	61	74	18	15	29	—	24
Service occupations, except protective and household	182	173	58	65	133	84	71
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	32	23	11	—	11	—	23
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	137	332	78	43	117	96	208
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	70	127	42	38	26	38	37
Transportation and material moving occupations	28	68	22	15	42	31	22
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	33	55	6	9	18	27	41
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 679	1 465	538	330	599	799	1 540
Less than \$5,000	244	75	43	48	80	55	96
\$5,000 to \$9,999	309	97	29	60	63	116	94
\$10,000 to \$14,999	252	103	39	51	73	107	124
\$15,000 to \$24,999	220	308	43	95	164	179	249
\$25,000 to \$34,999	202	334	156	29	90	151	252
\$35,000 to \$49,999	259	321	135	32	93	81	269
\$50,000 to \$74,999	135	179	67	15	24	79	248
\$75,000 to \$99,999	37	48	26	—	12	26	115
\$100,000 or more	21	—	—	—	—	5	93
Median (dollars)	17 054	29 464	31 812	15 577	20 462	19 214	33 214
Mean (dollars)	23 875	31 902	33 968	18 549	23 038	26 906	42 363
Families	659	1 186	371	187	308	409	1 091
Median income (dollars)	26 563	31 840	37 232	20 060	26 000	31 226	41 906
Per capita income (dollars)	11 965	11 277	13 973	8 390	9 635	12 975	18 402
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 679	1 465	538	330	599	799	1 540
With earnings	1 591	1 319	474	211	538	588	1 143
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 051	30 336	32 945	20 072	22 879	26 649	38 962
With Social Security income	48	275	73	140	94	270	562
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 065	5 328	7 607	6 864	5 681	8 254	8 522
With public assistance income	—	54	5	47	32	29	36
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	2 455	4 632	3 829	1 175	4 527	2 065
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	32 605	33 589	38 644	23 090	29 920	36 771	51 106
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 767	34 432	40 473	12 652	24 623	42 261	44 202
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 105	35 577	40 955	26 773	33 982	40 312	53 204
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 361	37 382	41 420	10 537	25 599	44 401	46 375
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 934	21 900	21 455	14 296	21 474	13 446	29 660
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 000	21 935	19 046	14 767	16 686	2 852	19 427
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	683	1 088	390	178	334	435	1 084
Householder worked in 1989	648	971	328	108	278	361	826
With related children under 18 years	320	662	259	36	199	217	376
With related children under 5 years	187	281	138	11	119	80	152
Married-couple families	553	902	284	102	222	329	980
Householder worked in 1989	527	810	256	66	208	273	740
With related children under 18 years	270	505	171	12	140	164	333
With related children under 5 years	154	251	104	5	95	52	149
Female householder, no husband present	82	172	98	57	86	87	97
Householder worked in 1989	73	147	64	37	50	69	79
With related children under 18 years	34	148	80	24	53	45	43
With related children under 5 years	17	30	34	6	24	28	3
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 422	296	174	119	419	395	491
Nonfamily householder	924	217	134	87	240	340	404
65 years and over	31	55	46	64	10	166	226
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 263	3 862	1 225	672	1 367	1 654	3 417
Persons under 18 years	495	1 199	315	118	272	339	659
Related children under 18 years	495	1 199	315	118	266	339	659
Related children 5 to 17 years	283	836	181	96	171	224	487
Persons 65 years and over	59	295	97	177	66	311	801
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	90	96	69	27	69	53	65
Percent below poverty level	13.7	8.1	18.6	14.4	22.4	13.0	6.0
Householder worked in 1989	72	72	38	16	44	46	33
With related children under 18 years	25	75	59	15	50	32	31
With related children under 5 years	16	21	28	6	30	15	12
Married-couple families	42	32	13	5	6	7	60
Householder worked in 1989	33	24	7	—	—	—	28
With related children under 18 years	8	11	7	—	6	—	26
With related children under 5 years	8	—	7	—	6	—	12
Female householder, no husband present	24	64	56	22	52	41	5
Householder worked in 1989	15	48	31	16	33	41	5
With related children under 18 years	9	64	52	15	44	32	5
With related children under 5 years	—	21	21	6	24	15	—
Unrelated individuals	609	74	57	57	226	69	107
Nonfamily householder	323	62	39	48	102	39	86
65 years and over	10	44	20	39	10	14	42
Persons	792	256	171	180	335	180	293
Percent below poverty level	24.3	6.6	14.0	26.8	24.5	10.9	8.6
Persons under 18 years	31	56	22	67	27	30	67
Related children under 18 years	31	56	22	67	27	30	67
Related children 5 to 17 years	6	36	10	45	9	11	54
Persons 65 years and over	19	64	27	50	14	14	65
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	430	82	78	58	228	70	152
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 096	399	177	222	380	285	318

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

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[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Can.		College Station city, Brazos County					Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	691	2 005	3 832	728	1 733	3 296	3 722	2 673
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	65	186	449	49	53	313	463	354
Professional specialty occupations	74	485	990	230	422	952	1 132	608
Technicians and related support occupations	33	170	324	62	84	359	434	174
Sales occupations	44	269	548	87	218	414	304	218
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	80	255	548	122	425	577	545	411
Private household occupations	—	9	—	—	7	—	—	18
Protective service occupations	—	44	29	12	20	68	31	115
Service occupations, except protective and household	152	244	418	79	318	238	345	181
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	11	35	64	7	60	108	25	99
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	74	195	169	28	7	97	178	279
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	49	—	53	28	38	37	71	91
Transportation and material moving occupations	40	93	153	8	45	79	72	86
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	69	20	87	16	36	54	122	39
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	598	1 645	3 671	637	11	3 048	2 764	1 929
Less than \$5,000	95	250	919	163	—	661	263	79
\$5,000 to \$9,999	56	226	689	122	11	553	248	138
\$10,000 to \$14,999	105	180	500	104	—	463	324	150
\$15,000 to \$24,999	181	368	517	151	—	469	473	332
\$25,000 to \$34,999	82	221	265	51	—	216	459	306
\$35,000 to \$49,999	65	210	279	39	—	238	504	305
\$50,000 to \$74,999	14	150	254	7	—	244	319	298
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	26	154	—	—	127	111	168
\$100,000 or more	—	14	94	—	—	77	63	153
Median (dollars)	17 067	19 162	11 683	11 163	5 360	13 245	26 178	33 875
Mean (dollars)	18 980	24 628	22 597	14 108	5 750	24 318	32 419	47 996
Families	315	733	1 129	177	—	1 183	1 603	1 421
Median income (dollars)	20 801	30 233	41 506	20 313	—	35 243	38 544	45 221
Per capita income (dollars)	7 663	12 026	10 323	6 921	2 550	11 102	12 713	18 488
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	598	1 645	3 671	637	11	3 048	2 764	1 929
With earnings	493	1 433	3 387	563	11	2 867	2 660	1 760
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 417	21 210	20 300	14 833	5 750	22 463	30 258	47 023
With Social Security income	105	319	335	14	—	258	133	273
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 681	7 618	6 872	4 108	—	5 932	7 089	9 076
With public assistance income	33	86	10	—	—	62	19	70
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 752	2 180	2 953	—	—	5 156	3 283	3 244
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	22 080	35 434	45 408	21 054	—	42 983	43 580	57 324
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 779	31 209	47 235	18 864	—	41 014	44 728	52 265
Married-couple families (dollars)	24 184	39 875	53 328	20 637	—	52 772	47 501	61 116
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 419	35 783	51 613	19 635	—	47 526	48 417	56 165
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 458	21 938	14 130	5 132	—	15 962	17 541	26 799
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 518	15 064	16 826	2 300	—	15 309	19 994	26 029
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	268	724	1 162	210	—	1 199	1 616	1 405
Householder worked in 1989	236	597	1 051	179	—	1 097	1 502	1 175
With related children under 18 years	141	304	549	119	—	575	1 025	697
With related children under 5 years	78	177	230	82	—	243	498	277
Married-couple families	185	536	896	192	—	873	1 362	1 177
Householder worked in 1989	158	453	809	167	—	808	1 281	1 018
With related children under 18 years	93	196	452	113	—	410	843	578
With related children under 5 years	52	126	205	82	—	187	467	251
Female householder, no husband present	71	142	189	6	—	191	198	167
Householder worked in 1989	66	108	165	—	—	161	174	103
With related children under 18 years	48	88	88	—	—	114	158	92
With related children under 5 years	26	38	25	—	—	34	31	21
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	364	1 340	4 429	723	21	3 188	2 016	629
Nonfamily householder	255	842	2 322	426	11	1 762	1 036	493
65 years and over	39	128	93	—	—	56	11	45
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 378	3 300	7 481	1 143	21	6 496	6 872	4 935
Persons under 18 years	391	440	757	71	—	865	1 665	1 277
Related children under 18 years	391	440	747	71	—	865	1 653	1 277
Related children 5 to 17 years	225	254	538	17	—	628	1 153	938
Persons 65 years and over	96	411	327	—	—	187	142	387
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	45	84	180	44	—	170	106	77
Percent below poverty level	14.3	11.5	15.9	24.9	—	14.4	6.6	5.4
Householder worked in 1989	34	47	146	26	—	150	67	40
With related children under 18 years	37	39	75	32	—	94	78	38
With related children under 5 years	32	21	51	32	—	47	22	10
Married-couple families	22	29	73	38	—	65	48	28
Householder worked in 1989	16	21	56	26	—	52	42	15
With related children under 18 years	14	11	42	32	—	28	29	13
With related children under 5 years	14	11	31	32	—	22	22	5
Female householder, no husband present	23	30	89	6	—	63	49	34
Householder worked in 1989	18	11	72	—	—	63	25	10
With related children under 18 years	23	21	33	—	—	55	49	10
With related children under 5 years	18	10	20	—	—	14	—	—
Unrelated individuals	136	594	2 969	467	21	2 109	1 230	176
Nonfamily householder	92	293	1 467	222	11	1 000	508	110
65 years and over	12	10	—	—	—	22	—	16
Persons	356	777	3 354	571	21	2 580	1 474	352
Percent below poverty level	25.8	23.5	44.8	50.0	100.0	39.7	21.4	7.1
Persons under 18 years	151	55	89	26	—	119	110	44
Related children under 18 years	151	55	79	26	—	119	98	44
Related children 5 to 17 years	73	17	23	—	—	67	98	32
Persons 65 years and over	12	10	7	—	—	22	15	28
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	184	462	2 109	391	21	1 606	791	106
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	395	1 063	3 729	656	21	2 923	1 682	597

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County				
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18
All housing units	48 799	48 799	23 007	19 845	3 050	2 247	1 565	2 032	3 363
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	555	555	199	256	110	—	32	20	137
1985 to 1988	3 804	3 804	1 623	1 375	472	239	223	117	344
1980 to 1984	12 568	12 568	5 144	6 156	705	879	391	662	1 411
1970 to 1979	16 929	16 929	6 939	7 981	1 001	1 072	402	740	1 410
1960 to 1969	5 856	5 856	3 191	2 028	191	57	152	175	34
1950 to 1959	4 800	4 800	3 120	1 089	330	—	209	220	20
1940 to 1949	2 438	2 438	1 584	602	142	—	95	78	—
1939 or earlier	1 849	1 849	1 207	358	99	—	61	20	7
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	1 561	1 561	465	1 014	44	88	22	15	24
1 bedroom	7 989	7 989	3 289	4 269	102	445	150	73	335
2 bedrooms	19 395	19 395	8 827	8 668	1 144	1 222	633	538	1 523
3 bedrooms	15 386	15 386	8 550	4 107	1 426	449	610	1 305	1 120
4 bedrooms	3 823	3 823	1 646	1 573	258	43	120	97	290
5 or more bedrooms	645	645	230	214	76	—	30	4	71
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	305	305	185	120	—	—	—	—	22
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	1 266	1 266	590	676	—	70	—	—	59
Vacant condominium housing units	110	110	28	82	—	5	—	—	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	48 449	48 449	22 865	19 768	3 025	2 247	1 484	2 024	3 363
Source of water, public system or private company	46 413	46 413	22 926	19 803	2 071	2 237	964	2 032	3 343
Sewage disposal, public sewer	43 084	43 084	22 798	19 672	1 062	2 237	290	2 003	3 322
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	383	383	201	23	73	11	79	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units	165	165	89	—	30	—	58	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units	77	77	45	18	7	11	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	43 725	43 725	20 705	17 878	2 663	2 113	1 347	1 888	3 154
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	19 567	19 567	12 768	6 559	482	529	103	1 242	1 579
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 609	2 609	355	183	741	7	694	39	19
Electricity	21 045	21 045	7 353	11 100	1 282	1 577	494	557	1 556
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	87	87	56	5	30	—	—	21	—
All other fuels	336	336	112	11	128	—	56	22	—
No fuel used	81	81	61	20	—	—	—	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	2 964	2 964	1 894	882	92	18	138	79	38
1	15 951	15 951	7 828	6 901	636	934	307	643	1 000
2	18 461	18 461	8 308	7 783	1 320	921	587	825	1 703
3 or more	6 349	6 349	2 675	2 312	615	240	315	341	413
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	18 312	18 312	9 993	4 290	1 920	421	1 015	1 343	1 156
1989 to March 1990	1 864	1 864	973	565	170	56	59	187	224
1985 to 1988	4 884	4 884	2 302	1 393	549	192	338	359	417
1980 to 1984	3 757	3 757	1 891	837	415	75	262	314	313
1970 to 1979	4 494	4 494	2 615	935	534	92	175	310	190
1969 or earlier	3 313	3 313	2 212	560	252	6	181	173	12
Renter-occupied housing units	25 413	25 413	10 712	13 588	743	1 692	332	545	1 998
1989 to March 1990	16 038	16 038	6 359	9 157	439	1 217	140	319	1 324
1985 to 1988	7 797	7 797	3 354	4 037	233	401	100	195	628
1980 to 1984	1 017	1 017	607	310	27	46	59	24	46
1970 to 1979	375	375	273	72	31	28	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	186	186	119	12	13	—	33	7	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	2 618	2 618	1 732	495	168	40	128	87	15
Householder 65 years and over	5 454	5 454	3 699	890	409	71	291	228	123
Owner-occupied housing units	4 297	4 297	2 807	721	383	35	262	203	105
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	71	71	21	—	9	—	41	—	—
No telephone in unit	198	198	153	—	—	—	37	—	—
No vehicle available	972	972	780	107	40	—	78	44	12
Complete plumbing facilities	43 483	43 483	20 571	17 860	2 626	2 102	1 289	1 880	3 154
1.00 or less persons per room	40 823	40 823	19 132	16 816	2 528	2 007	1 227	1 726	3 067
1.01 or more persons per room	2 660	2 660	1 439	1 044	98	95	62	154	87
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	242	242	134	18	37	11	58	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room	190	190	101	18	30	11	53	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room	52	52	33	—	7	—	5	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 701	44 701	39 976	55 003	49 443	47 571	29 866	34 653	50 078
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 311	18 311	20 757	16 150	23 611	17 809	16 345	22 538	22 740
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	12 471	12 471	4 695	7 154	266	605	245	270	741
Owner-occupied housing units	1 795	1 795	1 117	333	181	25	161	142	82
Renter-occupied housing units	10 676	10 676	3 578	6 821	85	580	84	128	659

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County—Con.		Bryan city, Brozos County						
	Tract 20	Tract 2005	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
All housing units.....	5 193	—	984	2 247	84	2 032	1 413	1 649	30
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	58	—	66	—	—	20	14	19	—
1985 to 1988.....	920	—	195	239	29	117	77	125	—
1980 to 1984.....	2 074	—	387	879	41	662	376	142	—
1970 to 1979.....	1 447	—	238	1 072	9	740	417	228	—
1960 to 1969.....	388	—	19	57	—	175	153	220	4
1950 to 1959.....	134	—	62	—	—	220	147	434	9
1940 to 1949.....	42	—	11	—	5	78	119	239	—
1939 or earlier.....	130	—	6	—	—	20	110	242	17
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	139	—	10	88	—	15	9	21	4
1 bedroom.....	775	—	6	445	19	73	195	219	5
2 bedrooms.....	1 322	—	574	1 222	47	538	493	727	16
3 bedrooms.....	2 180	—	292	449	18	1 305	659	642	5
4 bedrooms.....	655	—	92	43	—	97	57	35	—
5 or more bedrooms.....	122	—	10	—	—	4	—	5	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	89	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	5 168	—	984	2 247	84	2 024	1 389	1 604	30
Source of water, public system or private company.....	4 468	—	971	2 237	59	2 032	1 413	1 636	30
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 982	—	968	2 237	37	2 003	1 408	1 615	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	25	—	18	11	—	8	22	61	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	12	—	—	8	4	26	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	—	—	11	—	—	—	12	—
Occupied housing units.....	4 673	—	882	2 113	73	1 888	1 249	1 401	26
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	1 362	—	391	529	—	1 242	910	1 222	26
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	758	—	46	7	45	39	26	58	—
Electricity.....	2 495	—	412	1 577	28	557	297	101	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	9	—	13	—	—	21	8	—	—
All other fuels.....	49	—	20	—	—	22	8	20	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	113	—	72	18	32	79	195	307	—
1.....	1 319	—	299	934	16	643	476	560	17
2.....	2 310	—	406	921	16	825	401	392	5
3 or more.....	931	—	105	240	9	341	177	142	4
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	—	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 895	—	429	421	46	1 343	667	854	7
1989 to March 1990.....	342	—	72	56	—	187	74	37	—
1985 to 1988.....	1 155	—	160	192	23	359	165	105	—
1980 to 1984.....	825	—	79	75	23	314	122	85	—
1970 to 1979.....	413	—	79	92	—	310	143	218	—
1969 or earlier.....	160	—	39	6	—	173	163	409	7
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 778	—	453	1 692	27	545	582	547	19
1989 to March 1990.....	1 139	—	324	1 217	18	319	239	283	15
1985 to 1988.....	573	—	123	401	4	195	223	167	4
1980 to 1984.....	52	—	—	46	5	24	38	38	—
1970 to 1979.....	5	—	6	28	—	—	45	25	—
1969 or earlier.....	9	—	—	—	—	7	37	34	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	168	—	54	40	—	87	197	272	4
Householder 65 years and over.....	401	—	84	71	17	228	271	480	7
Owner-occupied housing units.....	323	—	76	35	17	203	162	391	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	—
No telephone in unit.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	37	39	—
No vehicle available.....	27	—	28	—	17	44	82	180	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	4 666	—	870	2 102	73	1 880	1 245	1 363	26
1.00 or less persons per room.....	4 477	—	829	2 007	73	1 726	1 137	1 138	17
1.01 or more persons per room.....	189	—	41	95	—	154	108	225	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	7	—	12	11	—	8	4	38	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	12	11	—	8	4	21	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	56 689	—	47 976	47 571	13 679	34 653	35 611	20 067	8 600
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	20 103	—	23 378	17 809	17 446	22 538	17 462	15 405	23 465
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	900	—	113	605	17	270	440	539	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	107	—	56	25	17	142	167	265	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	793	—	57	580	—	128	273	274	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.								
	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)
All housing units	1 232	1 522	1 240	1 812	1 054	2 478	2 193	2 192	845
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	28	21	—	—	—	24	—	—	7
1985 to 1988	49	208	64	57	17	56	58	200	132
1980 to 1984	123	322	67	173	21	348	428	641	534
1970 to 1979	147	545	176	379	310	749	530	1 227	172
1960 to 1969	119	172	101	523	268	492	771	117	—
1950 to 1959	251	174	231	480	272	540	293	7	—
1940 to 1949	275	44	232	155	160	159	107	—	—
1939 or earlier	240	36	369	45	6	110	6	—	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	31	29	11	—	23	116	97	11	—
1 bedroom	136	337	190	96	293	614	279	371	11
2 bedrooms	530	568	560	512	480	1 032	814	586	128
3 bedrooms	430	519	378	974	231	573	751	647	677
4 bedrooms	101	52	73	197	27	133	218	492	29
5 or more bedrooms	4	17	28	33	—	10	34	85	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	142	23
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	8	—	137	99	246	30
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	12	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 209	1 511	1 240	1 806	1 049	2 458	2 193	2 192	845
Source of water, public system or private company	1 223	1 516	1 240	1 812	1 054	2 478	2 193	2 192	840
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 204	1 508	1 231	1 806	1 047	2 478	2 193	2 188	845
Locking complete plumbing facilities	17	18	8	5	5	20	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units	6	12	8	5	—	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units	11	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 079	1 339	1 056	1 704	879	2 177	2 017	2 022	800
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	902	826	801	1 369	641	1 148	1 061	1 068	632
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	44	—	15	8	6	37	16	8	—
Electricity	112	493	225	327	220	966	924	946	168
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	7	6	6	—	—	7	16	—	—
No fuel used	—	14	9	—	12	19	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	168	248	127	39	105	197	106	176	25
1	411	516	407	566	488	935	880	514	166
2	378	424	423	783	240	824	799	958	513
3 or more	122	151	99	316	46	221	232	374	96
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	621	440	500	1 187	228	724	842	1 099	585
1989 to March 1990	44	62	61	69	26	57	38	123	67
1985 to 1988	126	124	67	198	47	106	155	224	251
1980 to 1984	97	87	105	190	15	87	122	259	231
1970 to 1979	186	62	91	410	43	219	233	493	36
1969 or earlier	168	105	176	320	97	255	294	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	458	899	556	517	651	1 453	1 175	923	215
1989 to March 1990	199	518	290	261	399	943	767	443	124
1985 to 1988	176	257	212	178	199	437	302	401	75
1980 to 1984	29	73	33	54	47	60	90	54	16
1970 to 1979	49	31	13	16	6	13	16	25	—
1969 or earlier	5	20	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	160	328	120	49	174	115	109	14	9
Householder 65 years and over	266	80	304	510	92	292	442	491	64
Owner-occupied housing units	205	59	234	450	87	267	358	211	45
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	17	8	12	13	5	7	8	7	—
No vehicle available	76	4	56	28	13	40	35	160	17
Complete plumbing facilities	1 062	1 321	1 048	1 699	874	2 177	2 017	2 014	800
1.00 or less persons per room	869	1 100	952	1 669	810	2 103	1 940	1 985	777
1.01 or more persons per room	193	221	96	30	64	74	77	29	23
Locking complete plumbing facilities	17	18	8	5	5	—	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room	11	18	8	—	—	—	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room	6	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 796	29 398	31 626	44 787	23 470	35 974	49 450	67 809	46 370
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 438	14 280	18 307	26 660	18 425	26 231	22 204	27 588	24 275
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	352	526	182	217	230	657	309	198	40
Owner-occupied housing units	136	57	28	98	31	44	9	42	—
Renter-occupied housing units	216	469	154	119	199	613	300	156	40

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County							
	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)
All housing units	55	4 783	1 728	8	2 204	4 203	1 608	3 346
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	60	—	—	—	14	18	137
1985 to 1988	6	235	5	—	12	153	173	344
1980 to 1984	7	1 302	250	—	201	1 163	889	1 406
1970 to 1979	22	1 788	688	8	840	2 330	495	1 410
1960 to 1969	13	655	513	—	347	371	33	34
1950 to 1959	7	402	151	—	362	134	—	8
1940 to 1949	—	290	66	—	203	32	—	—
1939 or earlier	—	51	55	—	239	6	—	7
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	181	307	—	57	297	35	24
1 bedroom	32	1 168	662	8	429	774	333	335
2 bedrooms	7	2 290	647	—	836	1 964	958	1 506
3 bedrooms	16	752	106	—	601	771	257	1 120
4 bedrooms	—	356	—	—	244	350	25	290
5 or more bedrooms	—	36	6	—	37	47	—	71
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	61	6	—	—	—	31	22
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	238	140	—	—	36	144	59
Vacant condominium housing units	—	38	11	—	—	—	27	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	55	4 766	1 703	8	2 174	4 203	1 603	3 346
Source of water, public system or private company	55	4 783	1 728	8	2 195	4 193	1 604	3 338
Sewage disposal, public sewer	32	4 783	1 722	8	2 183	4 193	1 591	3 322
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	—	12	—	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	6	—	12	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	55	4 321	1 629	8	1 684	3 797	1 499	3 137
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	7	1 258	752	—	1 003	947	336	1 579
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	13	58	7	—	46	10	12	7
Electricity	35	2 980	870	8	624	2 840	1 151	1 551
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	9	—	—	11	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	—	183	227	—	255	135	18	26
1	22	1 714	954	—	593	1 537	544	1 000
2	33	1 838	406	8	565	1 652	699	1 698
3 or more	—	586	42	—	271	473	238	413
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	13	785	27	—	559	771	251	1 144
1989 to March 1990	—	77	—	—	22	64	72	224
1985 to 1988	—	200	21	—	104	150	82	417
1980 to 1984	—	127	—	—	59	118	80	313
1970 to 1979	6	212	6	—	129	322	13	190
1969 or earlier	7	169	—	—	245	117	4	—
Renter-occupied housing units	42	3 536	1 602	8	1 125	3 026	1 248	1 993
1989 to March 1990	19	2 586	951	8	734	1 957	867	1 324
1985 to 1988	17	882	592	—	314	987	336	623
1980 to 1984	6	60	52	—	54	45	36	46
1970 to 1979	—	8	7	—	11	37	9	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	—	102	50	—	139	159	20	15
Householder 65 years and over	6	256	—	—	249	173	18	111
Owner-occupied housing units	6	228	—	—	218	97	12	93
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	21	—	—	46	30	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	55	4 321	1 623	8	1 672	3 797	1 499	3 137
1.00 or less persons per room	55	4 238	1 184	8	1 556	3 660	1 425	3 050
1.01 or more persons per room	—	83	439	—	116	137	74	87
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	6	—	12	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	6	—	12	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	62 183	54 424	24 196	—	47 511	54 630	32 388	50 366
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 789	13 392	13 506	5 750	20 322	14 730	14 952	22 726
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	2 197	655	8	614	1 604	716	741
Owner-occupied housing units	—	68	6	—	43	79	24	82
Renter-occupied housing units	—	2 129	649	8	571	1 525	692	659

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County—Con.		Remainder of Brazos County						
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)
All housing units	1 910	—	2 066	—	1 426	—	17	2 438	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	27	—	44	—	32	—	—	24	—
1985 to 1988	447	—	277	—	188	—	—	341	—
1980 to 1984	938	—	318	—	343	—	5	602	—
1970 to 1979	400	—	763	—	371	—	—	875	—
1960 to 1969	62	—	172	—	139	—	—	326	—
1950 to 1959	25	—	268	—	202	—	12	109	—
1940 to 1949	11	—	131	—	90	—	—	31	—
1939 or earlier	—	—	93	—	61	—	—	130	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	113	—	34	—	22	—	—	26	—
1 bedroom	528	—	96	—	99	—	—	236	—
2 bedrooms	460	—	570	—	579	—	17	734	—
3 bedrooms	484	—	1 134	—	576	—	—	1 019	—
4 bedrooms	308	—	166	—	120	—	—	318	—
5 or more bedrooms	17	—	66	—	30	—	—	105	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 910	—	2 041	—	1 345	—	17	2 413	—
Source of water, public system or private company	1 899	—	1 100	—	850	—	5	1 729	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 838	—	94	—	221	—	—	299	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	55	—	79	—	—	25	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	18	—	58	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—
Occupied housing units	1 748	—	1 781	—	1 219	—	17	2 125	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	677	—	91	—	96	—	—	53	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	30	—	695	—	636	—	12	728	—
Electricity	1 041	—	870	—	431	—	5	1 286	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	9	—
All other fuels	—	—	108	—	56	—	—	49	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	38	—	20	—	106	—	12	50	—
1	537	—	337	—	269	—	—	616	—
2	884	—	914	—	538	—	5	913	—
3 or more	289	—	510	—	306	—	—	546	—
Vehicles per household	1.9	—	2.2	—	1.9	—	.6	2.0	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	740	—	1 491	—	956	—	12	1 570	—
1989 to March 1990	106	—	98	—	59	—	—	169	—
1985 to 1988	419	—	389	—	315	—	—	485	—
1980 to 1984	140	—	336	—	239	—	—	454	—
1970 to 1979	57	—	455	—	169	—	—	320	—
1969 or earlier	18	—	213	—	174	—	12	142	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 008	—	290	—	263	—	5	555	—
1989 to March 1990	711	—	115	—	103	—	—	304	—
1985 to 1988	286	—	110	—	79	—	5	212	—
1980 to 1984	11	—	27	—	48	—	—	25	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	5	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	13	—	33	—	—	9	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	10	—	114	—	128	—	—	149	—
Householder 65 years and over	77	—	325	—	268	—	12	260	—
Owner-occupied housing units	67	—	307	—	239	—	12	211	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	9	—	41	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	8	—
No vehicle available	10	—	12	—	61	—	12	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 748	—	1 756	—	1 161	—	17	2 118	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 640	—	1 699	—	1 099	—	17	2 060	—
1.01 or more persons per room	108	—	57	—	62	—	—	58	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	25	—	58	—	—	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	18	—	53	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	7	—	5	—	—	7	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	77 501	—	49 866	—	30 205	—	22 600	50 724	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 251	—	23 974	—	16 480	—	27 943	21 849	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	619	—	153	—	228	—	—	241	—
Owner-occupied housing units	31	—	125	—	144	—	—	76	—
Renter-occupied housing units	588	—	28	—	84	—	—	165	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brazos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County				
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18
Specified owner-occupied housing units	13 551	13 551	8 011	3 760	883	383	426	935	1 086
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	8 696	8 696	4 840	2 887	547	352	163	690	937
Less than \$300	224	224	170	45	12	—	9	6	9
\$300 to \$399	576	576	396	101	18	13	48	48	8
\$400 to \$499	869	869	600	159	71	—	47	111	7
\$500 to \$599	1 037	1 037	675	247	37	43	27	142	69
\$600 to \$799	2 246	2 246	1 390	622	124	150	20	277	260
\$800 to \$999	1 822	1 822	899	755	96	92	—	95	254
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 379	1 379	540	654	148	54	12	11	245
\$1,500 to \$1,999	290	290	61	160	5	—	—	—	19
\$2,000 or more	253	253	109	144	36	—	—	—	66
Median (dollars)	742	742	679	855	826	774	442	628	875
Not mortgaged	4 855	4 855	3 171	873	336	31	263	245	149
Less than \$100	371	371	275	28	24	—	56	28	—
\$100 to \$199	1 721	1 721	1 222	178	97	—	114	91	21
\$200 to \$299	1 526	1 526	994	281	130	22	65	103	54
\$300 to \$399	861	861	428	291	74	9	23	15	66
\$400 to \$499	190	190	121	62	11	—	5	8	8
\$500 or more	186	186	131	33	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	219	219	208	282	230	285	167	203	299
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	3 036	3 036	2 104	532	203	36	168	177	143
Less than 20 percent	1 037	1 037	752	137	96	—	64	24	21
20 to 24 percent	266	266	180	36	8	—	21	8	9
25 to 29 percent	310	310	220	37	18	—	13	31	—
30 to 34 percent	227	227	142	17	9	—	23	26	8
35 percent or more	1 116	1 116	752	283	67	36	47	88	105
Not computed	80	80	58	22	5	—	—	—	—
Median	27.8	27.8	27.1	42.3	21.9	50.0+	24.8	34.9	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 779	2 779	1 757	589	184	79	135	258	232
Less than 20 percent	1 442	1 442	939	237	75	16	101	81	63
20 to 24 percent	300	300	205	39	7	—	30	55	8
25 to 29 percent	391	391	269	68	62	15	—	68	31
30 to 34 percent	277	277	187	70	22	31	4	33	21
35 percent or more	369	369	157	175	18	17	—	21	109
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.3	19.3	18.9	26.4	25.8	31.4	14.2	24.4	33.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 804	2 804	1 674	848	162	86	44	288	292
Less than 20 percent	1 558	1 558	1 004	353	95	22	44	171	68
20 to 24 percent	663	663	397	224	32	34	—	88	96
25 to 29 percent	393	393	180	180	19	23	—	29	88
30 to 34 percent	116	116	70	46	—	—	—	—	21
35 percent or more	74	74	23	45	16	7	—	—	19
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.6	18.6	17.8	21.6	14.9	23.1	10.0	18.7	24.1
\$50,000 or more	4 932	4 932	2 476	1 791	334	182	79	212	419
Less than 20 percent	3 966	3 966	2 160	1 311	255	173	67	201	263
20 to 24 percent	560	560	196	268	48	—	12	—	69
25 to 29 percent	263	263	72	143	16	9	—	11	54
30 to 34 percent	89	89	27	51	5	—	—	—	15
35 percent or more	54	54	21	18	10	—	—	—	18
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	13.5	12.5	15.3	14.3	14.5	10.0	11.0	18.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	25 200	25 200	10 669	13 550	693	1 692	287	545	1 991
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	380	380	236	144	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	762	762	497	238	13	22	14	7	—
\$200 to \$299	3 282	3 282	1 719	1 363	31	305	78	23	8
\$300 to \$399	6 982	6 982	2 986	3 750	171	575	80	150	339
\$400 to \$499	6 773	6 773	2 524	4 095	303	425	49	81	862
\$500 to \$599	3 043	3 043	976	1 998	44	150	20	87	383
\$600 to \$749	2 071	2 071	826	1 195	38	118	10	163	186
\$750 to \$999	947	947	454	454	3	85	5	12	178
\$1,000 or more	297	297	128	144	20	—	3	—	18
No cash rent	663	663	323	169	70	12	28	22	17
Median (dollars)	411	411	390	427	427	382	354	501	477
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	9 973	9 973	3 544	6 199	84	665	42	135	499
Less than 20 percent	165	165	108	57	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	131	131	74	57	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	167	167	114	53	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	186	186	71	115	—	15	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8 323	8 323	2 790	5 402	63	590	23	135	469
Not computed	1 001	1 001	387	515	21	53	19	—	30
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	6 947	6 947	2 913	3 721	193	415	149	105	573
Less than 20 percent	535	535	291	227	—	18	10	—	—
20 to 24 percent	745	745	466	213	27	22	48	7	7
25 to 29 percent	1 311	1 311	616	619	43	89	18	30	102
30 to 34 percent	1 191	1 191	532	616	35	111	12	15	27
35 percent or more	2 975	2 975	911	2 003	56	175	37	44	434
Not computed	190	190	97	43	32	—	24	9	3
Median	33.3	33.3	30.3	36.6	31.5	33.5	26.3	33.7	42.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 198	5 198	2 668	2 229	315	350	82	219	536
Less than 20 percent	2 099	2 099	1 129	843	117	137	51	47	163
20 to 24 percent	1 546	1 546	745	740	125	136	21	62	175
25 to 29 percent	874	874	459	372	36	35	10	81	131
30 to 34 percent	318	318	147	171	—	8	—	22	17
35 percent or more	230	230	122	89	11	27	—	7	50
Not computed	131	131	66	14	26	7	—	—	—
Median	21.4	21.4	21.2	21.8	21.1	21.3	18.1	25.0	23.0
\$35,000 or more	3 082	3 082	1 544	1 401	101	262	14	86	383
Less than 20 percent	2 374	2 374	1 204	1 049	89	236	14	39	286
20 to 24 percent	422	422	183	230	3	6	—	22	62
25 to 29 percent	158	158	94	64	9	20	—	8	21
30 to 34 percent	52	52	32	20	—	—	—	4	9
35 percent or more	16	16	7	9	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	60	60	24	29	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.1	15.1	14.9	15.3	14.6	16.4	12.5	19.5	16.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County—Con.		Bryan city, Brozos County						
	Tract 20	Tract 2005	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 051	—	319	383	14	935	563	616	7
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	1 638	—	230	352	—	690	310	171	7
Less than \$300	—	—	12	—	—	6	11	37	7
\$300 to \$399	32	—	9	13	—	48	33	48	—
\$400 to \$499	44	—	36	—	—	111	46	22	—
\$500 to \$599	78	—	—	43	—	142	59	27	—
\$600 to \$799	393	—	14	150	—	277	87	30	—
\$800 to \$999	531	—	47	92	—	95	50	7	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	346	—	71	54	—	11	24	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	155	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	59	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	894	—	992	774	—	628	614	402	225
Not mortgaged	413	—	89	31	14	245	253	445	—
Less than \$100	—	—	12	—	—	28	18	111	—
\$100 to \$199	158	—	31	—	14	91	154	221	—
\$200 to \$299	132	—	30	22	—	103	50	77	—
\$300 to \$399	92	—	7	9	—	15	11	22	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	9	—	—	8	11	—	—
\$500 or more	31	—	—	—	—	—	9	14	—
Median (dollars)	234	—	205	285	139	203	167	145	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	185	—	83	36	14	177	209	429	7
Less than 20 percent	26	—	30	—	—	24	51	168	—
20 to 24 percent	26	—	—	—	5	8	5	56	—
25 to 29 percent	38	—	7	—	9	31	10	61	7
30 to 34 percent	44	—	—	—	—	26	18	16	—
35 percent or more	37	—	41	36	—	88	119	99	—
Not computed	14	—	5	—	—	—	6	29	—
Median	29.4	—	35.8	50.0+	26.1	34.9	44.7	22.9	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	368	—	54	79	—	258	139	104	—
Less than 20 percent	140	—	22	16	—	81	75	86	—
20 to 24 percent	19	—	—	—	—	55	20	11	—
25 to 29 percent	74	—	17	15	—	68	28	—	—
30 to 34 percent	55	—	6	31	—	33	12	7	—
35 percent or more	80	—	9	17	—	21	4	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.7	—	26.5	31.4	—	24.4	14.8	11.8	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	436	—	37	86	—	288	122	49	—
Less than 20 percent	113	—	7	22	—	171	60	36	—
20 to 24 percent	154	—	14	34	—	88	53	13	—
25 to 29 percent	118	—	6	23	—	29	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	—	10	7	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.4	—	24.1	23.1	—	18.7	20.1	13.5	—
\$50,000 or more	1 062	—	145	182	—	212	93	34	—
Less than 20 percent	679	—	97	173	—	201	74	34	—
20 to 24 percent	235	—	22	—	—	—	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	86	—	11	9	—	11	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	47	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	15	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.2	—	16.3	14.5	—	11.0	11.0	11.1	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 734	—	453	1 692	27	545	579	520	19
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	20	—
\$100 to \$199	17	—	13	22	4	7	80	88	—
\$200 to \$299	178	—	6	305	4	23	80	132	4
\$300 to \$399	426	—	125	575	8	150	155	152	10
\$400 to \$499	393	—	248	425	11	81	94	48	5
\$500 to \$599	153	—	30	150	—	87	48	30	—
\$600 to \$749	312	—	12	118	—	163	55	8	—
\$750 to \$999	88	—	—	85	—	12	15	—	—
\$1,000 or more	65	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	102	—	10	12	—	22	26	42	—
Median (dollars)	451	—	422	382	317	501	358	299	377
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	733	—	63	665	—	135	238	241	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	12	—
35 percent or more	566	—	50	590	—	135	164	148	—
Not computed	167	—	13	53	—	—	42	45	—
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	457	—	117	415	22	105	138	131	5
Less than 20 percent	24	—	—	18	4	—	25	31	—
20 to 24 percent	20	—	17	22	12	7	37	29	—
25 to 29 percent	123	—	30	89	—	30	31	36	—
30 to 34 percent	51	—	17	111	—	15	27	12	5
35 percent or more	230	—	47	175	6	44	7	23	—
Not computed	9	—	6	—	—	9	11	—	—
Median	36.0	—	32.5	33.5	22.9	33.7	25.2	25.8	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	246	—	215	350	5	219	110	110	10
Less than 20 percent	70	—	97	137	—	47	40	67	5
20 to 24 percent	80	—	92	136	5	62	24	13	5
25 to 29 percent	40	—	26	35	—	81	39	—	—
30 to 34 percent	13	—	—	8	—	22	—	—	—
35 percent or more	18	—	—	27	—	7	7	—	—
Not computed	25	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	—	20.6	21.3	22.5	25.0	23.1	16.0	20.0
\$35,000 or more	298	—	58	262	—	86	93	38	4
Less than 20 percent	212	—	49	236	—	39	78	35	4
20 to 24 percent	51	—	—	6	—	22	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	—	9	20	—	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	13	—	3	—
Median	16.0	—	13.0	16.4	—	19.5	12.3	10.2	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.								
	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 19	Tract 20 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	490	170	448	1 060	168	526	770	980	562
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	198	80	206	550	79	235	463	752	517
Less than \$300	23	25	5	18	7	13	6	8	—
\$300 to \$399	64	—	—	47	27	23	76	—	—
\$400 to \$499	41	32	47	89	17	29	63	60	7
\$500 to \$599	26	17	40	79	16	62	82	63	19
\$600 to \$799	28	—	73	173	12	64	138	146	198
\$800 to \$999	8	6	25	100	—	13	40	179	237
\$1,000 to \$1,499	8	—	8	40	—	25	41	202	56
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	8	—	—	—	17	31	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	4	—	6	—	63	—
Median (dollars)	430	453	623	631	416	574	609	893	838
Not mortgaged	292	90	242	510	89	291	307	228	45
Less than \$100	32	7	33	14	6	14	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	176	14	127	168	67	50	78	16	15
\$200 to \$299	68	49	58	148	9	148	123	95	14
\$300 to \$399	6	13	24	100	7	58	75	65	16
\$400 to \$499	10	7	—	41	—	5	14	16	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	39	—	16	17	36	—
Median (dollars)	147	238	172	240	146	263	257	307	254
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	258	39	157	244	81	105	134	115	16
Less than 20 percent	125	7	84	84	57	33	52	29	8
20 to 24 percent	16	—	18	25	8	15	24	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	20	5	32	—	13	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	5	21	7	22	13	—	8
35 percent or more	87	12	45	77	9	22	39	78	—
Not computed	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	—
Median	20.5	28.1	18.5	26.6	14.8	26.7	23.1	45.1	25.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	110	49	129	229	40	124	180	112	150
Less than 20 percent	94	32	75	145	34	92	104	62	21
20 to 24 percent	—	—	24	45	—	8	33	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	6	18	—	17	22	13	65
30 to 34 percent	—	11	12	10	—	—	14	9	42
35 percent or more	16	6	12	11	6	7	7	19	22
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29.2
Median	11.8	17.1	18.0	15.8	16.3	16.2	17.4	18.0	180
\$35,000 to \$49,999	97	62	85	210	41	119	136	162	31
Less than 20 percent	88	62	71	158	41	76	107	74	63
20 to 24 percent	9	—	14	27	—	32	17	33	58
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	19	—	—	6	25	28
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	—	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24.7
Median	10.4	10.0	13.1	13.6	14.1	15.9	12.2	21.1	216
\$50,000 or more	25	20	77	377	6	178	320	591	159
Less than 20 percent	25	20	57	355	6	171	300	488	57
20 to 24 percent	—	—	16	17	—	7	13	55	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	24	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	13	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.4
Median	10.0	11.4	14.0	10.4	12.5	10.0	10.2	13.7	215
Specified renter-occupied housing units	454	899	556	508	651	1 453	1 175	923	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	148	—	—	6	8	11	17	—
\$100 to \$199	106	67	10	7	33	26	11	23	—
\$200 to \$299	127	182	99	39	178	288	139	95	18
\$300 to \$399	120	160	177	106	207	664	263	77	37
\$400 to \$499	69	133	151	172	90	265	444	261	27
\$500 to \$599	8	138	57	51	67	65	126	95	24
\$600 to \$749	10	36	21	84	29	45	69	104	72
\$750 to \$999	6	—	8	30	23	42	57	148	28
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	103	—
No cash rent	8	35	33	19	18	50	39	—	9
Median (dollars)	293	319	388	441	332	355	436	494	590
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	172	404	177	89	175	651	270	232	32
Less than 20 percent	—	78	—	—	—	—	5	17	—
20 to 24 percent	—	14	—	—	6	—	6	8	—
25 to 29 percent	19	32	—	—	12	9	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent	12	6	7	—	13	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more	141	228	132	75	128	565	225	177	32
Not computed	—	46	38	14	16	71	34	15	—
Median	50.0+	49.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	192	262	219	125	231	357	319	195	80
Less than 20 percent	49	64	—	7	42	28	5	11	7
20 to 24 percent	50	31	75	24	50	58	43	11	—
25 to 29 percent	22	21	27	5	66	86	126	38	9
30 to 34 percent	22	52	66	15	32	78	41	20	19
35 percent or more	41	73	44	65	41	90	104	115	36
Not computed	8	21	7	9	—	17	—	—	9
Median	24.3	30.4	30.3	36.1	26.8	29.9	29.4	39.6	40.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	74	160	114	175	182	319	408	175	42
Less than 20 percent	48	114	61	50	104	202	125	32	—
20 to 24 percent	26	22	11	62	35	61	130	36	25
25 to 29 percent	—	24	26	35	22	34	92	45	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	13	16	6	—	42	17	7
35 percent or more	—	—	3	7	6	10	—	45	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	9	12	19	—	—
Median	18.0	18.0	19.6	22.8	18.2	18.0	22.7	27.2	24.2
\$35,000 or more	16	73	46	119	63	126	178	321	61
Less than 20 percent	16	73	46	91	56	77	148	229	27
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	28	—	27	30	30	25
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	7	14	—	36	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median	10.0	14.0	12.7	15.1	14.9	15.0	13.3	14.8	20.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County							
	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 17	Tract 18 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	6	705	-	-	525	670	89	1 074
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	-	465	-	-	252	524	77	937
Less than \$300.....	-	13	-	-	8	15	-	9
\$300 to \$399.....	-	47	-	-	30	6	-	8
\$400 to \$499.....	-	34	-	-	34	52	23	7
\$500 to \$599.....	-	33	-	-	24	100	13	69
\$600 to \$799.....	-	98	-	-	38	110	25	260
\$800 to \$999.....	-	126	-	-	65	124	11	254
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	-	67	-	-	44	99	5	245
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	47	-	-	-	8	-	19
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	9	10	-	66
Median (dollars).....	-	808	-	-	771	772	621	875
Not mortgaged.....	6	240	-	-	273	146	12	137
Less than \$100.....	-	18	-	-	-	10	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-	86	-	-	65	18	-	9
\$200 to \$299.....	6	32	-	-	97	54	12	54
\$300 to \$399.....	-	58	-	-	86	57	-	66
\$400 to \$499.....	-	37	-	-	10	7	-	8
\$500 or more.....	-	9	-	-	15	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	275	231	-	-	261	280	275	305
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	-	110	-	-	121	94	21	143
Less than 20 percent.....	-	56	-	-	60	-	-	21
20 to 24 percent.....	-	8	-	-	19	-	-	9
25 to 29 percent.....	-	6	-	-	22	9	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	8
35 percent or more.....	-	40	-	-	20	72	17	105
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Median.....	-	19.8	-	-	20.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	6	107	-	-	63	122	15	220
Less than 20 percent.....	6	63	-	-	49	55	-	51
20 to 24 percent.....	-	16	-	-	5	10	-	8
25 to 29 percent.....	-	28	-	-	9	-	-	31
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	26	10	21
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	31	5	109
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	12.5	16.0	-	-	13.4	23.0	33.8	34.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	-	120	-	-	143	132	18	292
Less than 20 percent.....	-	62	-	-	114	82	14	68
20 to 24 percent.....	-	27	-	-	3	31	-	96
25 to 29 percent.....	-	20	-	-	18	10	4	88
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	21
35 percent or more.....	-	11	-	-	8	-	-	19
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	19.7	-	-	12.6	17.0	18.2	24.1
\$50,000 or more.....	-	368	-	-	198	322	35	419
Less than 20 percent.....	-	295	-	-	191	277	35	263
20 to 24 percent.....	-	36	-	-	7	36	-	69
25 to 29 percent.....	-	37	-	-	-	9	-	54
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	12.5	-	-	12.1	12.4	10.0-	18.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	35	3 536	1 578	8	1 125	3 026	1 248	1 986
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	106	38	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	110	-	32	87	9	-
\$200 to \$299.....	12	168	618	-	176	275	59	8
\$300 to \$399.....	20	1 087	570	-	316	995	182	334
\$400 to \$499.....	-	1 182	192	8	213	926	407	862
\$500 to \$599.....	-	645	61	-	70	343	402	383
\$600 to \$749.....	-	279	27	-	123	215	139	186
\$750 to \$999.....	-	65	-	-	49	117	16	178
\$1,000 or more.....	3	46	-	-	10	8	8	18
No cash rent.....	-	64	-	-	30	22	26	17
Median (dollars).....	348	436	309	413	365	412	490	477
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	-	1 939	660	8	531	1 458	570	499
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	42	15	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	21	36	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	20	-	26	7	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	51	-	26	29	9	-
35 percent or more.....	-	1 784	495	8	390	1 293	524	469
Not computed.....	-	155	94	-	26	78	37	30
Median.....	-	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	35	856	557	-	302	833	333	573
Less than 20 percent.....	6	-	157	-	37	10	17	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	19	108	-	18	45	16	7
25 to 29 percent.....	7	147	99	-	33	138	31	102
30 to 34 percent.....	6	116	90	-	102	213	49	27
35 percent or more.....	16	553	103	-	112	418	210	434
Not computed.....	-	21	-	-	-	9	10	3
Median.....	33.8	40.9	25.7	-	33.1	35.2	40.4	42.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	-	460	288	-	163	461	241	531
Less than 20 percent.....	-	159	239	-	73	151	44	158
20 to 24 percent.....	-	126	40	-	52	217	87	175
25 to 29 percent.....	-	112	-	-	7	41	64	131
30 to 34 percent.....	-	52	9	-	31	13	43	17
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	50
Not computed.....	-	11	-	-	-	-	3	-
Median.....	-	22.6	15.8	-	20.8	21.8	24.3	23.1
\$35,000 or more.....	-	281	73	-	129	274	104	383
Less than 20 percent.....	-	170	73	-	95	219	88	286
20 to 24 percent.....	-	87	-	-	-	45	16	62
25 to 29 percent.....	-	9	-	-	14	10	-	21
30 to 34 percent.....	-	4	-	-	7	-	-	9
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	11	-	-	13	-	-	5
Median.....	-	17.2	12.8	-	13.9	14.2	14.9	16.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	College Station city, Brazos County—Con.		Remainder of Brazos County						
	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 2005 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	691	—	564	—	406	—	12	798	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	632	—	317	—	163	—	—	489	—
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	10	—	9	—	48	—	—	22	—
\$400 to \$499	9	—	35	—	47	—	—	28	—
\$500 to \$599	8	—	37	—	27	—	—	51	—
\$600 to \$799	91	—	110	—	20	—	—	104	—
\$800 to \$999	175	—	49	—	—	—	—	119	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	194	—	77	—	12	—	—	96	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—
\$2,000 or more	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 044	—	696	—	442	—	—	835	—
Not mortgaged	59	—	247	—	243	—	12	309	—
Less than \$100	—	—	12	—	56	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	66	—	100	—	12	143	—
\$200 to \$299	26	—	100	—	59	—	—	92	—
\$300 to \$399	24	—	67	—	23	—	—	52	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Median (dollars)	309	—	237	—	168	—	175	209	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	43	—	120	—	154	—	—	126	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	66	—	64	—	—	18	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	8	—	16	—	—	26	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	11	—	4	—	—	38	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	—	23	—	—	36	—
35 percent or more	29	—	26	—	47	—	—	8	—
Not computed	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	—	19.1	—	24.1	—	—	27.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	56	—	130	—	129	—	—	162	—
Less than 20 percent	13	—	53	—	95	—	12	106	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	7	—	30	—	—	19	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent	13	—	16	—	4	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	30	—	9	—	—	—	—	28	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	35.5	—	25.6	—	14.5	—	10.0	14.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	143	—	125	—	44	—	—	113	—
Less than 20 percent	13	—	88	—	44	—	—	69	—
20 to 24 percent	67	—	18	—	—	—	—	24	—
25 to 29 percent	40	—	13	—	—	—	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.4	—	13.8	—	10.0	—	—	16.7	—
\$50,000 or more	449	—	189	—	79	—	—	397	—
Less than 20 percent	250	—	158	—	67	—	—	270	—
20 to 24 percent	120	—	26	—	12	—	—	58	—
25 to 29 percent	43	—	5	—	—	—	—	43	—
30 to 34 percent	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.9	—	13.3	—	10.0	—	—	14.1	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 008	—	240	—	225	—	5	511	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	17	—
\$200 to \$299	47	—	25	—	62	—	—	113	—
\$300 to \$399	246	—	46	—	52	—	5	143	—
\$400 to \$499	305	—	55	—	38	—	—	61	—
\$500 to \$599	94	—	14	—	20	—	—	35	—
\$600 to \$749	226	—	26	—	10	—	—	14	—
\$750 to \$999	29	—	3	—	5	—	—	31	—
\$1,000 or more	51	—	11	—	—	—	—	14	—
No cash rent	10	—	60	—	28	—	—	83	—
Median (dollars)	472	—	435	—	357	—	388	345	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	534	—	21	—	42	—	—	167	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	439	—	13	—	23	—	—	95	—
Not computed	95	—	8	—	19	—	—	72	—
Median	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	232	—	76	—	92	—	—	145	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	—	36	—	—	20	—
25 to 29 percent	62	—	13	—	11	—	—	52	—
30 to 34 percent	13	—	18	—	6	—	—	19	—
35 percent or more	157	—	9	—	15	—	—	37	—
Not computed	—	—	26	—	24	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	—	30.6	—	24.7	—	—	28.4	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	85	—	100	—	77	—	5	119	—
Less than 20 percent	19	—	20	—	51	—	5	51	—
20 to 24 percent	43	—	33	—	16	—	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent	17	—	10	—	10	—	—	23	—
30 to 34 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	25	—
Median	22.7	—	22.6	—	17.6	—	17.5	19.4	—
\$35,000 or more	157	—	43	—	14	—	—	80	—
Less than 20 percent	118	—	40	—	14	—	—	67	—
20 to 24 percent	20	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	15.3	—	16.8	—	12.5	—	—	13.5	—

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Brozos County					
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
Occupied housing units -----	35 332	35 332	15 621	15 063	2 396	1 869	1 074	1 538	2 873	4 292
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990 -----	364	364	76	210	80	-	23	-	130	52
1985 to 1988 -----	2 873	2 873	1 056	1 162	392	211	153	79	266	778
1980 to 1984 -----	9 538	9 538	3 662	4 807	533	696	296	481	1 174	1 814
1970 to 1979 -----	12 729	12 729	4 921	6 109	836	925	308	523	1 261	1 239
1960 to 1969 -----	4 029	4 029	2 277	1 298	147	37	104	149	34	268
1950 to 1959 -----	3 152	3 152	1 962	809	230	-	118	208	8	68
1940 to 1949 -----	1 547	1 547	977	403	105	-	45	78	-	28
1939 or earlier -----	1 100	1 100	690	265	73	-	27	20	-	45
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom -----	922	922	312	586	21	88	13	15	17	93
1 bedroom -----	5 364	5 364	2 027	3 056	69	379	94	58	261	626
2 bedrooms -----	13 358	13 358	5 587	6 403	746	981	435	388	1 289	984
3 bedrooms -----	11 881	11 881	6 123	3 482	1 246	378	417	996	973	1 903
4 bedrooms -----	3 285	3 285	1 373	1 385	238	43	89	77	269	599
5 or more bedrooms -----	522	522	199	151	76	-	26	4	64	87
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities -----	35 221	35 221	15 577	15 022	2 396	1 869	1 048	1 530	2 873	4 292
Source of water, public system or private company -----	33 483	33 483	15 579	15 021	1 573	1 859	610	1 538	2 865	3 771
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	30 875	30 875	15 492	14 918	743	1 859	187	1 509	2 844	2 529
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	81	81	57	6	18	11	-	8	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	53	53	35	-	18	-	-	8	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	28	28	22	6	-	11	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas -----	15 183	15 183	9 520	5 490	373	481	50	1 063	1 449	1 263
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2 180	2 180	233	145	703	7	560	39	7	649
Electricity -----	17 564	17 564	5 725	9 401	1 173	1 381	412	398	1 417	2 322
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	61	61	30	5	30	-	-	9	-	9
All other fuels -----	286	286	66	11	117	-	52	22	-	49
No fuel used -----	58	58	47	11	-	-	-	7	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None -----	1 508	1 508	916	519	40	18	51	52	26	80
1 -----	12 293	12 293	5 835	5 395	551	851	240	484	880	1 162
2 -----	15 921	15 921	6 784	6 962	1 229	784	486	720	1 574	2 153
3 or more -----	5 610	5 610	2 086	2 187	576	216	297	282	393	897
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	15 491	15 491	7 930	3 878	1 799	375	800	1 152	1 059	2 693
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 661	1 661	808	537	160	56	59	119	224	336
1985 to 1988 -----	4 230	4 230	1 840	1 237	540	179	294	306	359	1 079
1980 to 1984 -----	3 364	3 364	1 610	797	404	66	224	280	298	769
1970 to 1979 -----	3 725	3 725	2 015	834	494	68	119	274	178	408
1969 or earlier -----	2 511	2 511	1 657	473	201	6	104	173	-	101
Renter-occupied housing units -----	19 841	19 841	7 691	1 185	597	1 494	274	386	1 814	1 599
1989 to March 1990 -----	12 865	12 865	4 725	7 671	352	1 104	119	223	1 216	1 056
1985 to 1988 -----	5 941	5 941	2 349	3 218	191	353	100	132	563	486
1980 to 1984 -----	769	769	451	244	20	37	40	24	35	52
1970 to 1979 -----	187	187	127	40	21	-	-	-	-	5
1969 or earlier -----	79	79	39	12	13	-	15	7	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit -----	1 294	1 294	780	224	124	40	78	60	8	126
Householder 65 years and over -----	4 306	4 306	2 894	738	371	35	181	228	89	312
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 462	3 462	2 252	610	345	35	166	203	71	252
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	17	17	8	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	76	76	53	-	-	-	23	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	570	570	462	83	18	-	23	44	-	17
Complete plumbing facilities -----	35 251	35 251	15 564	15 057	2 378	1 858	1 074	1 530	2 873	4 292
1.00 or less persons per room -----	34 163	34 163	15 001	14 674	2 301	1 786	1 020	1 468	2 842	4 162
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 088	1 088	563	383	77	72	54	62	31	130
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	81	81	57	6	18	11	-	8	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	76	76	52	6	18	11	-	8	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	47 875	47 875	43 234	57 182	51 885	47 982	33 373	34 596	51 470	58 619
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 502	18 502	20 883	16 503	24 381	18 207	18 105	23 929	22 530	20 972
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	8 912	8 912	2 630	5 866	176	491	127	194	675	732
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 001	1 001	554	216	129	12	70	113	67	77
Renter-occupied housing units -----	7 911	7 911	2 076	5 650	47	479	57	81	608	655

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
Occupied housing units	682	1 869	1 538	541	223	591	773	877	1 545	691
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	49	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	166	211	79	30	13	23	132	31	41	8
1980 to 1984	263	696	481	247	5	28	153	36	132	13
1970 to 1979	176	925	523	189	17	95	280	113	314	183
1960 to 1969	—	37	149	13	38	67	74	91	470	152
1950 to 1959	28	—	208	13	42	77	115	157	414	210
1940 to 1949	—	—	78	20	44	171	—	170	139	119
1939 or earlier	—	—	20	29	58	130	19	279	35	6
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	10	88	15	9	—	31	10	—	—	6
1 bedroom	6	379	58	73	26	68	206	98	63	181
2 bedrooms	347	981	388	182	89	289	296	396	399	302
3 bedrooms	229	378	996	272	97	167	226	297	856	175
4 bedrooms	80	43	77	5	11	36	35	63	194	27
5 or more bedrooms	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	23	33	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	682	1 869	1 530	541	223	572	762	877	1 539	691
Source of water, public system or private company	669	1 859	1 538	541	223	591	773	877	1 545	691
Sewage disposal, public sewer	666	1 859	1 509	541	217	586	768	868	1 539	684
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	11	8	—	—	11	6	8	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	8	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	11	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	291	481	1 063	307	190	555	462	681	1 280	524
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	46	7	39	16	9	—	—	15	8	6
Electricity	323	1 381	398	218	19	21	311	172	257	149
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	13	—	9	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	9	—	22	—	5	7	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	—	12
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	22	18	52	16	39	105	88	87	34	70
1	238	851	484	236	72	227	315	357	525	380
2	349	784	720	243	90	176	268	350	690	204
3 or more	73	216	282	46	22	83	102	83	296	37
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	337	375	1 152	297	154	380	300	439	1 143	192
1989 to March 1990	72	56	119	48	14	33	51	56	62	26
1985 to 1988	151	179	306	101	12	45	58	52	192	30
1980 to 1984	68	66	280	88	23	56	53	93	185	15
1970 to 1979	46	68	274	28	23	100	50	67	391	24
1969 or earlier	—	6	173	32	82	146	88	171	313	97
Renter-occupied housing units	345	1 494	386	244	69	211	473	438	402	499
1989 to March 1990	242	1 104	223	122	43	87	315	233	211	306
1985 to 1988	97	353	132	97	16	77	117	157	121	157
1980 to 1984	—	37	24	18	6	8	29	27	54	30
1970 to 1979	6	—	—	—	4	34	—	13	16	6
1969 or earlier	—	—	7	7	—	5	12	8	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	19	40	60	37	14	73	130	85	36	141
Householder 65 years and over	57	35	228	68	64	220	76	289	497	92
Owner-occupied housing units	49	35	203	36	55	178	59	229	445	87
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	12	—	5
No vehicle available	8	—	44	—	27	53	—	41	23	13
Complete plumbing facilities	682	1 858	1 530	541	223	580	767	869	1 540	691
1.00 or less persons per room	655	1 786	1 468	501	196	516	701	821	1 518	651
1.01 or more persons per room	27	72	62	40	27	64	66	48	22	40
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	11	8	—	—	11	6	8	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	11	8	—	—	11	6	8	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	57 157	47 982	34 596	37 718	26 203	21 083	29 838	31 927	44 871	21 747
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 724	18 207	23 929	27 394	20 587	14 425	16 457	18 674	28 306	18 505
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	49	491	194	84	65	141	208	125	183	184
Owner-occupied housing units	16	12	113	35	34	68	29	18	95	31
Renter-occupied housing units	33	479	81	49	31	73	179	107	88	153

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County— Con.		College Station city, Brazos County						Remainder of Brazos County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 776	1 810	3 840	731	8	1 304	3 264	2 868	968	1 961
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	14	—	41	—	—	—	—	130	23	24
1985 to 1988	25	48	235	5	—	12	126	266	132	297
1980 to 1984	209	329	1 001	98	—	47	899	1 169	262	532
1970 to 1979	468	371	1 461	271	8	450	1 876	1 261	277	762
1960 to 1969	384	706	504	179	—	174	309	34	91	216
1950 to 1959	438	249	357	101	—	282	54	8	111	68
1940 to 1949	135	101	199	41	—	152	—	—	45	17
1939 or earlier	103	6	42	36	—	187	—	—	27	45
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	68	64	120	41	—	52	228	17	13	—
1 bedroom	355	214	909	234	8	238	644	261	62	156
2 bedrooms	684	596	1 834	370	—	306	1 459	1 284	386	578
3 bedrooms	539	694	634	86	—	486	622	973	392	867
4 bedrooms	120	208	307	—	—	201	288	269	89	280
5 or more bedrooms	10	34	36	—	—	21	23	64	26	80
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 776	1 810	3 829	723	8	1 282	3 264	2 868	942	1 961
Source of water, public system or private company	1 776	1 810	3 840	731	8	1 295	3 254	2 860	523	1 451
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 776	1 810	3 840	725	8	1 283	3 254	2 844	140	248
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 056	1 002	1 103	469	—	737	793	1 449	43	48
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	32	16	49	—	—	34	10	7	516	629
Electricity	662	776	2 672	262	8	522	2 461	1 412	357	1 226
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
All other fuels	7	16	11	—	—	—	—	—	52	49
No fuel used	19	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	106	62	139	94	—	110	110	26	28	27
1	729	793	1 489	342	—	432	1 254	880	210	540
2	750	752	1 650	265	8	518	1 457	1 569	442	848
3 or more	191	203	562	30	—	244	443	393	288	546
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	696	823	701	15	—	502	664	1 059	755	1 466
1989 to March 1990	57	38	77	—	—	22	42	224	59	169
1985 to 1988	106	148	191	15	—	92	140	359	285	479
1980 to 1984	87	114	111	—	—	50	118	298	201	420
1970 to 1979	191	229	191	—	—	129	260	178	113	315
1969 or earlier	255	294	131	—	—	209	104	—	97	83
Renter-occupied housing units	1 080	987	3 139	716	8	802	2 600	1 809	213	495
1989 to March 1990	682	618	2 326	374	8	546	1 711	1 216	90	269
1985 to 1988	338	263	745	304	—	189	839	558	79	196
1980 to 1984	53	90	60	38	—	44	29	35	29	25
1970 to 1979	7	16	8	—	—	11	21	—	—	5
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	15	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	76	42	72	25	—	18	77	8	78	107
Householder 65 years and over	279	442	228	—	—	204	138	89	167	193
Owner-occupied housing units	254	358	200	—	—	182	84	71	152	152
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
No vehicle available	40	35	13	—	—	46	24	—	15	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 776	1 810	3 840	725	8	1 304	3 264	2 868	968	1 961
1.00 or less persons per room	1 744	1 779	3 799	681	8	1 264	3 187	2 837	914	1 923
1.01 or more persons per room	32	31	41	44	—	40	77	31	54	38
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 426	49 681	57 028	29 893	—	51 580	55 832	51 470	33 582	52 932
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	15 775	22 793	13 646	13 739	5 750	24 249	13 920	22 515	18 825	23 000
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	478	194	1 948	324	8	326	1 390	675	119	170
Owner-occupied housing units	44	9	45	—	—	7	52	67	62	56
Renter-occupied housing units	434	185	1 903	324	8	319	1 338	608	57	114

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County					
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	11 361	11 361	6 418	3 392	797	350	299	797	989	1 883
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	7 566	7 566	4 005	2 655	517	319	130	557	872	1 525
Less than \$300.....	101	101	70	22	—	—	9	6	9	—
\$300 to \$399.....	426	426	275	91	9	13	29	43	8	22
\$400 to \$499.....	682	682	456	130	62	—	33	107	7	44
\$500 to \$599.....	839	839	525	218	37	34	27	105	60	59
\$600 to \$799.....	1 969	1 969	1 175	560	124	134	20	197	238	360
\$800 to \$999.....	1 720	1 720	818	734	96	84	—	88	243	510
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 313	1 313	520	619	148	54	12	11	222	329
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	280	280	57	154	5	—	—	—	19	149
\$2,000 or more.....	236	236	109	127	36	—	—	—	66	52
Median (dollars).....	774	774	707	865	857	781	483	615	877	900
Not mortgaged.....	3 795	3 795	2 413	737	280	31	169	240	117	358
Less than \$100.....	151	151	134	7	10	—	—	28	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	1 187	1 187	831	123	62	—	—	86	9	118
\$200 to \$299.....	1 330	1 330	852	247	123	22	60	103	42	117
\$300 to \$399.....	794	794	374	278	74	9	23	15	66	92
\$400 to \$499.....	161	161	105	49	11	—	5	8	—	—
\$500 or more.....	172	172	117	33	—	—	—	—	—	31
Median (dollars).....	237	237	225	297	244	285	205	206	306	242
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	1 947	1 947	1 349	348	126	36	63	172	107	123
Less than 20 percent.....	699	699	533	81	57	—	10	24	9	26
20 to 24 percent.....	150	150	108	20	—	—	16	8	9	6
25 to 29 percent.....	174	174	125	16	18	—	4	31	—	18
30 to 34 percent.....	179	179	103	17	9	—	14	26	8	44
35 percent or more.....	700	700	457	192	37	36	19	83	81	15
Not computed.....	45	45	23	22	5	—	—	—	—	14
Median.....	27.9	27.9	25.9	50.0+	26.0	50.0+	30.5	34.4	50.0+	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	2 284	2 284	1 387	537	175	79	113	203	212	313
Less than 20 percent.....	1 106	1 106	699	190	75	16	79	76	43	125
20 to 24 percent.....	255	255	179	39	7	—	30	51	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	336	336	219	63	53	15	—	44	31	69
30 to 34 percent.....	249	249	159	70	22	31	4	23	21	44
35 percent or more.....	338	338	131	175	18	17	—	9	109	75
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.7	20.7	19.9	28.1	25.5	31.4	13.7	22.5	35.3	27.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	2 475	2 475	1 404	795	162	77	44	243	281	412
Less than 20 percent.....	1 361	1 361	826	334	95	13	44	161	68	113
20 to 24 percent.....	557	557	325	190	32	34	—	53	85	141
25 to 29 percent.....	367	367	160	180	19	23	—	29	88	107
30 to 34 percent.....	116	116	70	46	—	—	—	—	21	44
35 percent or more.....	74	74	23	45	16	7	—	—	19	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.7	18.7	18.0	21.7	14.9	23.8	10.0	18.0	24.3	23.3
\$50,000 or more.....	4 655	4 655	2 278	1 712	334	158	79	179	389	1 035
Less than 20 percent.....	3 729	3 729	1 981	1 253	255	149	67	168	248	656
20 to 24 percent.....	530	530	187	247	48	—	12	—	54	231
25 to 29 percent.....	253	253	62	143	16	9	—	11	54	86
30 to 34 percent.....	89	89	27	51	5	—	—	—	15	47
35 percent or more.....	54	54	21	18	10	—	—	—	18	15
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.5	13.5	12.4	15.2	14.3	14.7	10.0	10.7	18.0	17.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	19 707	19 707	7 675	11 156	556	1 494	252	386	1 807	1 566
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	112	112	89	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	283	283	180	93	—	22	14	7	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	2 048	2 048	1 079	788	28	219	78	18	8	125
\$300 to \$399.....	5 373	5 373	2 119	3 008	135	515	72	97	278	416
\$400 to \$499.....	5 799	5 799	2 040	3 620	254	412	34	57	809	381
\$500 to \$599.....	2 677	2 677	778	1 834	34	144	16	60	330	141
\$600 to \$749.....	1 785	1 785	637	1 098	38	94	10	117	175	274
\$750 to \$999.....	854	854	415	403	—	76	5	8	172	88
\$1,000 or more.....	278	278	118	135	20	—	3	—	18	65
No cash rent.....	498	498	220	154	47	12	20	22	17	76
Median (dollars).....	429	429	412	444	430	395	349	506	478	454
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	7 484	7 484	2 234	5 072	58	585	23	88	469	635
Less than 20 percent.....	62	62	55	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	24	24	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	55	55	48	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	112	112	47	65	—	15	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	6 580	6 580	1 878	4 590	44	510	23	88	439	516
Not computed.....	651	651	198	387	14	53	—	—	30	119
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	5 478	5 478	2 145	3 059	158	363	133	66	515	418
Less than 20 percent.....	298	298	171	127	—	18	10	—	7	20
20 to 24 percent.....	489	489	307	116	27	—	40	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	958	958	417	465	29	89	18	14	87	123
30 to 34 percent.....	969	969	408	518	35	89	12	10	27	41
35 percent or more.....	2 603	2 603	756	1 790	49	167	33	26	391	218
Not computed.....	161	161	86	43	18	—	20	9	3	9
Median.....	34.7	34.7	31.6	38.1	32.0	34.2	26.8	33.8	42.0	37.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 108	4 108	1 995	1 823	252	302	82	156	483	237
Less than 20 percent.....	1 436	1 436	743	566	82	130	51	26	148	70
20 to 24 percent.....	1 318	1 318	605	652	104	122	21	46	137	80
25 to 29 percent.....	770	770	396	331	31	35	10	55	131	40
30 to 34 percent.....	270	270	99	171	—	8	—	22	17	13
35 percent or more.....	203	203	95	89	11	—	—	7	50	18
Not computed.....	111	111	57	14	24	7	—	—	—	16
Median.....	22.1	22.1	21.9	22.6	21.5	20.7	18.1	25.5	23.4	22.5
\$35,000 or more.....	2 637	2 637	1 301	1 202	88	244	14	76	340	276
Less than 20 percent.....	2 003	2 003	1 016	866	79	224	14	39	243	201
20 to 24 percent.....	396	396	160	230	—	—	—	16	62	40
25 to 29 percent.....	132	132	77	55	9	20	—	8	21	10
30 to 34 percent.....	41	41	28	13	—	—	—	—	9	9
35 percent or more.....	16	16	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Not computed.....	49	49	13	29	—	—	—	13	5	7
Median.....	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.9	15.0	16.3	12.5	18.6	16.8	15.4

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County									
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	252	350	797	234	107	319	90	392	1 016	132
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage -----	200	319	557	183	33	79	23	165	516	51
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	6	11	5	9	—	—	13	7
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	13	43	—	12	38	—	—	44	18
\$400 to \$499 -----	27	—	107	14	6	19	6	36	89	8
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	34	105	42	—	5	17	26	68	6
\$600 to \$799 -----	14	134	197	66	10	—	—	62	164	12
\$800 to \$999 -----	47	84	88	41	—	—	—	25	94	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	71	54	11	9	—	8	—	8	40	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Median (dollars) -----	1 049	781	615	695	395	386	546	643	635	403
Not mortgaged -----	52	31	240	51	74	240	67	227	500	81
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	28	—	15	20	7	33	11	6
\$100 to \$199 -----	13	—	86	24	33	148	14	127	168	59
\$200 to \$299 -----	23	22	103	18	21	61	32	48	148	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	7	9	15	—	5	6	7	19	93	7
\$400 to \$499 -----	9	—	8	—	—	5	7	—	41	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	39	—
Median (dollars) -----	241	285	206	207	161	150	220	166	239	151
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000 -----	25	36	172	32	67	176	14	142	234	81
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	24	14	29	112	7	84	84	57
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	8	—	10	5	—	13	25	8
25 to 29 percent -----	7	—	31	—	10	19	7	—	32	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	26	6	—	—	—	5	16	7
35 percent or more -----	13	36	83	12	18	35	—	40	72	9
Not computed -----	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—
Median -----	36.2	50.0+	34.4	31.7	22.2	16.7	17.5	16.4	25.9	14.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	45	79	203	55	20	84	25	113	218	23
Less than 20 percent -----	22	16	76	9	14	76	14	65	139	17
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	51	9	—	—	—	18	45	—
25 to 29 percent -----	8	15	44	21	—	—	—	6	13	—
30 to 34 percent -----	6	31	23	12	—	—	11	12	10	—
35 percent or more -----	9	17	9	4	—	8	—	12	11	6
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	25.3	31.4	22.5	27.3	16.0	11.3	18.9	18.0	15.5	17.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	37	77	243	81	11	40	45	64	200	22
Less than 20 percent -----	7	13	161	38	5	40	45	57	158	22
20 to 24 percent -----	14	34	53	43	6	—	—	7	23	—
25 to 29 percent -----	6	23	29	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more -----	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	24.1	23.8	18.0	20.3	20.4	10.0-	10.0-	10.0	13.1	13.4
\$50,000 or more -----	145	158	179	66	9	19	6	73	364	6
Less than 20 percent -----	97	149	168	57	9	19	6	53	342	6
20 to 24 percent -----	22	—	—	9	—	—	—	16	17	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	—
35 percent or more -----	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	16.3	14.7	10.7	10.8	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	14.7	10.4	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	345	1 494	386	241	65	211	473	438	393	499
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	5	—	53	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	22	7	—	9	62	—	—	7	29
\$200 to \$299 -----	6	219	18	31	26	60	103	99	12	126
\$300 to \$399 -----	89	515	97	102	—	56	129	124	79	159
\$400 to \$499 -----	199	412	57	33	4	21	71	139	119	73
\$500 to \$599 -----	20	144	60	21	16	—	96	36	43	58
\$600 to \$749 -----	12	94	117	32	—	4	—	11	84	29
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	76	8	15	—	—	—	8	30	16
\$1,000 or more -----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	10	12	22	7	5	8	21	21	19	9
Median (dollars) -----	427	395	506	391	262	272	370	392	463	344
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000 -----	47	585	88	41	21	58	184	134	67	140
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	12
30 to 34 percent -----	—	15	—	—	5	12	—	7	—	8
35 percent or more -----	34	510	88	34	11	46	135	101	53	113
Not computed -----	13	53	—	7	—	—	11	26	14	7
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	96	363	66	45	24	110	159	185	92	161
Less than 20 percent -----	—	18	—	—	9	32	26	—	7	38
20 to 24 percent -----	17	—	7	26	—	33	20	53	13	22
25 to 29 percent -----	16	89	14	—	6	6	10	27	5	45
30 to 34 percent -----	17	89	10	19	—	15	34	54	8	27
35 percent or more -----	40	167	26	—	9	16	48	44	50	29
Not computed -----	6	—	9	—	—	8	21	7	9	—
Median -----	33.5	34.2	33.8	24.3	27.5	22.9	31.9	30.8	37.7	27.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	154	302	156	72	9	31	73	79	129	153
Less than 20 percent -----	62	130	26	25	4	12	46	43	28	75
20 to 24 percent -----	71	122	46	16	—	19	13	11	46	35
25 to 29 percent -----	21	35	55	24	—	—	14	19	35	22
30 to 34 percent -----	—	8	22	—	—	—	—	3	8	6
35 percent or more -----	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	3	7	6
Not computed -----	—	7	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	9
Median -----	21.1	20.7	25.5	23.4	12.5	20.9	18.7	19.5	23.7	19.7
\$35,000 or more -----	48	244	76	83	11	12	57	40	105	45
Less than 20 percent -----	39	224	39	68	11	12	57	40	77	45
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	16	15	—	—	—	—	28	—
25 to 29 percent -----	9	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.2	16.3	18.6	13.1	10.0-	10.0-	13.5	12.8	16.2	15.3

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.		College Station city, Brazos County							Remainder of Brazos County	
	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)		Tract 2.02 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	498	758	621	—	—	468	575	989		293	713
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS											
With a mortgage	220	459	428	—	—	232	461	872		130	459
Less than \$300	13	6	13	—	—	—	—	9		9	—
\$300 to \$399	23	76	47	—	—	30	6	8		29	22
\$400 to \$499	14	63	29	—	—	22	40	7		33	28
\$500 to \$599	62	78	33	—	—	24	80	60		27	32
\$600 to \$799	64	138	76	—	—	38	110	238		20	104
\$800 to \$999	13	40	116	—	—	65	124	243		—	119
\$1,000 to \$1,499	25	41	67	—	—	44	93	222		12	85
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	17	47	—	—	—	8	19		—	69
\$2,000 or more	6	—	—	—	—	9	—	66		—	—
Median (dollars)	594	613	817	—	—	808	793	877		483	839
Not mortgaged	278	299	193	—	—	236	114	117		163	254
Less than \$100	14	—	7	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
\$100 to \$199	50	78	55	—	—	41	18	9		81	103
\$200 to \$299	135	123	32	—	—	97	32	42		54	77
\$300 to \$399	58	67	58	—	—	73	57	66		23	52
\$400 to \$499	5	14	32	—	—	10	7	—		5	—
\$500 or more	16	17	9	—	—	15	—	—		—	22
Median (dollars)	266	253	303	—	—	270	308	306		201	218
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$20,000	105	134	70	—	—	64	70	107		63	86
Less than 20 percent	33	52	36	—	—	36	—	9		10	18
20 to 24 percent	15	24	—	—	—	11	—	9		16	6
25 to 29 percent	13	6	6	—	—	10	—	—		4	18
30 to 34 percent	22	13	—	—	—	—	5	8		14	36
35 percent or more	22	39	—	—	—	7	57	81		19	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—		—	—
Median	26.7	23.1	19.8	—	—	18.2	50.0+	50.0+		30.5	30.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	96	180	88	—	—	63	97	212		107	123
Less than 20 percent	64	104	49	—	—	49	30	43		73	91
20 to 24 percent	8	33	16	—	—	5	10	8		30	—
25 to 29 percent	17	22	23	—	—	9	—	31		4	—
30 to 34 percent	—	14	—	—	—	—	26	21		—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	—	—	—	—	31	109		—	23
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Median	16.7	17.4	17.9	—	—	13.4	31.6	35.3		13.9	13.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	119	128	110	—	—	143	113	281		44	107
Less than 20 percent	76	99	62	—	—	114	63	68		44	69
20 to 24 percent	32	17	17	—	—	3	31	85		—	24
25 to 29 percent	—	6	20	—	—	18	10	88		—	14
30 to 34 percent	11	—	—	—	—	—	9	21		—	—
35 percent or more	—	6	11	—	—	8	—	19		—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Median	15.9	12.0	19.1	—	—	12.6	18.2	24.3		10.0	15.9
\$50,000 or more	178	316	353	—	—	198	295	389		79	397
Less than 20 percent	171	296	280	—	—	191	256	248		67	270
20 to 24 percent	7	13	36	—	—	7	30	54		12	58
25 to 29 percent	—	7	37	—	—	—	9	54		—	43
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15		—	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18		—	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Median	10.0	10.4	12.6	—	—	12.1	12.0	18.0		10.0	14.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 080	987	3 139	701	8	802	2 600	1 802		198	462
GROSS RENT											
Less than \$100	8	6	—	—	—	7	16	—		—	—
\$100 to \$199	17	—	—	31	—	—	62	—		10	—
\$200 to \$299	171	96	149	191	—	93	275	8		62	97
\$300 to \$399	472	214	919	290	—	279	822	273		52	143
\$400 to \$499	223	409	1 012	107	8	176	827	809		23	61
\$500 to \$599	52	113	621	61	—	61	310	330		16	35
\$600 to \$749	45	55	272	21	—	111	177	175		10	14
\$750 to \$999	42	51	65	—	—	35	86	172		5	31
\$1,000 or more	—	16	37	—	—	10	8	18		—	14
No cash rent	50	27	64	—	—	30	17	17		20	67
Median (dollars)	364	443	447	341	413	409	416	479		345	359
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989											
Less than \$10,000	455	178	1 720	310	8	298	1 279	469		23	144
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—		—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—		—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	7	—		—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—		—	—
35 percent or more	402	170	1 565	264	8	252	1 154	439		23	79
Not computed	44	8	155	32	—	17	73	30		—	65
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+		50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	286	290	759	209	—	257	742	515		84	128
Less than 20 percent	19	—	—	68	—	26	10	—		—	—
20 to 24 percent	58	43	19	18	—	11	45	7		36	20
25 to 29 percent	44	108	116	18	—	33	111	87		11	52
30 to 34 percent	65	41	116	44	—	90	179	27		6	19
35 percent or more	83	98	487	61	—	97	388	391		11	37
Not computed	17	—	21	—	—	—	9	3		20	—
Median	31.0	29.7	41.0	30.1	—	33.2	35.8	42.0		24.4	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	255	367	388	147	—	144	376	478		77	110
Less than 20 percent	145	115	111	103	—	63	89	143		51	51
20 to 24 percent	54	113	115	35	—	43	209	137		16	12
25 to 29 percent	34	92	99	—	—	7	26	131		10	23
30 to 34 percent	—	28	52	9	—	31	13	17		—	8
35 percent or more	10	—	—	—	—	—	39	50		—	—
Not computed	12	19	11	—	—	—	—	—		—	16
Median	18.4	22.6	23.4	17.7	—	21.0	22.4	23.5		17.6	19.4
\$35,000 or more	84	152	272	35	—	103	203	340		14	80
Less than 20 percent	43	122	170	35	—	76	148	243		14	67
20 to 24 percent	27	30	87	—	—	—	45	62		—	6
25 to 29 percent	14	—	—	—	—	14	10	21		—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	9		—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—
Not computed	—	—	11	—	—	13	—	5		—	7
Median	19.7	14.0	16.9	13.1	—	12.3	15.1	16.8		12.5	13.5

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Brozos County				Bryan city, Brozos County	
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 20	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	4 335	4 335	3 047	929	194	229	211	209	165	211
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	58	58	43	6	—	9	—	6	—	—
1985 to 1988	312	312	256	43	9	22	27	28	9	27
1980 to 1984	812	812	544	218	50	39	72	41	50	72
1970 to 1979	1 284	1 284	831	380	62	44	93	38	49	93
1960 to 1969	533	533	402	107	19	5	12	29	19	12
1950 to 1959	705	705	498	97	39	66	7	30	27	7
1940 to 1949	329	329	241	70	15	19	—	—	11	—
1939 or earlier	302	302	232	8	—	25	—	37	—	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	114	114	31	83	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	509	509	362	127	3	25	—	—	—	—
2 bedrooms	1 777	1 777	1 234	388	128	88	51	91	114	51
3 bedrooms	1 639	1 639	1 257	239	56	95	148	88	44	148
4 bedrooms	239	239	142	56	7	21	12	20	7	12
5 or more bedrooms	57	57	21	36	—	—	—	10	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	4 270	4 270	3 029	912	194	206	211	202	165	211
Source of water, public system or private company	4 187	4 187	3 029	929	186	182	211	141	165	211
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 979	3 979	3 021	919	165	52	211	97	165	211
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	124	124	59	—	12	58	—	7	12	—
Owner-occupied housing units	94	94	36	—	12	58	—	—	12	—
Renter-occupied housing units	30	30	23	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	2 611	2 611	2 070	491	87	48	114	67	85	114
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	309	309	82	31	17	109	—	82	—	—
Electricity	1 336	1 336	829	398	79	68	85	60	69	85
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	26	26	26	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
All other fuels	44	44	40	—	11	4	—	—	11	—
No fuel used	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	1 069	1 069	802	168	46	87	27	17	44	27
1	1 756	1 756	1 145	487	63	60	96	97	56	96
2	1 095	1 095	749	221	61	71	67	73	41	67
3 or more	415	415	351	53	24	11	21	22	24	21
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 800	1 800	1 312	215	114	175	102	134	92	102
1989 to March 1990	91	91	65	16	10	—	41	6	—	41
1985 to 1988	348	348	279	56	9	27	30	34	9	30
1980 to 1984	213	213	148	15	11	31	—	35	11	—
1970 to 1979	471	471	371	60	33	40	31	—	33	31
1969 or earlier	677	677	449	68	51	77	—	59	39	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2 535	2 535	1 735	714	80	54	109	75	73	109
1989 to March 1990	1 302	1 302	830	449	55	21	62	28	53	62
1985 to 1988	875	875	616	241	22	—	47	38	20	47
1980 to 1984	133	133	99	15	—	19	—	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	130	130	118	9	3	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	95	95	72	—	—	14	—	9	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	910	910	643	205	37	45	20	15	35	20
Householder 65 years and over	931	931	673	86	31	98	—	89	27	—
Owner-occupied housing units	691	691	474	67	31	84	—	71	27	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	54	54	13	—	—	41	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	92	92	75	—	—	9	—	8	—	—
No vehicle available	361	361	283	18	22	55	—	10	20	—
Complete plumbing facilities	4 211	4 211	2 988	929	182	171	211	202	153	211
1.00 or less persons per room	3 788	3 788	2 667	840	168	167	160	193	139	160
1.01 or more persons per room	423	423	321	89	14	4	51	9	14	51
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	124	124	59	—	12	58	—	7	12	—
1.00 or less persons per room	90	90	37	—	12	53	—	—	12	—
1.01 or more persons per room	34	34	22	—	—	5	—	7	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 706	23 706	24 257	31 653	13 226	13 930	30 359	21 435	14 349	30 359
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 454	13 454	13 383	14 040	22 853	8 267	17 130	21 578	23 665	17 130
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 062	2 062	1 451	462	76	102	71	64	64	71
Owner-occupied housing units	616	616	455	59	52	79	29	30	40	29
Renter-occupied housing units	1 446	1 446	996	403	24	23	42	34	24	42

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.				College Station city, Brazos County				Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 2.02 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	639	878	166	360	173	—	244	281	207
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	9	—	13	21	—	—	—	—	9
1985 to 1988	30	90	6	36	—	—	—	11	13
1980 to 1984	54	99	30	78	35	—	6	91	31
1970 to 1979	190	124	10	120	57	—	165	106	44
1960 to 1969	119	121	11	52	23	—	33	15	5
1950 to 1959	103	238	44	26	29	—	23	26	66
1940 to 1949	71	98	13	27	29	—	9	32	14
1939 or earlier	63	108	39	—	—	—	8	—	25
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	6	29	—	—	31	—
1 bedroom	86	103	—	42	20	—	41	13	17
2 bedrooms	210	389	45	111	42	—	124	100	83
3 bedrooms	305	362	80	167	62	—	48	106	86
4 bedrooms	38	24	37	17	20	—	15	21	21
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	4	17	—	—	16	10	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	631	873	166	360	173	—	244	281	184
Source of water, public system or private company	639	871	166	354	173	—	244	281	160
Sewage disposal, public sewer	639	858	160	360	173	—	244	281	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4	26	—	12	—	—	—	—	58
Owner-occupied housing units	4	14	—	6	—	—	—	—	58
Renter-occupied housing units	—	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	551	765	76	237	60	—	204	132	48
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	10	32	21	—	9	—	12	—	95
Electricity	62	66	63	117	95	—	28	149	60
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	8	15	—	6	—	—	—	—	4
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	173	232	28	151	8	—	100	14	78
1	200	363	46	125	92	—	106	167	52
2	146	194	81	73	69	—	17	85	66
3 or more	120	89	11	11	4	—	21	15	11
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.2	1.5	.9	1.4	—	.8	1.4	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	341	545	101	44	51	—	44	80	161
1989 to March 1990	9	10	5	—	—	—	—	10	—
1985 to 1988	64	81	25	19	—	—	12	10	13
1980 to 1984	30	48	18	20	6	—	9	—	31
1970 to 1979	111	144	37	—	13	—	—	47	40
1969 or earlier	127	262	16	5	32	—	23	13	77
Renter-occupied housing units	298	333	65	316	122	—	200	201	46
1989 to March 1990	101	152	37	124	115	—	105	95	13
1985 to 1988	107	111	21	109	7	—	95	97	—
1980 to 1984	15	22	7	44	—	—	—	9	19
1970 to 1979	45	14	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	30	34	—	8	—	—	—	—	14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	137	162	18	174	—	—	113	77	45
Householder 65 years and over	197	357	21	4	19	—	23	22	89
Owner-occupied housing units	126	286	21	—	19	—	23	13	75
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
No telephone in unit	31	39	5	—	—	—	—	—	9
No vehicle available	76	135	17	4	8	—	—	—	46
Complete plumbing facilities	635	852	166	348	173	—	244	281	149
1.00 or less persons per room	595	772	156	270	173	—	192	257	145
1.01 or more persons per room	40	80	10	78	—	—	52	24	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4	26	—	12	—	—	—	—	58
1.00 or less persons per room	4	9	—	12	—	—	—	—	53
1.01 or more persons per room	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 073	17 096	22 829	21 528	22 960	—	13 985	53 472	14 558
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	9 732	12 946	9 845	10 659	14 455	—	9 054	14 609	6 638
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	341	381	75	265	87	—	194	106	93
Owner-occupied housing units	128	194	34	21	11	—	23	15	70
Renter-occupied housing units	213	187	41	244	76	—	171	91	23

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County				Bryan city, Brazos County	
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 1	Tract 2.02	Tract 3	Tract 20	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 456	1 456	1 045	215	79	127	73	115	67	73
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	642	642	472	118	30	33	73	75	30	73
Less than \$300	80	80	57	23	12	—	—	—	12	—
\$300 to \$399	119	119	90	10	9	19	—	10	9	—
\$400 to \$499	109	109	71	24	9	14	—	—	9	—
\$500 to \$599	106	106	76	11	—	—	30	19	—	30
\$600 to \$799	151	151	123	28	—	—	43	28	—	43
\$800 to \$999	40	40	40	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	21	21	15	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$2,000 or more	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	512	512	538	509	367	391	636	633	367	636
Not mortgaged	814	814	573	97	49	94	—	40	37	—
Less than \$100	190	190	111	21	14	56	—	—	12	—
\$100 to \$199	457	457	327	49	28	33	—	40	18	—
\$200 to \$299	102	102	75	22	7	5	—	—	7	—
\$300 to \$399	30	30	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	21	21	16	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	148	148	145	178	135	100	—	150	146	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	896	896	630	123	70	105	—	62	58	—
Less than 20 percent	270	270	170	44	32	54	—	—	30	—
20 to 24 percent	105	105	61	16	8	5	—	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent	119	119	78	21	—	9	—	20	—	—
30 to 34 percent	37	37	28	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	330	330	258	42	30	28	—	22	28	—
Not computed	35	35	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	27.3	27.3	29.3	25.4	21.9	19.8	—	27.7	19.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	296	296	205	38	9	22	31	24	9	31
Less than 20 percent	198	198	131	33	—	22	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	28	28	9	—	—	—	—	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent	30	30	25	5	9	—	9	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent	22	22	22	—	—	—	10	5	—	10
35 percent or more	18	18	18	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.8	15.8	15.7	14.2	27.5	16.1	33.2	23.2	27.5	33.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	150	150	117	33	—	—	31	18	—	31
Less than 20 percent	76	76	66	10	—	—	10	—	—	10
20 to 24 percent	54	54	31	23	—	—	21	13	—	21
25 to 29 percent	20	20	20	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.9	19.9	18.9	21.4	—	—	21.3	23.5	—	21.3
\$50,000 or more	114	114	93	21	—	—	11	11	—	11
Less than 20 percent	104	104	83	21	—	—	11	11	—	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	13.5	13.2	14.8	—	—	12.5	15.4	—	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 480	2 480	1 714	705	78	31	109	75	73	109
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	240	240	140	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	293	293	227	49	13	—	—	17	13	—
\$200 to \$299	363	363	269	91	3	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	644	644	476	168	27	8	39	10	27	39
\$400 to \$499	344	344	215	114	23	15	12	—	23	12
\$500 to \$599	229	229	131	94	10	4	19	—	10	19
\$600 to \$749	193	193	151	42	—	—	35	22	—	35
\$750 to \$999	46	46	18	28	—	—	4	—	—	4
\$1,000 or more	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	119	119	87	10	2	4	—	26	—	—
Median (dollars)	338	338	331	363	345	409	522	369	347	522
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	1 283	1 283	891	367	13	15	42	17	10	42
Less than 20 percent	97	97	53	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	92	92	58	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	56	56	40	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	31	31	18	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	836	836	593	240	13	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	171	171	129	20	—	15	—	17	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	594	594	397	172	14	16	25	27	14	25
Less than 20 percent	102	102	65	20	—	—	—	17	—	—
20 to 24 percent	99	99	84	15	—	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	154	154	117	37	14	—	11	—	14	11
30 to 34 percent	53	53	41	12	—	—	—	10	—	—
35 percent or more	171	171	79	88	—	4	14	—	—	14
Not computed	15	15	11	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Median	27.9	27.9	26.9	35.3	27.5	23.8	35.9	14.0	27.5	35.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	460	460	326	123	41	—	38	9	39	38
Less than 20 percent	233	233	179	54	26	—	16	—	26	16
20 to 24 percent	95	95	47	48	13	—	11	—	13	11
25 to 29 percent	64	64	43	21	—	—	11	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent	34	34	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	18	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	16	16	5	—	2	—	—	9	—	—
Median	19.6	19.6	19.2	20.8	17.5	—	21.4	—	17.5	21.4
\$35,000 or more	143	143	100	43	10	—	4	22	10	4
Less than 20 percent	109	109	75	34	10	—	—	11	10	—
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	16	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.5	15.5	14.4	17.0	12.5	—	32.5	20.0	12.5	32.5

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.				College Station city, Brazos County				Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 13	Tract 15	Tract 16.01	Tract 16.02	Tract 2.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	308	411	76	30	51	—	44	80	113
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	110	126	48	19	10	—	20	48	33
Less than \$300	—	32	—	13	—	—	8	15	—
\$300 to \$399	33	31	14	—	—	—	—	—	19
\$400 to \$499	32	16	—	—	—	—	12	12	14
\$500 to \$599	—	27	15	—	—	—	—	11	—
\$600 to \$799	21	20	19	—	10	—	—	—	—
\$800 to \$999	9	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	477	400	575	237	758	—	458	488	391
Not mortgaged	198	285	28	11	41	—	24	32	80
Less than \$100	18	76	5	—	11	—	—	10	56
\$100 to \$199	130	154	11	—	25	—	24	—	19
\$200 to \$299	32	24	7	5	—	—	—	22	5
\$300 to \$399	7	17	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	11	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	150	137	183	354	169	—	175	214	100—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	177	311	47	13	28	—	44	24	91
Less than 20 percent	37	103	—	—	20	—	24	—	54
20 to 24 percent	5	46	5	—	8	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	46	—	13	—	—	12	9	—
30 to 34 percent	12	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
35 percent or more	107	71	42	—	—	—	—	15	28
Not computed	6	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	47.2	24.1	50.0+	27.5	11.7	—	19.3	36.0	19.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	77	53	6	12	13	—	—	25	22
Less than 20 percent	66	41	6	6	8	—	—	25	22
20 to 24 percent	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	15.2	10.0—	27.5	10.0—	—	—	14.8	16.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	22	17	5	10	—	—	10	—
Less than 20 percent	12	22	17	5	—	—	—	10	—
20 to 24 percent	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.7	12.9	17.5	10.0—	22.5	—	—	10.0—	—
\$50,000 or more	23	25	6	—	—	—	—	21	—
Less than 20 percent	13	25	6	—	—	—	—	21	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	12.7	12.5	—	—	—	—	14.8	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	298	316	61	316	122	—	200	201	23
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	26	8	—	95	—	—	91	9	—
\$100 to \$199	69	54	7	63	—	—	15	25	—
\$200 to \$299	49	61	—	41	19	—	33	—	—
\$300 to \$399	43	119	29	22	34	—	24	57	—
\$400 to \$499	47	22	19	27	29	—	15	41	15
\$500 to \$599	22	14	—	34	24	—	9	25	4
\$600 to \$749	23	8	6	29	7	—	6	29	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	15	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	19	30	—	5	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	296	312	377	170	422	—	120	413	416
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	186	177	37	185	49	—	145	102	15
Less than 20 percent	—	8	—	40	—	—	35	9	—
20 to 24 percent	32	—	—	14	—	—	21	13	—
25 to 29 percent	—	8	—	32	—	—	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	6	—	—	4	—	—
35 percent or more	119	115	37	76	49	—	77	80	—
Not computed	35	39	—	17	—	—	—	—	15
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.7	50.0+	—	36.5	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	72	75	18	69	44	—	39	42	8
Less than 20 percent	14	12	—	34	—	—	11	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	23	—	5	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	21	18	7	11	10	—	—	21	—
30 to 34 percent	8	8	—	10	—	—	12	—	—
35 percent or more	7	14	11	9	34	—	9	21	4
Not computed	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median	26.3	25.7	35.9	20.5	43.5	—	30.6	32.5	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	30	54	6	51	20	—	9	49	—
Less than 20 percent	15	33	6	32	9	—	—	26	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	9	11	—	9	8	—
25 to 29 percent	15	—	—	10	—	—	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.0	17.9	17.5	18.4	20.5	—	22.5	19.5	—
\$35,000 or more	10	10	—	11	—	—	7	8	—
Less than 20 percent	10	7	—	11	—	—	7	8	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	12.5	—	17.5	27.5	—	17.5	17.5	—

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Bryan city, Brozos County	College Station city, Brozos County
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 10	Tract 14
Occupied housing units	1 623	1 623	330	1 278	198	742
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	65	65	36	29	24	—
1980 to 1984	393	393	93	300	36	72
1970 to 1979	625	625	108	517	64	332
1960 to 1969	361	361	43	303	29	276
1950 to 1959	119	119	45	74	45	24
1940 to 1949	41	41	5	36	—	19
1939 or earlier	19	19	—	19	—	19
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	291	291	27	264	27	243
1 bedroom	637	637	93	544	77	332
2 bedrooms	465	465	134	331	94	153
3 bedrooms	130	130	57	73	—	8
4 bedrooms	79	79	19	60	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	21	21	—	6	—	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	1 623	1 623	330	1 278	198	742
Source of water, public system or private company	1 623	1 623	330	1 278	198	742
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 598	1 598	326	1 272	198	742
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	510	510	62	448	32	240
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	11	11	4	7	—	7
Electricity	1 102	1 102	264	823	166	495
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	212	212	74	138	68	91
1	817	817	105	712	84	545
2	542	542	147	380	46	100
3 or more	52	52	4	48	—	6
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	.9	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	211	211	47	149	—	6
1989 to March 1990	21	21	9	12	—	—
1985 to 1988	96	96	13	83	—	—
1980 to 1984	60	60	20	25	—	—
1970 to 1979	34	34	5	29	—	6
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 412	1 412	283	1 129	198	736
1989 to March 1990	868	868	203	665	158	486
1985 to 1988	490	490	74	416	34	239
1980 to 1984	32	32	—	32	—	11
1970 to 1979	22	22	6	16	6	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	31	31	14	17	10	17
Householder 65 years and over	34	34	—	34	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	25	25	—	25	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 623	1 623	330	1 278	198	742
1.00 or less persons per room	1 079	1 079	302	762	181	365
1.01 or more persons per room	544	544	28	516	17	377
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 660	41 660	43 782	42 477	—	19 150
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 647	17 647	20 849	16 844	14 248	13 533
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	554	554	143	411	119	252
Owner-occupied housing units	52	52	13	39	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	502	502	130	372	119	252

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryon--College Station, TX MSA	Brazos County			Bryon city, Brazos County	College Station city, Brazos County
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 10	Tract 14
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	155	155	29	111	-	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage -----	132	132	29	103	-	-
Less than \$300 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	10	10	5	5	-	-
\$500 to \$599 -----	27	27	9	18	-	-
\$600 to \$799 -----	34	34	-	34	-	-
\$800 to \$999 -----	21	21	11	10	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	29	29	-	29	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	4	4	4	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more -----	7	7	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	764	764	854	761	-	-
Not mortgaged -----	23	23	-	8	-	-
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299 -----	15	15	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499 -----	8	8	-	8	-	-
\$500 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	288	288	-	425	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000 -----	36	36	-	36	-	-
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	36	36	-	36	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	23	23	-	8	-	-
Less than 20 percent -----	23	23	-	8	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	13.8	13.8	-	17.5	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	30	30	21	9	-	-
Less than 20 percent -----	23	23	14	9	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7	7	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	17.8	17.8	18.1	17.5	-	-
\$50,000 or more -----	66	66	8	58	-	-
Less than 20 percent -----	45	45	8	37	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	21	21	-	21	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	16.8	16.8	15.0	17.3	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 412	1 412	283	1 129	198	736
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199 -----	88	88	9	79	9	70
\$200 to \$299 -----	531	531	101	430	78	384
\$300 to \$399 -----	481	481	102	379	79	222
\$400 to \$499 -----	211	211	32	179	26	60
\$500 to \$599 -----	40	40	19	21	6	-
\$600 to \$749 -----	24	24	6	18	-	-
\$750 to \$999 -----	23	23	-	23	-	-
\$1,000 or more -----	10	10	10	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	4	4	4	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	314	314	321	312	309	272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000 -----	536	536	133	403	116	267
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	22	22	-	22	-	12
30 to 34 percent -----	43	43	6	37	6	37
35 percent or more -----	373	373	105	268	88	166
Not computed -----	98	98	22	76	22	52
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	425	425	36	389	24	310
Less than 20 percent -----	89	89	9	80	9	80
20 to 24 percent -----	82	82	-	82	-	82
25 to 29 percent -----	117	117	15	102	15	72
30 to 34 percent -----	69	69	12	57	-	34
35 percent or more -----	68	68	-	68	-	42
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	26.8	26.8	28.0	26.6	26.0	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	247	247	42	205	38	125
Less than 20 percent -----	214	214	38	176	38	120
20 to 24 percent -----	22	22	-	22	-	5
25 to 29 percent -----	7	7	-	7	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	4	4	4	-	-	-
Median -----	16.5	16.5	16.8	16.4	16.8	14.0
\$35,000 or more -----	204	204	72	132	20	34
Less than 20 percent -----	181	181	56	125	20	34
20 to 24 percent -----	6	6	6	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent -----	10	10	10	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7	-	7	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	11.1	11.1	10.7	11.4	10.0	12.1

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County			
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 2.01	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
Occupied housing units	4 475	4 475	2 947	1 274	227	217	199	215
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	43	43	37	6	—	15	—	—
1985 to 1988	238	238	142	73	22	21	8	10
1980 to 1984	1 050	1 050	579	446	104	110	107	55
1970 to 1979	1 498	1 498	810	582	101	60	84	126
1960 to 1969	437	437	330	94	—	6	—	—
1950 to 1959	602	602	550	26	—	5	—	4
1940 to 1949	368	368	285	40	—	—	—	9
1939 or earlier	239	239	214	7	—	—	—	11
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	145	145	55	90	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	1 000	1 000	543	406	55	5	24	70
2 bedrooms	1 832	1 832	1 158	593	124	59	118	83
3 bedrooms	1 295	1 295	1 033	170	48	145	57	36
4 bedrooms	187	187	148	15	—	8	—	20
5 or more bedrooms	16	16	10	—	—	—	—	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	4 450	4 450	2 929	1 274	227	217	199	215
Source of water, public system or private company	4 361	4 361	2 947	1 274	227	217	199	174
Sewage disposal, public sewer	4 218	4 218	2 922	1 267	227	217	199	140
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	48	48	29	12	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	19	19	—	12	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	2 352	2 352	2 019	308	55	139	48	51
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	201	201	49	7	—	—	—	51
Electricity	1 893	1 893	859	954	172	78	151	113
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9	9	—	5	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	402	402	220	142	—	—	—	18
1	1 767	1 767	1 204	504	79	63	60	74
2	1 694	1 694	1 102	502	96	78	121	101
3 or more	612	612	421	126	52	76	18	22
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	1 590	1 590	1 311	107	55	150	48	92
1989 to March 1990	197	197	179	—	23	45	—	18
1985 to 1988	478	478	343	65	16	54	11	55
1980 to 1984	222	222	171	13	—	46	13	6
1970 to 1979	454	454	391	29	16	5	24	13
1969 or earlier	239	239	227	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2 885	2 885	1 636	1 167	172	67	151	123
1989 to March 1990	1 806	1 806	998	781	126	45	93	80
1985 to 1988	869	869	488	367	18	22	58	34
1980 to 1984	138	138	103	19	28	—	—	9
1970 to 1979	33	33	26	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	39	39	21	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	606	606	493	66	18	7	—	32
Householder 65 years and over	335	335	286	14	9	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	234	234	213	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	48	48	48	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	97	97	69	14	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	4 427	4 427	2 918	1 262	227	217	199	215
1.00 or less persons per room	3 422	3 422	2 079	1 124	167	167	191	163
1.01 or more persons per room	1 005	1 005	839	138	60	50	8	52
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	48	48	29	12	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	30	30	18	12	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	18	18	11	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 549	31 549	31 701	32 479	58 227	41 661	35 005	32 515
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 131	21 131	27 325	13 040	17 534	23 644	21 994	7 896
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	1 571	1 571	789	705	75	16	51	125
Owner-occupied housing units	204	204	150	15	—	—	—	18
Renter-occupied housing units	1 367	1 367	639	690	75	16	51	107

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County							
	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
Occupied housing units	227	217	104	436	558	342	215	122
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	15	—	7	15	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	22	21	7	26	15	33	5	—
1980 to 1984	104	110	43	27	66	44	21	16
1970 to 1979	101	60	30	68	65	114	49	16
1960 to 1969	—	6	11	50	71	56	10	29
1950 to 1959	—	5	—	110	138	71	61	54
1940 to 1949	—	—	—	79	112	—	63	—
1939 or earlier	—	—	13	69	76	24	6	7
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	—	—	10	12	9	5	—
1 bedroom	55	5	27	76	69	29	40	18
2 bedrooms	124	59	44	169	228	126	62	53
3 bedrooms	48	145	19	176	208	160	87	46
4 bedrooms	—	8	14	—	41	18	16	5
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	5	—	—	5	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	227	217	104	436	546	336	215	122
Source of water, public system or private company	227	217	104	436	558	342	215	122
Sewage disposal, public sewer	227	217	104	433	545	333	215	122
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	12	6	6	—	5
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	12	6	6	—	5
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	55	139	71	395	497	257	179	84
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	5	21	23	—	—	—
Electricity	172	78	28	20	38	71	30	38
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	—	—	6	53	61	47	17	5
1	79	63	43	186	228	112	72	45
2	96	78	39	160	199	145	97	42
3 or more	52	76	16	37	70	38	29	30
Vehicles per household	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	55	150	42	255	292	147	104	54
1989 to March 1990	23	45	17	21	26	12	23	7
1985 to 1988	16	54	5	20	76	64	16	6
1980 to 1984	—	46	12	19	45	14	18	6
1970 to 1979	16	5	4	69	100	38	42	30
1969 or earlier	—	—	4	126	45	19	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units	172	67	62	181	266	195	111	68
1989 to March 1990	126	45	30	111	116	144	51	21
1985 to 1988	18	22	27	49	108	51	31	39
1980 to 1984	28	—	5	10	22	—	21	—
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	11	15	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	5	—	8	8
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	18	7	19	105	115	65	46	29
Householder 65 years and over	9	—	6	103	75	21	25	13
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	94	46	21	18	5
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	6	—	12	—	12	13
No vehicle available	—	—	6	30	11	—	12	5
Complete plumbing facilities	227	217	104	424	552	336	215	117
1.00 or less persons per room	167	167	52	289	369	219	139	98
1.01 or more persons per room	60	50	52	135	183	117	76	19
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	12	6	6	—	5
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	12	—	6	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	58 227	41 661	30 366	24 775	24 761	29 141	30 623	35 917
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 534	23 644	20 526	19 680	14 894	13 293	17 409	21 114
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	75	16	14	122	180	116	68	16
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	53	56	12	10	3
Renter-occupied housing units	75	16	14	69	124	104	58	13

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**—Con.

(Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Can.		College Station city, Brazos County					Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	163	205	309	157	—	272	199	93
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	—	—	16	—	—	32	8	6
1980 to 1984 -----	14	32	104	29	—	69	107	12
1970 to 1979 -----	52	99	117	51	—	171	84	51
1960 to 1969 -----	32	20	30	40	—	—	—	—
1950 to 1959 -----	51	36	15	11	—	—	—	4
1940 to 1949 -----	14	11	21	19	—	—	—	9
1939 or earlier -----	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	11
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	5	—	25	20	—	21	—	—
1 bedroom -----	60	106	92	55	—	78	24	23
2 bedrooms -----	65	55	165	58	—	162	118	43
3 bedrooms -----	28	31	22	24	—	11	57	6
4 bedrooms -----	5	13	5	—	—	—	—	15
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	163	205	309	157	—	272	199	93
Source of water, public system or private company -----	163	205	309	157	—	272	199	52
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	163	205	309	157	—	272	199	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	90	89	76	80	—	36	48	5
Battled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51
Electricity -----	73	116	228	77	—	236	151	37
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	18	13	50	26	—	29	—	18
1 -----	90	116	124	80	—	131	60	29
2 -----	50	49	121	36	—	91	121	36
3 or more -----	5	27	14	15	—	21	18	10
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	—	1.4	1.8	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	24	49	—	6	—	20	48	57
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
1985 to 1988 -----	14	10	—	6	—	20	11	34
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—
1970 to 1979 -----	10	39	—	—	—	—	24	5
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	139	156	309	151	—	252	151	36
1989 to March 1990 -----	86	104	223	76	—	177	93	27
1985 to 1988 -----	36	52	86	65	—	75	58	—
1980 to 1984 -----	17	—	—	10	—	—	—	9
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	49	22	22	7	—	23	—	32
Householder 65 years and over -----	5	13	—	—	—	14	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	5	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	163	205	309	157	—	272	199	93
1.00 or less persons per room -----	124	169	309	121	—	253	191	76
1.01 or more persons per room -----	39	36	—	36	—	19	8	17
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 567	28 658	—	15 000	—	14 975	35 005	20 287
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	22 315	113 355	8 655	12 241	—	11 843	21 994	16 025
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	42	81	228	70	—	166	51	38
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6	10	—	6	—	9	—	18
Renter-occupied housing units -----	36	71	228	64	—	157	51	20

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brazos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County			
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 2.01	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 129	1 129	1 011	67	55	110	35	52
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	712	712	615	46	39	105	23	52
Less than \$300	55	55	55	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	63	63	63	—	—	5	—	—
\$400 to \$499	149	149	140	—	—	4	—	—
\$500 to \$599	80	80	76	—	—	7	—	—
\$600 to \$799	196	196	179	17	16	74	12	5
\$800 to \$999	111	111	89	22	23	15	11	23
\$1,000 to \$1,499	58	58	13	7	—	—	—	24
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	610	610	563	827	858	690	698	930
Not mortgaged	417	417	396	21	16	5	12	—
Less than \$100	47	47	47	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	167	167	167	—	—	5	—	—
\$200 to \$299	185	185	173	12	16	—	12	—
\$300 to \$399	18	18	9	9	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	194	194	183	294	275	125	275	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	329	329	295	21	—	5	12	—
Less than 20 percent	140	140	128	12	—	—	12	—
20 to 24 percent	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	41	41	41	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	113	113	91	9	—	5	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.1	25.1	24.1	19.4	—	45.0	17.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	297	297	275	11	16	29	—	22
Less than 20 percent	189	189	189	—	16	5	—	—
20 to 24 percent	29	29	29	—	—	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent	31	31	31	—	—	15	—	5
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11	—	—	5	—	6
35 percent or more	37	37	15	11	—	—	—	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.0	15.0	14.4	45.0	12.5	26.8	—	37.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	291	291	249	23	—	39	23	14
Less than 20 percent	177	177	177	—	—	18	—	—
20 to 24 percent	87	87	64	23	—	21	23	8
25 to 29 percent	27	27	8	—	—	—	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.7	17.7	16.3	22.5	—	20.4	22.5	24.4
\$50,000 or more	212	212	192	12	39	37	—	16
Less than 20 percent	203	203	183	12	39	37	—	12
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.4	12.4	12.2	15.7	12.5	13.8	—	17.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 840	2 840	1 623	1 167	172	67	151	112
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	79	79	65	14	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	141	141	111	30	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	587	587	459	116	81	5	—	45
\$300 to \$399	833	833	421	412	33	25	26	—
\$400 to \$499	703	703	360	343	43	12	71	26
\$500 to \$599	256	256	90	166	6	14	54	12
\$600 to \$749	125	125	58	63	—	11	—	20
\$750 to \$999	41	41	31	10	9	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	75	75	28	13	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars)	362	362	328	401	335	442	461	412
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	1 160	1 160	512	616	68	16	51	96
Less than 20 percent	44	44	38	6	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	44	44	36	8	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	918	918	380	526	68	16	51	71
Not computed	146	146	50	76	—	—	—	25
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	782	782	502	266	44	14	29	12
Less than 20 percent	112	112	90	22	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	118	118	112	6	9	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	145	145	106	39	17	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent	147	147	87	60	10	5	11	—
35 percent or more	239	239	100	139	8	4	18	12
Not computed	21	21	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.2	30.2	27.1	36.0	28.8	32.0	37.2	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	621	621	440	181	35	25	35	—
Less than 20 percent	317	317	244	73	26	5	8	—
20 to 24 percent	188	188	122	66	—	5	27	—
25 to 29 percent	53	53	27	26	—	15	—	—
30 to 34 percent	38	38	22	16	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	16	16	—	9	—	—	—
Not computed	9	9	9	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.7	19.7	19.1	21.3	18.4	25.8	21.8	—
\$35,000 or more	277	277	169	104	25	12	36	4
Less than 20 percent	253	253	145	104	25	6	36	4
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.1	13.1	12.7	13.4	13.3	17.5	14.7	17.5

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County							
	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units	55	110	25	161	240	83	87	54
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	39	105	17	22	114	44	66	51
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	17	12	5	14
\$300 to \$399	—	5	—	5	34	—	—	10
\$400 to \$499	—	4	—	6	35	32	12	—
\$500 to \$599	—	7	17	—	11	—	14	17
\$600 to \$799	16	74	—	4	9	—	35	10
\$800 to \$999	23	15	—	7	8	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	858	690	557	575	415	436	608	504
Not mortgaged	16	5	8	139	126	39	21	3
Less than \$100	—	—	—	30	7	7	—	3
\$100 to \$199	—	5	—	61	86	7	—	—
\$200 to \$299	16	—	4	48	33	25	16	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	275	125	275	168	138	221	233	100
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	5	—	95	116	26	10	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	55	66	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	4	11	—	5	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	15	7	7	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5
35 percent or more	—	5	—	21	26	12	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	45.0	—	18.2	18.3	29.3	25.0	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	16	29	11	46	55	12	41	18
Less than 20 percent	16	5	4	40	47	12	16	13
20 to 24 percent	—	4	7	6	—	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	15	—	—	—	—	6	5
30 to 34 percent	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	26.8	21.1	11.1	11.8	12.5	21.9	16.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	39	10	16	55	31	32	16
Less than 20 percent	—	18	10	9	46	31	25	12
20 to 24 percent	—	21	—	7	9	—	7	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	20.4	17.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	16.8	18.3
\$50,000 or more	39	37	4	4	14	14	4	11
Less than 20 percent	39	37	4	4	14	14	4	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	13.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.5	12.5	10.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	172	67	59	171	266	195	111	68
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	12	—	53	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	11	34	49	4	—	—
\$200 to \$299	81	5	—	54	115	58	15	22
\$300 to \$399	33	25	10	33	53	9	57	14
\$400 to \$499	43	12	25	26	35	47	26	17
\$500 to \$599	6	14	13	—	8	8	6	8
\$600 to \$749	—	11	—	—	—	7	—	7
\$750 to \$999	9	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	12	—	9	7	—
Median (dollars)	335	442	444	269	277	272	356	368
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	68	16	11	52	87	93	32	4
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	12	19	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	68	16	11	26	68	37	20	4
Not computed	—	—	—	6	—	18	12	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.5	50.0+	10.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	44	14	21	41	113	61	47	26
Less than 20 percent	—	—	11	19	28	19	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	—	—	6	43	6	21	11
25 to 29 percent	17	5	10	12	15	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	10	5	—	4	7	8	19	—
35 percent or more	8	4	—	—	20	28	—	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Median	28.8	32.0	19.8	21.3	23.3	33.4	24.8	31.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	35	25	14	56	54	36	18	31
Less than 20 percent	26	5	6	34	35	36	—	16
20 to 24 percent	—	5	8	13	19	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Median	18.4	25.8	20.6	13.5	17.3	16.8	16.3	24.8
\$35,000 or more	25	12	13	22	12	5	14	7
Less than 20 percent	25	6	13	22	12	5	14	7
20 to 24 percent	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.3	17.5	15.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.6	10.0

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.		College Station city, Brazos County					Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	18	39	—	—	—	20	35	17
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	10	15	—	—	—	11	23	17
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	575	475	—	—	—	825	698	1 125
Not mortgaged	8	24	—	—	—	9	12	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	24	—	—	—	—	12	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	125	246	—	—	—	325	275	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	50.0+	17.5	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8	28	—	—	—	11	—	11
Less than 20 percent	8	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	15.3	—	—	—	45.0	—	49.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	10	—	—	—	—	—	23	6
Less than 20 percent	10	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	—	—	—	—	—	22.5	27.5
\$50,000 or more	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	139	156	309	151	—	252	151	25
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
\$100 to \$199	13	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	58	25	—	29	—	19	—	12
\$300 to \$399	46	90	174	86	—	91	26	—
\$400 to \$499	11	21	103	12	—	88	71	—
\$500 to \$599	5	7	25	—	—	26	54	—
\$600 to \$749	6	13	7	11	—	9	—	4
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	9
Median (dollars)	297	333	385	329	—	403	461	267
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	17	84	219	78	—	123	51	21
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	84	194	78	—	93	51	12
Not computed	—	—	25	—	—	24	—	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	57	31	32	44	—	78	29	—
Less than 20 percent	8	5	—	13	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	16	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	27	—	—	9	—	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	13	—	12	—	26	11	—
35 percent or more	6	13	32	4	—	34	18	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.8	34.0	46.4	26.7	—	34.0	37.2	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	45	33	38	26	—	43	35	—
Less than 20 percent	35	19	13	26	—	16	8	—
20 to 24 percent	10	7	—	—	—	27	27	—
25 to 29 percent	—	7	19	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.1	19.3	26.6	14.1	—	21.0	21.8	—
\$35,000 or more	20	8	20	3	—	8	36	4
Less than 20 percent	20	—	20	3	—	8	36	4
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.9	—	13.8	12.5	—	12.5	14.7	17.5

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brazos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brazos County			
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 2.01	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
Occupied housing units	33 205	33 205	14 379	14 336	1 752	1 453	2 761	4 181
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	358	358	76	204	—	—	130	52
1985 to 1988	2 769	2 769	1 000	1 114	195	63	266	778
1980 to 1984	9 056	9 056	3 453	4 559	648	434	1 113	1 781
1970 to 1979	11 929	11 929	4 541	5 776	872	507	1 210	1 174
1960 to 1969	3 829	3 829	2 134	1 254	37	143	34	268
1950 to 1959	2 904	2 904	1 738	789	—	208	8	64
1940 to 1949	1 353	1 353	833	382	—	78	—	19
1939 or earlier	1 007	1 007	604	258	—	20	—	45
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	847	847	300	523	88	15	17	93
1 bedroom	4 897	4 897	1 797	2 852	362	58	261	589
2 bedrooms	12 504	12 504	5 115	6 084	920	372	1 202	941
3 bedrooms	11 251	11 251	5 662	3 356	339	927	948	1 882
4 bedrooms	3 190	3 190	1 306	1 370	43	77	269	595
5 or more bedrooms	516	516	199	151	—	4	64	81
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	33 108	33 108	14 349	14 295	1 752	1 445	2 761	4 181
Source of water, public system or private company	31 423	31 423	14 337	14 294	1 742	1 453	2 753	3 690
Sewage disposal, public sewer	28 894	28 894	14 255	14 198	1 742	1 424	2 732	2 476
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	70	70	46	6	11	8	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	42	42	24	—	—	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	28	28	22	6	11	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	14 049	14 049	8 603	5 286	442	989	1 424	1 237
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 083	2 083	224	138	7	39	7	609
Electricity	16 677	16 677	5 409	8 890	1 303	387	1 330	2 277
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	52	52	30	—	—	9	—	9
All other fuels	286	286	66	11	—	22	—	49
No fuel used	58	58	47	11	—	7	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	1 279	1 279	798	434	18	52	26	62
1	11 543	11 543	5 357	5 157	789	484	862	1 133
2	15 120	15 120	6 332	6 660	765	673	1 498	2 099
3 or more	5 263	5 263	1 892	2 085	180	244	375	887
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	14 653	14 653	7 303	3 800	336	1 084	1 034	2 632
1989 to March 1990	1 551	1 551	716	537	33	101	224	318
1985 to 1988	3 962	3 962	1 667	1 189	163	275	359	1 044
1980 to 1984	3 247	3 247	1 544	784	66	261	285	769
1970 to 1979	3 522	3 522	1 847	817	68	274	166	400
1969 or earlier	2 371	2 371	1 529	473	6	173	—	101
Renter-occupied housing units	18 552	18 552	7 076	10 536	1 416	369	1 727	1 549
1989 to March 1990	12 020	12 020	4 322	7 245	1 045	212	1 148	1 015
1985 to 1988	5 576	5 576	2 200	3 002	353	126	544	486
1980 to 1984	707	707	405	237	18	24	35	43
1970 to 1979	183	183	123	40	—	—	—	5
1969 or earlier	66	66	26	12	—	7	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	1 033	1 033	582	190	22	60	8	105
Householder 65 years and over	4 123	4 123	2 740	730	35	228	89	312
Owner-occupied housing units	3 309	3 309	2 120	610	35	203	71	252
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	17	17	8	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	53	53	30	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	528	528	428	75	—	44	—	17
Complete plumbing facilities	33 135	33 135	14 333	14 330	1 741	1 445	2 761	4 181
1.00 or less persons per room	32 435	32 435	14 070	14 029	1 706	1 399	2 730	4 068
1.01 or more persons per room	700	700	263	301	35	46	31	113
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	70	70	46	6	11	8	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	70	70	46	6	11	8	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 822	48 822	44 207	57 662	47 122	34 013	51 815	59 355
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 601	18 601	21 055	16 569	18 097	23 935	22 363	21 341
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	8 235	8 235	2 326	5 541	462	183	654	680
Owner-occupied housing units	901	901	502	207	12	113	67	59
Renter-occupied housing units	7 334	7 334	1 824	5 334	450	70	587	621

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder:**
1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County						
	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
Occupied housing units -----	1 752	1 453	502	362	633	774	1 503
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	195	63	30	23	112	31	41
1980 to 1984 -----	648	434	233	21	153	21	132
1970 to 1979 -----	872	507	173	61	231	95	310
1960 to 1969 -----	37	143	13	33	48	85	458
1950 to 1959 -----	—	208	13	28	77	126	388
1940 to 1949 -----	—	78	20	103	—	143	139
1939 or earlier -----	—	20	20	93	12	273	35
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	88	15	9	19	10	—	—
1 bedroom -----	362	58	62	29	191	84	59
2 bedrooms -----	920	372	154	196	266	359	377
3 bedrooms -----	339	927	272	98	149	251	845
4 bedrooms -----	43	77	5	20	17	57	189
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	4	—	—	—	23	33
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 752	1 445	502	351	628	774	1 497
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 742	1 453	502	362	633	774	1 503
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 742	1 424	502	362	628	765	1 497
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	11	8	—	11	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	8	—	—	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	11	—	—	11	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	442	989	284	329	328	591	1 242
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	7	39	11	—	—	15	8
Electricity -----	1 303	387	207	18	305	159	253
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	9	—	8	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	22	—	7	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	7	—	—	—	9	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	18	52	16	79	50	75	34
1 -----	789	484	229	137	279	311	509
2 -----	765	673	216	105	202	318	684
3 or more -----	180	244	41	41	102	70	276
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	336	1 084	280	235	245	391	1 112
1989 to March 1990 -----	33	101	48	13	46	38	62
1985 to 1988 -----	163	275	96	25	41	46	186
1980 to 1984 -----	66	261	80	34	53	87	179
1970 to 1979 -----	68	274	24	56	24	49	377
1969 or earlier -----	6	173	32	107	81	171	308
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 416	369	222	127	388	383	391
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 045	212	108	46	250	214	211
1985 to 1988 -----	353	126	89	47	97	144	110
1980 to 1984 -----	18	24	18	—	29	12	54
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—	34	—	13	16
1969 or earlier -----	—	7	7	—	12	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	22	60	37	27	89	52	20
Householder 65 years and over -----	35	228	68	170	55	264	497
Owner-occupied housing units -----	35	203	36	138	38	211	445
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	44	—	48	—	29	23
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 741	1 445	502	351	633	766	1 503
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 706	1 399	486	351	607	758	1 492
1.01 or more persons per room -----	35	46	16	—	26	8	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	11	8	—	11	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	11	8	—	11	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	47 122	34 013	38 773	19 797	31 184	32 180	45 112
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 097	23 935	26 984	12 228	17 724	19 610	28 687
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	462	183	81	104	145	85	179
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12	113	35	53	24	18	95
Renter-occupied housing units -----	450	70	46	51	121	67	84

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder:**
1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.		College Station city, Brazos County					Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	615	1 692	3 665	643	8	3 093	2 756	1 890
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	—	14	35	—	—	—	130	24
1985 to 1988	8	25	219	5	—	106	266	297
1980 to 1984	7	187	956	87	—	863	1 108	520
1970 to 1979	144	430	1 390	244	8	1 761	1 210	716
1960 to 1969	152	378	490	154	—	309	34	216
1950 to 1959	179	431	342	96	—	54	8	64
1940 to 1949	119	124	191	28	—	—	—	8
1939 or earlier	6	103	42	29	—	—	—	45
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	6	68	111	21	—	218	17	—
1 bedroom	154	305	847	211	8	586	261	144
2 bedrooms	267	667	1 757	337	—	1 367	1 197	535
3 bedrooms	166	522	612	74	—	611	948	861
4 bedrooms	22	120	302	—	—	288	269	276
5 or more bedrooms	—	10	36	—	—	23	64	74
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	615	1 692	3 654	635	8	3 093	2 756	1 890
Source of water, public system or private company	615	1 692	3 665	643	8	3 083	2 748	1 410
Sewage disposal, public sewer	608	1 692	3 665	637	8	3 083	2 732	235
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	483	1 027	1 073	399	—	757	1 424	48
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	32	49	—	—	10	7	589
Electricity	114	607	2 532	244	8	2 326	1 325	1 195
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
All other fuels	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	49
No fuel used	12	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	58	93	105	74	—	92	26	9
1	342	686	1 424	303	—	1 170	862	522
2	183	729	1 588	245	8	1 409	1 493	823
3 or more	32	184	548	21	—	422	375	536
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	186	675	701	15	—	644	1 034	1 420
1989 to March 1990	26	57	77	—	—	42	224	151
1985 to 1988	24	96	191	15	—	120	359	451
1980 to 1984	15	87	111	—	—	118	285	420
1970 to 1979	24	180	191	—	—	260	166	315
1969 or earlier	97	255	131	—	—	104	—	83
Renter-occupied housing units	429	1 017	2 964	628	8	2 449	1 722	470
1989 to March 1990	258	624	2 191	336	8	1 627	1 148	253
1985 to 1988	139	333	705	261	—	772	539	196
1980 to 1984	26	53	60	31	—	29	35	16
1970 to 1979	6	7	8	—	—	21	—	5
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	110	76	63	18	—	59	8	86
Householder 65 years and over	87	279	228	—	—	130	89	193
Owner-occupied housing units	87	254	200	—	—	84	71	152
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	8	40	13	—	—	16	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	615	1 692	3 665	637	8	3 093	2 756	1 890
1.00 or less persons per room	590	1 681	3 624	617	8	3 035	2 725	1 858
1.01 or more persons per room	25	11	41	20	—	58	31	32
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 316	36 506	57 028	29 893	—	57 101	51 815	54 112
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 615	16 081	13 850	13 640	5 750	14 061	22 347	23 401
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	162	434	1 828	288	8	1 298	654	143
Owner-occupied housing units	25	34	45	—	—	43	67	38
Renter-occupied housing units	137	400	1 783	288	8	1 255	587	105

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	Brozos County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Brozos County			
		Total	Bryan city	College Station city	Tract 2.01	Tract 3	Tract 18	Tract 20
Specified owner-occupied housing units	10 773	10 773	5 914	3 348	311	745	977	1 862
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	7 206	7 206	3 720	2 620	296	505	860	1 504
Less than \$300	89	89	58	22	—	6	9	—
\$300 to \$399	385	385	234	91	13	43	8	22
\$400 to \$499	606	606	389	130	—	107	7	44
\$500 to \$599	824	824	514	218	34	105	60	59
\$600 to \$799	1 865	1 865	1 088	543	134	160	226	360
\$800 to \$999	1 650	1 650	759	723	61	73	243	502
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 271	1 271	512	612	54	11	222	316
\$1,500 to \$1,999	280	280	57	154	—	—	19	149
\$2,000 or more	236	236	109	127	—	—	66	52
Median (dollars)	782	782	715	867	771	590	881	899
Not mortgaged	3 567	3 567	2 194	728	15	240	117	358
Less than \$100	134	134	117	7	—	28	—	—
\$100 to \$199	1 084	1 084	728	123	—	86	9	118
\$200 to \$299	1 231	1 231	753	247	6	103	42	117
\$300 to \$399	785	785	374	269	9	15	66	92
\$400 to \$499	161	161	105	49	—	8	—	—
\$500 or more	172	172	117	33	—	—	—	31
Median (dollars)	241	241	230	295	308	206	306	242
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	1 762	1 762	1 186	339	36	172	107	123
Less than 20 percent	620	620	454	81	—	24	9	26
20 to 24 percent	137	137	95	20	—	8	9	6
25 to 29 percent	150	150	101	16	—	31	—	18
30 to 34 percent	179	179	103	17	—	26	8	44
35 percent or more	631	631	410	183	36	83	81	15
Not computed	45	45	23	22	—	—	—	14
Median	28.4	28.4	26.6	50.0+	50.0+	34.4	50.0+	30.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	2 157	2 157	1 277	526	63	198	212	307
Less than 20 percent	1 026	1 026	619	190	—	76	43	125
20 to 24 percent	243	243	167	39	—	51	8	—
25 to 29 percent	330	330	213	63	15	44	31	69
30 to 34 percent	244	244	154	70	31	18	21	44
35 percent or more	314	314	124	164	17	9	109	69
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.1	21.1	20.6	27.7	32.7	22.3	35.3	27.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 321	2 321	1 275	783	77	211	269	404
Less than 20 percent	1 270	1 270	735	334	13	143	68	113
20 to 24 percent	515	515	295	178	34	39	73	133
25 to 29 percent	346	346	152	180	23	29	88	107
30 to 34 percent	116	116	70	46	—	—	21	44
35 percent or more	74	74	23	45	7	—	19	7
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.8	18.8	18.2	21.6	23.8	17.6	24.6	23.3
\$50,000 or more	4 533	4 533	2 176	1 700	135	164	389	1 028
Less than 20 percent	3 607	3 607	1 879	1 241	126	153	248	649
20 to 24 percent	530	530	187	247	—	—	54	231
25 to 29 percent	253	253	62	143	9	11	54	86
30 to 34 percent	89	89	27	51	—	—	15	47
35 percent or more	54	54	21	18	—	—	18	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.6	13.6	12.5	15.2	15.6	10.1	18.0	17.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	18 425	18 425	7 067	10 507	1 416	369	1 720	1 516
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	54	54	31	23	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	240	240	150	80	22	7	—	—
\$200 to \$299	1 779	1 779	891	719	184	18	8	102
\$300 to \$399	5 008	5 008	1 987	2 775	502	86	268	416
\$400 to \$499	5 503	5 503	1 917	3 447	382	57	768	367
\$500 to \$599	2 531	2 531	749	1 717	144	54	294	141
\$600 to \$749	1 729	1 729	611	1 072	94	117	175	270
\$750 to \$999	834	834	405	393	76	8	172	88
\$1,000 or more	278	278	118	135	—	—	18	65
No cash rent	469	469	208	146	12	22	17	67
Median (dollars)	432	432	417	446	398	515	478	459
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	6 975	6 975	2 019	4 799	556	77	448	589
Less than 20 percent	24	24	17	7	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	24	24	8	16	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	45	45	38	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	112	112	47	65	15	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6 184	6 184	1 723	4 361	481	77	418	479
Not computed	586	586	186	343	53	—	30	110
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 119	5 119	1 968	2 877	346	66	494	418
Less than 20 percent	232	232	127	105	18	—	—	7
20 to 24 percent	446	446	270	110	—	7	7	20
25 to 29 percent	885	885	368	441	72	14	87	123
30 to 34 percent	922	922	392	487	89	10	16	41
35 percent or more	2 480	2 480	732	1 691	167	26	381	218
Not computed	154	154	79	43	—	9	3	9
Median	35.0	35.0	32.3	38.2	34.7	33.8	42.1	37.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 875	3 875	1 872	1 713	283	156	474	237
Less than 20 percent	1 328	1 328	668	533	111	26	148	70
20 to 24 percent	1 241	1 241	576	604	122	46	128	80
25 to 29 percent	750	750	389	318	35	55	131	40
30 to 34 percent	254	254	99	155	8	22	17	13
35 percent or more	196	196	88	89	—	7	50	18
Not computed	106	106	52	14	7	—	—	16
Median	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.6	21.1	25.5	23.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more	2 456	2 456	1 208	1 118	231	70	304	272
Less than 20 percent	1 832	1 832	933	782	211	33	207	197
20 to 24 percent	396	396	160	230	—	16	62	40
25 to 29 percent	122	122	67	55	20	8	21	10
30 to 34 percent	41	41	28	13	—	—	9	9
35 percent or more	16	16	7	9	—	—	—	7
Not computed	49	49	13	29	—	13	5	7
Median	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.1	16.6	19.1	17.2	15.3

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryon city, Brazos County						
	Tract 2.01 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4	Tract 6.03	Tract 6.04	Tract 7	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units	311	745	230	181	57	356	985
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	296	505	183	36	17	135	485
Less than \$300	—	6	11	6	—	—	4
\$300 to \$399	13	43	—	16	—	—	34
\$400 to \$499	—	107	14	6	—	30	89
\$500 to \$599	34	105	42	—	17	26	62
\$600 to \$799	134	160	66	—	—	38	158
\$800 to \$999	61	73	41	—	—	25	94
\$1,000 to \$1,499	54	11	9	8	—	8	40
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median (dollars)	771	590	695	388	561	652	647
Not mortgaged	15	240	47	145	40	221	500
Less than \$100	—	28	—	20	—	33	11
\$100 to \$199	—	86	24	79	7	127	168
\$200 to \$299	6	103	14	35	19	42	148
\$300 to \$399	9	15	—	6	7	19	93
\$400 to \$499	—	8	—	5	7	—	41
\$500 or more	—	—	9	—	—	—	39
Median (dollars)	308	206	199	162	234	164	239
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	36	172	32	102	—	142	230
Less than 20 percent	—	24	14	59	—	84	84
20 to 24 percent	—	8	—	—	—	13	21
25 to 29 percent	—	31	—	12	—	—	32
30 to 34 percent	—	26	6	—	—	5	16
35 percent or more	36	83	12	26	—	40	72
Not computed	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Median	50.0+	34.4	31.7	16.7	—	16.4	26.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	63	198	51	49	25	88	208
Less than 20 percent	—	76	5	41	14	59	129
20 to 24 percent	—	51	9	—	—	12	45
25 to 29 percent	15	44	21	—	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent	31	18	12	—	11	12	10
35 percent or more	17	9	4	8	—	5	11
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.7	22.3	27.7	13.1	18.9	16.4	15.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	77	211	81	25	26	53	188
Less than 20 percent	13	143	38	25	26	46	146
20 to 24 percent	34	39	43	—	—	7	23
25 to 29 percent	23	29	—	—	—	—	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.8	17.6	20.3	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.6
\$50,000 or more	135	164	66	5	6	73	359
Less than 20 percent	126	153	57	5	6	53	337
20 to 24 percent	—	—	9	—	—	16	17
25 to 29 percent	9	11	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	4	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.6	10.1	10.8	10.0	10.0	14.7	10.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 416	369	222	127	388	383	382
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	22	7	—	50	—	—	7
\$200 to \$299	184	18	31	12	83	84	8
\$300 to \$399	502	86	102	38	129	105	79
\$400 to \$499	382	57	22	15	59	125	119
\$500 to \$599	144	54	13	—	96	36	43
\$600 to \$749	94	117	32	4	—	11	77
\$750 to \$999	76	8	15	—	—	8	30
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	12	22	7	8	21	14	19
Median (dollars)	398	515	386	266	388	397	462
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	556	77	41	48	126	108	63
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	—	—	12	—	7	—
35 percent or more	481	77	34	36	115	87	49
Not computed	53	—	7	—	11	14	14
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	346	66	45	61	132	164	92
Less than 20 percent	18	—	—	21	11	—	7
20 to 24 percent	—	7	26	7	20	46	13
25 to 29 percent	72	14	—	—	10	27	5
30 to 34 percent	89	10	19	15	34	47	8
35 percent or more	167	26	—	10	36	44	50
Not computed	—	9	—	8	21	—	9
Median	34.7	33.8	24.3	23.9	32.1	31.0	37.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	283	156	66	14	73	79	122
Less than 20 percent	111	26	19	7	46	43	28
20 to 24 percent	122	46	16	7	13	11	46
25 to 29 percent	35	55	24	—	14	19	35
30 to 34 percent	8	22	—	—	—	3	8
35 percent or more	—	7	7	—	—	3	—
Not computed	7	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median	21.1	25.5	24.4	20.0	18.7	19.5	23.3
\$35,000 or more	231	70	70	4	57	32	105
Less than 20 percent	211	33	55	4	57	32	77
20 to 24 percent	—	16	15	—	—	—	28
25 to 29 percent	20	8	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.6	19.1	12.5	17.5	13.5	11.6	16.2

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bryan city, Brazos County—Con.		College Station city, Brazos County					Remainder of Brazos County
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 13	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16.02	Tract 18 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	132	487	621	—	—	555	977	707
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	51	220	428	—	—	450	860	453
Less than \$300	7	13	13	—	—	—	9	—
\$300 to \$399	18	23	47	—	—	6	8	22
\$400 to \$499	8	14	29	—	—	40	7	28
\$500 to \$599	6	62	33	—	—	80	60	32
\$600 to \$799	12	64	76	—	—	110	226	104
\$800 to \$999	—	13	116	—	—	113	243	119
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	25	67	—	—	93	222	79
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	47	—	—	8	19	69
\$2,000 or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	66	—
Median (dollars)	403	594	817	—	—	786	881	836
Not mortgaged	81	267	193	—	—	105	117	254
Less than \$100	6	14	7	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	59	50	55	—	—	18	9	103
\$200 to \$299	9	124	32	—	—	32	42	77
\$300 to \$399	7	58	58	—	—	48	66	52
\$400 to \$499	—	5	32	—	—	7	—	—
\$500 or more	—	16	9	—	—	—	—	22
Median (dollars)	151	265	303	—	—	304	306	218
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	81	105	70	—	—	61	107	86
Less than 20 percent	57	33	36	—	—	—	9	18
20 to 24 percent	8	15	—	—	—	—	9	6
25 to 29 percent	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	18
30 to 34 percent	7	22	—	—	—	5	8	36
35 percent or more	9	22	28	—	—	48	81	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median	14.8	26.7	19.8	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	30.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	23	96	88	—	—	86	212	117
Less than 20 percent	17	64	49	—	—	30	43	91
20 to 24 percent	—	8	16	—	—	10	8	—
25 to 29 percent	—	17	23	—	—	—	31	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	26	21	—
35 percent or more	6	7	—	—	—	20	109	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.2	16.7	17.9	—	—	30.6	35.3	13.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	22	119	110	—	—	113	269	107
Less than 20 percent	22	76	62	—	—	63	68	69
20 to 24 percent	—	32	17	—	—	31	73	24
25 to 29 percent	—	—	20	—	—	10	88	14
30 to 34 percent	—	11	—	—	—	9	21	—
35 percent or more	—	—	11	—	—	—	19	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.4	15.9	19.1	—	—	18.2	24.6	15.9
\$50,000 or more	6	167	353	—	—	295	389	397
Less than 20 percent	6	160	280	—	—	256	248	270
20 to 24 percent	—	7	36	—	—	30	54	58
25 to 29 percent	—	—	37	—	—	9	54	43
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	11
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	10.0	12.6	—	—	12.0	18.0	14.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	429	1 017	2 964	613	8	2 449	1 715	437
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	8	—	—	—	16	—	—
\$100 to \$199	20	17	—	18	—	62	—	—
\$200 to \$299	102	153	149	168	—	256	8	85
\$300 to \$399	133	445	820	243	—	769	263	143
\$400 to \$499	68	218	968	107	8	774	768	61
\$500 to \$599	58	52	596	61	—	292	294	35
\$600 to \$749	23	32	265	16	—	177	175	10
\$750 to \$999	16	42	65	—	—	86	172	31
\$1,000 or more	—	—	37	—	—	8	18	14
No cash rent	9	50	64	—	—	9	17	58
Median (dollars)	358	365	450	346	413	417	478	364
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	128	410	1 609	271	8	1 211	448	123
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	9	—	—	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	14	—	—	29	—	—
35 percent or more	106	357	1 479	225	8	1 105	418	67
Not computed	7	44	130	32	—	54	30	56
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	147	275	727	186	—	696	494	128
Less than 20 percent	34	14	—	55	—	10	—	—
20 to 24 percent	18	58	19	12	—	45	7	20
25 to 29 percent	39	44	116	18	—	99	87	52
30 to 34 percent	27	65	116	44	—	170	16	19
35 percent or more	29	77	455	57	—	363	381	37
Not computed	—	17	21	—	—	9	3	—
Median	27.8	31.0	40.3	30.9	—	35.8	42.1	29.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	118	248	376	124	—	339	469	110
Less than 20 percent	50	145	111	80	—	79	143	51
20 to 24 percent	25	54	115	35	—	182	128	12
25 to 29 percent	22	27	93	—	—	26	131	23
30 to 34 percent	6	—	46	9	—	13	17	8
35 percent or more	6	10	—	—	—	39	50	—
Not computed	9	12	11	—	—	—	—	16
Median	20.9	18.2	23.1	18.4	—	22.5	23.6	19.4
\$35,000 or more	36	84	252	32	—	203	304	76
Less than 20 percent	36	43	150	32	—	148	207	63
20 to 24 percent	—	27	87	—	—	45	62	6
25 to 29 percent	—	14	—	—	—	10	21	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	4	—	—	—	9	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	11	—	—	—	5	7
Median	16.3	19.7	17.4	13.2	—	15.1	17.2	13.2

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Bryan-College Station, TX MSA -----	121 862	12.6	48 799	12.6	BRYAN CITY, BRAZOS COUNTY—Con.				
BRAZOS COUNTY					Tract 8 -----	4 270	15.7	1 812	16.2
Total -----	121 862	12.6	48 799	12.6	Tract 9 -----	2 242	14.5	1 072	15.1
Bryan city -----	55 002	13.0	23 007	13.0	Tract 10 -----	4 698	10.7	2 460	10.9
College Station city -----	52 456	12.1	19 845	11.8	Tract 11 -----	4 868	11.6	2 193	11.5
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN BRAZOS COUNTY					Tract 19 -----	4 735	12.0	2 157	12.1
Tract 1 -----	7 792	12.2	3 129	13.0	Tract 20 (pt.) -----	2 481	11.5	880	12.0
Tract 2.01 -----	4 168	10.7	2 179	10.7	COLLEGE STATION CITY, BRAZOS COUNTY				
Tract 2.02 -----	3 591	14.6	1 555	15.4	Tract 2.02 (pt.) -----	80	21.2	56	16.1
Tract 3 -----	5 820	11.6	2 032	12.0	Tract 13 -----	9 709	10.9	4 782	10.9
Tract 18 -----	8 226	11.9	3 360	11.8	Tract 14 -----	3 981	15.8	1 728	15.7
Tract 20 -----	12 530	11.7	5 230	11.4	Tract 15 -----	10 305	13.3	10	10.0
Tract 2005 -----	31	9.7	1	—	Tract 16.01 -----	4 158	10.9	2 202	11.3
BRYAN CITY, BRAZOS COUNTY					Tract 16.02 -----	8 471	10.4	4 203	10.8
Tract 1 (pt.) -----	2 592	10.0	1 063	11.6	Tract 17 -----	3 259	14.1	1 608	14.6
Tract 2.01 (pt.) -----	4 168	10.7	2 179	10.7	Tract 18 (pt.) -----	8 195	11.9	3 346	11.8
Tract 2.02 (pt.) -----	120	17.5	73	17.8	Tract 20 (pt.) -----	4 267	11.6	1 909	10.9
Tract 3 (pt.) -----	5 820	11.6	2 032	12.0	Tract 2005 (pt.) -----	31	9.7	1	—
Tract 4 -----	3 680	15.5	1 413	15.6	REMAINDER OF BRAZOS COUNTY				
Tract 5 -----	4 420	16.7	1 649	16.0	Tract 1 (pt.) -----	5 200	13.4	2 066	13.7
Tract 6.01 -----	334	13.8	35	17.1	Tract 2.01 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 6.03 -----	3 710	14.5	1 227	15.1	Tract 2.02 (pt.) -----	3 391	14.4	1 426	15.3
Tract 6.04 -----	4 213	13.0	1 522	12.0	Tract 3 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 7 -----	2 651	15.7	1 240	15.2	Tract 18 (pt.) -----	31	16.1	14	14.3
					Tract 20 (pt.) -----	5 782	11.8	2 441	11.5
					Tract 2005 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—

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Trust Land <i>(See American Indian and Alaska Native Area)</i>	
United States	A-11
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Water Area <i>(See Area Measurement)</i>	
ZIP Code®	A-13

These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoaan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesia ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Renter

White Householder Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder

121-140

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

 \hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Texas

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.4	1.9	1.1	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.2	2.0	1.1	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.1
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00	1 9 4 9	00 00 00	1 9 8 1
10 10 10	8 0 0 0	10 10 10	8 0 0 0
20 20 20	9 1 0 1	20 20 20	9 1 0 1
30 30 30	2 0 2 0	30 30 30	2 0 2 0
40 40 40	3 0 3 0	40 40 40	3 0 3 0
50 50 50	4 0 4 0	50 50 50	4 0 4 0
60 60 60	5 0 5 0	60 60 60	5 0 5 0
70 70 70	6 0 6 0	70 70 70	6 0 6 0
80 80 80	7 0 7 0	80 80 80	7 0 7 0
90 90 90	8 0 8 0	90 90 90	8 0 8 0
	9 0 9 0		9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

- b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

- b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

- b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.
- Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description. Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following — | Do not enter — |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years--or until the year 2062--only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else--no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency--is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started--and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>	<p>Last name</p> <p>First name Middle initial</p>
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>	<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>7 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/></p>
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 5 5 5 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 9 9	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 3 4 0 4 5 0 5 6 0 6 7 0 7 8 0 8 9 0 9
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). <input type="radio"/> No		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more	
H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?	
FOR CENSUS USE			
A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after	
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>	
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.	
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No

Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No

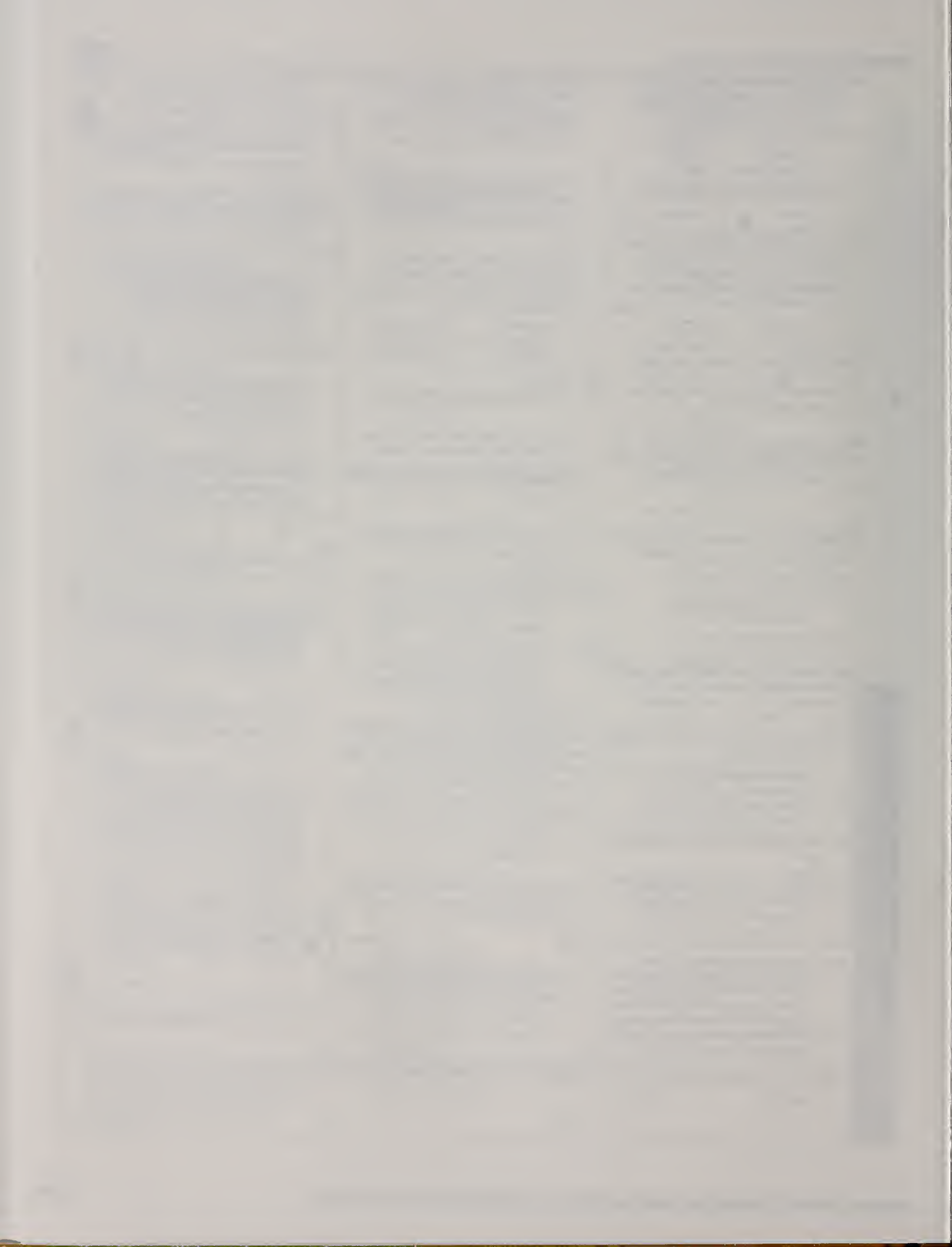
Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs
	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	<p>County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants</p> <p>MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants</p>
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
1999

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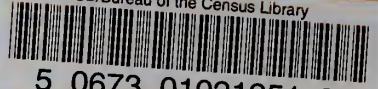
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